A

TOUR

Thro' that PART of

GREAT-BRITAIN

CALLED

SCOTLAND.

GIVING

An Account of that Nation, its MANNERS, LAWS and CUSTOMS, their CASTLES, FORTS, GARRISONS, CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, FAMILIES, TITLES, TRADES, MANUFACTURES, ARTS, SCIENCES, MINES, MINERALS, *&c.* and every thing relative to that Nation.

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LETTER I.

Containing a General DESCRIPTION *of* NORTH BRITAIN, *its* Soil, Produce, Manufactures, Eccleſiaſtical Government, *&c.*

SIR,

THAT I may avoid Repetitions in my TOUR, thro' the Northern Part of this famous Iſland, I ſhall begin with the following Particulars.

I. I ſhall give a brief Geographical Account of *Scotland*.

II. Of its Lakes and Rivers.
III. Of its Fiſheries, including that for Pearls.
IV. Of the Cattle, Fowls, &c.
V. Of its Manufactures of Linen and Woollen.
VI. Of the Grain and Pulſe it produces.
VII. Of its Mountains, Woods, &c.
VIII. Of its Fountains, Springs, Medicinal Waters, &c.
IX. Of precious Stones, &c. found there.
X. Of the Cuſtoms, Langugage, Manners, &c. of the People.
XI. Of the Religion and Eccleſiaſtcal Government of *Scotland*.
XII. Of the Civil Government of *Scotland*.
XIII. A ſhort View of the Acts of Parliament ſince the *Union*, that have made any Alteration in the Laws of *Scotland*.
XIV. Of the Order of the *Thiſtle*.
XV. Some brief Obſervations on the whole; and the Diviſion of *Scotland* into Shires, &c.

Of all which, as ſuccinctly as poſſible. And,

I. *A brief Geographical Account of* Scotland.

SCOTLAND is bounded on the South by the *Iriſh* Sea and *England*, from which it is divided by *Solway Firth*, and the Rivers *Eſk* and *Kexſop*; on the South-Eaſt Border, by the *Cheviot* Hills in the Middle Marches; and the lower Parts of the *Tweed*. On the Eaſt it is bounded by the *German* Sea; on the North by the *Deucaledonian* Sea; and on the Weſt, by the great Weſtern Ocean.

Its greateſt Length from *Dungſby-head* or *John* of *Grot's-houſe* in *Caithneſs*, to the *Mull* of *Galloway* towards *Ireland*, is no more than about 215 *Scots* Miles; but if we reckon directly North from *Dum-*

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Dumfries, or the ſaid *Mull* of *Galloway*, to the utmoſt Parts of *Caithneſs*, or *Strathnavern*, the Length will not be ſo much; and leſs ſtill, if we reckon from *Berwick* to either of theſe Places.

Its Breadth, from the Point of *Ard-na-murchan*, near the Iſle of *Mull*, about the middle Part of *Scotland* in the Weſt, to *Buchan-neſs* in the Eaſt Parts, towards the North, is about 140 *Scots* Miles; but the Sea running up into the Land, or the Land thruſting out into the Sea in many Places, makes the Breadth of it every-where elſe very various and diſproportionable; for in the South Parts it is ſeldom 100 Miles over, and in the North Parts, beyond *Inverneſs*, not ſo many; ſo that there is no Houſe above 25 or 30 Miles from ſalt Water.

Beſides the main Land, there are about 300 Iſlands ſome of them very conſiderable, which may be diſtinguiſhed into ſeveral Claſſes: The Weſtern Iſlands called *Hebrides*, or *Ebudæ*, by *Latin* Authors; the *Orcades*, or *Orkney* Iſlands: the Iſlands of *Shetland*, or *Zetland*, and ſome few in the Firth of *Forth*.

The whole Country abounds in Lakes and Rivers, many whereof running into Creeks and Arms of the Sea, (which in ſeveral Places are very wide and deep) afford great and commodious Opportunities for Fiſhing and Shipping: But 'tis much to be regretted, that the Land is neither cultivated, nor the Fiſhing and Navigation carried on and improved, to ſo much Advantage as might be expected.

Tho' the Soil is not generally ſo level and fruitful as that of *England*, yet the South Parts of *Scotland* are far more pleaſant than, and preferable to, the North Parts of *England*; and there are every-where all Things neceſſary for human Life: And not only ſufficient for the Inhabitants, but alſo to export and exchange for ſuch foreign Commodities as the People want, and to return conſiderable Sums.

II. *Of the moſt remarkable Lakes and Rivers in* Scotland.

THE moſt remarkable Lakes in *Scotland* are *Loch-tay*, and *Loch-neſs*, and *Loch-levin*: Which all ſend forth Rivers of the ſame Name with themſelves: *Loch-lomond*, which ſends forth the River of *Lomond*; and *Loch-iern*, which ſends the River *Iern*. 'Tis obſerved, that *Loch-neſs*, *Loch-tay*, and *Loch-iern*, ſeldom freeze.

Loch-myrton in *Galloway* is another, and remarkable for this, That one Part of it generally freezes in the Winter-ſeaſon, and the other Part ſeldom does.

There is a *Loch* in *Straith-errach*, in the Lord *Lovat*'s Lands, which never freezes, however ſevere the Froſt be, till *February*; and then, in one Night's time, it freezes all over; and if the Froſt continue two Nights, the Ice grows very thick. There is a Lake of the ſame Nature call'd *Lochmonar*, in the Earl of *Cromarty*'s Lands in the North; and there is another Lake in *Straglaſh*, at a Place call'd *Glencanich*, in a high Ground betwixt the Tops of two Mountains, the middle of which Lake is always frozen throughout the Summer, notwithſtanding the ſtrong Reflexions of the Sun-beams from the Mountains, which melt the Ice at the Sides of the Lake. The Ground round the Lake has a conſtant Verdure, as if there were a perpetual Spring; and Cattle grow ſooner fat by that Graſs than any where elſe: And this is ſo much the more remarkable, that there are ſeveral other Lakes in the Neighbourhood, of as high a Situation, wherein no ſuch thing is ſeen.

In *Linlithgowſhire* is a Lake call'd *Loch-coat Lough*, from whence a Stream runs under a neighbouring Mountain, the Murmur of which is heard among the Stones; and after it has run thus under Ground

Ground for about two hundred Paces, it iſſues with great Force from a Fountain above three Feet broad, and forms a Stream which turns a Water-mill.

For the Conveniency of Trade and Fiſhing, there are ſo many Inlets of the Sea, that there is ſcarce any Part of it, as I have ſaid, above 30 Miles diſtant from ſome Bay, Creek, or Arm of the Ocean; and theſe afford many Harbours, ſeveral of them very good, and capable of receiving Men of War, and Ships of the greateſt Burden.

The principal Rivers in *Scotland* are TAY, which divides it in the Middle, and running by *Scoon*, *Perth*, and *Dundee*, empties itſelf into the *German* Ocean. In the Southern Parts, the FORTH and TWEED run into the ſame; CLYDE runs into the Weſtern Sea; as ESK, ANNAN, NITH, KEN, DEE, and CREE, do into the *Iriſh*. In the North, DEE and DON run into the *German* Ocean, as SPEY and NESS do into *Murray* Firth.

The moſt convenient for Trade are TAY, which is navigable to *Perth*; FORTH and CLYDE, which, if join'd by a Canal, near the Place where the *Romans* formerly built their Wall of about 30 Miles long, to defend their Province from the *Scots* and *Picts*, would open a Communication betwixt the Eaſt and Weſt Seas, to the great Advancement of the Commerce of the whole Iſland. There was much Talk of it about the Time of the *Union*; but as it would undoubtedly be attended with very great Charges, and other Difficulties, the Project ſeems to be laid quite aſide.

I am the briefer in my Account of the Lakes and Rivers in *Scotland*, becauſe I ſhall be obliged to be more particular upon them in their reſpective Places.

III. *Of the Fiſheries in* Scotland, *including that of Pearls.*

THE Salmon-fiſhery is particularly the Boaſt and Delight of the *Scots*; inſomuch that for it they too much neglect all the reſt.

Their SALMON are accounted the beſt in *Europe*, and tho' their Barrels be a Third leſs than thoſe of *Berwick*, yet they have yielded 10 Livres more *per* Barrel in *France*; partly becauſe of their Goodneſs, and partly becauſe better cured, wherein the Magiſtrates and Town-council of *Aberdeen* take a very particular Care. Salmon abound not only in the larger and navigable Rivers of *Scotland*, but in thoſe which are leſs, in moſt Parts of the Kingdom; and they valued them ſo much formerly, that in ſeveral of their old Acts of Parliament they forbad ſelling them to *England*, except for Gold. *Clyde* abounds with Salmon, for which the Town of *Renfrew* has been famous; and Biſhop *Leſley*, in his Deſcription of *Scotland*, ſays, They uſed, in his Time, to employ ſixty Veſſels in Fiſhing moſt of the Spring and Summer; but 'tis much ſhort of *Aberdeen*, where the ſame Author ſays, the Rivers *Dee* and *Don* exceed all thoſe of the Kingdom for Number and Goodneſs of Salmon: For which he aſſigns this Reaſon, That they delight in clear Streams, which occaſions our Rivers in *Scotland* to abound more with Salmon than thoſe of other Countries where the Rivers are more muddy. The other places, moſt remarkable for Salmon-fiſhing in *Scotland*, are in the *Dovern* at *Bamf*, the Rivers *Neſſe*, *Nairn*, *Findorn*, *Loſſey*, and *Spey* in *Murray*; the latter abounds with Salmon for 60 Miles together. *Lochmond* in *Lenox* is remarkable for Salmon of an excellent Taſte, *Loch-ou* in *Argyll*, the like: And there is good Salmon-fiſhing in the Rivers *Lough* and *Speynie* in *Lochaber*, in the Bay

Bay of *Cromarty*, near *Dingwal* Caſtle, and in the Rivers *Tay* and *Tweed*, and other ſmaller rivers in the bordering Counties. They have marl'd or ſpeckled Salmon in *Harries*, *North-viſt*, and *Benbecula*. And in the iſles of *Sky*, there are no leſs than 30 Rivers all abounding with Salmon.

As to their COD-fiſhing, Mr. *Spruel* (an eminent *Scots* Merchant, who laid an Account of the Product of the Kingdom for Trade before their Parliament, ſome years ago) ſays, he was inform'd by a *Yarmouth* Man, who uſe to buy thoſe Fiſh and Salt on the *Scots* Coaſt, that he has ſometimes got four thouſand cur'd Fiſh in a Voyage, at 1 *d.* or 2 *d.* apiece, and retail'd them again from 18 *d.* to 2 *s.* 6 *d.* apiece; which ſhews what vaſt Advantage might be made of this Trade, ſince the *Scots* Cod are reckon'd as good or better than thoſe of *Newfoundland*. And what contributes much to the Cheapneſs of this and the Herrring-fiſhery in *Scotland*, is, that they are caught with fewer Hands, and Veſſels of far leſs Expence, than Doggers, which muſt be well mann'd and ſtrong, becauſe oblig'd to lie at Sea; whereas the *Scots* catch thoſe Fiſh in their own Creeks, Bays and Harbours, where few Hands and open Veſſels are for the moſt part ſufficient, becauſe they are ſeldom expoſed to any Danger by Storms, being always near the Shore, and laid up at Night.

Herrings abound on all the Coaſts of the Kingdom, but eſpecially on the Weſtern Iſles, which are reckon'd the beſt and fatteſt, tho' not ſo large as thoſe taken on the Eaſtern and Northern Coaſts. The *Scots* Herring-fiſhing is accounted the beſt in the World, and the *Dutch* have got a great Part of their Wealth by it.

A Fiſhery was attempted in the Iſles by King *Charles* I. in Conjunction with ſome Merchants; and a Magazine was erected for that Uſe in *Hermetra*, one of the *Harries* Iſlands, and another in the Iſle of

Vacksay; but, the unhappy Civil War coming on, it was not profecuted. It was renew'd by King *Charles* II. and ſucceeded well for a Time: The Fiſh they caught were accounted the beſt in *Europe*, and yielded a Price accordingly; but the King withdrawing his Money afterwards, to ſupply his preſſing Occaſions, the Merchants were diſpleaſed at it, and, differing among themſelves, did alſo withdraw theirs; which ruin'd the Deſign.

Some *Dutch* Families ſettled in the Village of *Stornway*, in the Iſle of *Lewes*, ſoon after that Prince's Reſtoration; and ſo much improved the Inhabitants in the Fiſhing Trade, during the ſmall Time of their Abode there, that they ſtill exceed all thoſe of the neighbouring Iſles and Continent; they brought the Natives a great deal of Money likewiſe, for their Sea and Land-Fowl: But King *Charles* II. being prevail'd on to ſend away the *Dutch*, it was a great Loſs to the Country.

Herrings are ſometimes bought in the Iſles for 6 *d. per* Barrel, and when cured and ſent abroad, yield from 25 to 40 *s. per* Barrel; and ſometimes 36000 Barrels of white Herrings have been exported to *France* from *Clyde* in a Seaſon, beſides what were exported from *Dunbar*, and other Parts of the Kingdom, to *France*, and other Countries; which may ſerve as a Specimen to ſhew how capable that Trade is of Improvement, eſpecially conſidering the Situation of the Weſt of *Scotland* and the Iſles, from whence they may be a Month ſooner at Market with them, than from any Part of *England* and *Holland*; which, with the Advantage of taking and curing them cheaper and ſooner than the *Dutch* can poſſibly do, conſidering how far they have to ſail backward and forward, what Riſques they run at Sea, and what Numbers of Tenders they are obliged to ſend to and again betwixt their own Country, and their Doggers with Proviſions, Salt, *&c.* they might ſoon be outdone

done in that profitable Trade by the Inhabitants of *Great-Britain*, who may lie aſhore at Night, and land their Fiſh as ſoon as caught, without any Danger from Tempeſts or Enemies; many of thoſe Bays, where the Herring abound, being very ſafe for Ships to ride in.

Whales in abundance frequent the Iſlands of *Fladden*, *Orkney*, and *Lewes*: One hundred and fourteen run aſhore on the Iſland of *Orkney* at one time, in the Year 1691.

Cod, *Tuſk*, and *Ling*, are caught in vaſt plenty upon all their Coaſts.

Haddocks, *Sturgeon*, *Turbut*, *Trouts*, *Perch*, *Pike*, *Scate*, *Greyberd*, *Maycril*, *Keeling*, *Whiting*, *Sea-urchin*, *Cat-fiſh*, *Cockpaddle*, *Lyths*, *Spirlings*, *Soles*, *Flukes*, *Garvie*, *Eels*, are alſo caught on the *Scotiſh* Coaſts in great Plenty, for Home-conſumption.

Otters, whoſe Skins are uſeful for Muffs, &c. are very numerous in the Iſles and ſeveral parts of *Scotland*.

Shell-fiſh of all ſorts, *Lobſters*, *Crabs*, *Oyſters*, are alſo found in vaſt Quantities in the Weſtern Iſlands; the latter ſo large, that they muſt be cut in three or four Pieces, to be eaten.

Cockles, *Muſcles*, *Limpets*, *Wilks*, *Scollops*, and *Spouts*, are caſt up by the Tide in ſuch Numbers on the Iſles, that the People cannot conſume them.

Pearl being the Product of Fiſh, it is proper to diſcourſe of the *Scots* Pearl here. Mr. *Spruel*, the Merchant above-mentioned, who underſtood the Pearl-trade beſt of any Man in that Kingdom, having dealt in it above forty Years, ſays, He has ſometimes given a hundred Rixdollars, which is near 25 *l.* for one *Scots* Pearl; and that he had *Scots* Pearl as fine, clear, and more tranſparent, than any Oriental Pearl. Tho' the latter be more eaſily match'd, becauſe they are all of a yellow Water, yet Foreigners covet *Scots* Pearl. The more Wrinkles there are in a Pearl-ſhell, the more Sign it is of the

Age and Goodneſs of a Pearl; for the ſmooth Shells are young and barren: Therefore he propoſed, that a Law ſhould be made to forbid the Fiſhing of young Pearl; for the longer they ſtay in the Water, the more valuable they are: So that he would have no Shells taken up leſs than four Inches in Length, or two or three in Breadth; and that none ſhould be allowed to offer any Pearl to be ſold, that weighs leſs than five Grains; which is as reaſonable as Laws to prevent the taking of the young Fry of Salmon, ſince Pearl are of much more Value. And that they might have Time to grow and increaſe, he propoſes, That Pearl-fiſhing ſhould be forbid, except once in ten Years at leaſt; becauſe he has been ſorry to ſee ſome thouſand of young Pearls offer'd to Sale, that were of no manner of Value; whereas, had they lain in the Waters their due Time, they might been worth from four to fifty Crowns apiece.

Pearl is found in moſt Places of the Nation where Salmon are taken; and once in twenty Years, he ſays, there is a great Pearl-fiſhing in *Scotland*. This does not hinder, but that Pearl-ſhells of the Size he propoſes, or larger, may be taken up at any time when found; and theſe are probably to be had among the unfrequented Iſles.

Particular Places, where Pearl abound, are the Rivers in the Iſle of *Skye*, where they are frequently found in black Muſcles, eſpecially in the Rivers *Kilmartin* and *Ord*, where Pearls have lately been found of 20 *l. per* Piece; and in a freſh-water Lake near the South-ſide of *Loch-einardſtad*. In that ſame Iſland there are alſo Muſcles that breed Pearl.

Tho' the ſmall Pearl be not ſo uſeful for Ornament, yet they may be of very good Uſe in Phyſick, and make a fine Article in the Apothecary's Bills, being reputed the chief of all Cordials, and very good againſt the Plague, violent and peſtilential Fevers, Fluxes, Heart-burning, Giddineſs of the Head,

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Trembling of the Heart, *&c.* which is ſufficient to ſhew, that the Pearl-fiſhery well deſerves Encouragement, ſince we may be ſupply'd with it much cheaper at Home, than from the *Indies*.

IV. *Of the Cattle, Horſes, Fowls,* &c. *of* Scotland.

THE Country in general abounds in Flocks of Sheep, and Herds of Cattle, which are generally black, except in Corn-ſoils, where they ſeldom breed or keep any more than are neceſſary for the Plough or the Pail. But 'tis obſervable, that ſuch as are bred in the Corn-countries, are much larger than thoſe bred in other Parts, and equal in Size to thoſe bred in ſome Parts of *England*, even where the Land ſeems to be better.

In general, their Sheep and Cattle are much ſmaller than thoſe of *England*, eſpecially in paſture-lands; yet are they of a far ſweeter and more delicious Taſte. The *Highlanders* bring great Numbers of them yearly into the Lowlands, where ſome are fatted; but the Bulk of them, and alſo many of thoſe bred in the Lowlands, and ſent into divers Parts of *England*, eſpecially to *St. Faith's* near *Norwich*, where they turn out to good Account; as I have obſerved in its Place.

They have alſo very many *Hogs*, and an incredible Number of *Goats*, particularly in the North and the Highlands; the latter they eat themſelves, but the former they pickle and export, as they likewiſe do vaſt Quantities of *ſalt Beef*.

In the Southern Countries there are no *Deer*, except in Gentlemens Parks; but every-where elſe, they are in great Plenty.

They breed great Numbers of *Horſes*, eſpecially in *Galloway* * and the *Highlands*; ſmall indeed, but capable

* *At preſent few Horſes are bred in* Galloway, *great Numbers being run over from the North of* Ireland.

capable of great Fatigue, eſpeciall if we conſider, that they are not only more proper for the Saddle, and other Uſes in that Country, which, being hilly, will not admit, in many Places, of Teams and Carriages; but are more hardy than Horſes of a larger Size, and will thrive upon what would ſtarve large Horſes. Nevertheleſs, in many Places of the *Lowlands* they can breed Horſes fit for War, Coach, or Carriage.

Scotland has not only Plenty of domeſtick Fowl, ſuch as are common to other Countries; but many that are peculiar to themſelves, eſpecially in the Iſlands, where they are in ſuch Multitudes, as the Inhabitants can neither conſume nor vend half of them; but their Trade for them will ſtill increaſe, as it has done ſince the Union.

The Fowl and Eggs afford a large Fund of Trade for Food, and their Feathers for Bedding and other Uſes: Their Fat is made uſe of by the Inhabitants not only in many Caſes where Oil is neceſſary, but likewiſe for Phyſick.

V. *Of the Linen and Woollen Manufactures of* Scotland.

FLAX abounds in *Scotland*, ſo that beſides what they conſume themſelves, they export great Quantities of Linen, brown and whitened; which is one of the greateſt Manufactures of the Kingdom, and, if duly regulated and encouraged, as it is more and more ſince the Union, might ſave a great deal of Money in the Iſland, beſides what it may bring into it; for the *Scots* have improved their Linen Manufacture much of late; and beſides fine Linen, make very good Holland, Cambrick, Muſlins plain and ſtriped, Calicoes, Damaſk, Ticken for Beds, *&c.* white and dyed Threads, Laces, Tape, *&c.*

Mr. *Spruel* (in his *Account current betwixt* Scotland *and* England) ſays, He has known, out of a Pound

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of Flax of *Scots* Growth, which coſt but 12 *d.* ſix Spangles of fine Yarn ſpun, which was ſold at *Glaſgow* at about 4*s.* 8*d. per* Spangle; which made the Product of that 12*d.* to the Spinners 28*s.* and, made into fine Muſlin, that ſame Pound of Flax amounted to 10 or 12 Dollars, which is 2*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* or 2*l.* 16*s.* the Charges of Weaving and Whitening deducted. He adds, That from one Pound of *Scots* Flax, Lace-makers have made Lace to the Value of 8*l.* Sterling; which is ſufficient to ſhew how much the Linen Manufacture may be improv'd there, and how many poor Women, who are not capable of employing themſelves otherwiſe, may get a Livelihood by it, and what Money it may bring into the Nation.

Their HEMP is alſo capable of being improved, not only to ſave Money in the Iſland, which is exported for Canvas, Sail-cloth, *&c.* but alſo to export, and to make Nets for the Fiſhery, and other Uſes.

The numerous and large Flocks of Sheep they have in *Scotland* produce Abundance of WOOL, from whence come Manufactures of ſeveral Sorts; as Broad-cloth, Coarſe or Houſewife's-cloth, Fingrims, Serges, Bays, Crapes, Temmin, *Glaſgow* Plaids, Worſted Camblets, and other Stuffs and Stockens for Home-conſumption and Export; beſides their Tallow and Skins. Their Wool in general is not ſo good as that of *England*; yet they have brought their Broad-cloath lately to a great Perfection, but can never equal *England* in that Part of Woollen Manufacture: Nevertheleſs it is very proper for Serges, Bays, Camblets, Shaloons, and other Stuffs; and by due Regulation is capable of great Improvement for a foreign Trade. They are come to a great Perfection in making Stuffs; and for Plaids, I ſhall obſerve by-and-by, they exceed all the World.

An Inſtance of what great Improvement may be made of their Wool, we have from Mr. *Spruel* (in his *Account current*;) *viz.* That they make ſuch fine Worſted Stockens at *Aberdeen*, that they yield 10, 15, 20, and 30*s.* a Pair for Womens Stockings and four or five Pounds for Mens; which is ſufficient to ſhew, that they are capable of making Stockens at lower Rates, eſpecially conſidering that they have Store of good Wool brought thither from the Highlands and Iſles; which, becauſe ſold at the Croſs of *Aberdeen*, is commonly called *Croſs-Wool*. The moſt remarkable Places beſides in *Scotland*, for good Wool, are *Galloway* and *Tweedale*; from which great Improvement might be made in Bays, Serges and Shaloons.

The *Scots* Plaids are a Manufacture in which they exceed all Nations, as I have ſaid, both as to Colour and Fineneſs. They have of late been pretty much fanſied in *England*, for Beds, Hangings, Window-curtains, and Night-gowns, for both Sexes; ſo that Attempts have been made at *Norwich* to imitate them; but they fall much ſhort of the *Scots* in Colour, Fineneſs, and Workmanſhip, as is evident at firſt Sight. Their greateſt Trade for their Woollen Manufactures, and other Commodities, has for many Years been with the *United Netherlands*, where they have a *Conſervator*, who ſerves both for a Conſul and Envoy, to take Care of the Affairs of their Trade, being Part of the antient Privileges they enjoyed by Treaties with the Dukes of *Burgundy* and others, when Sovereigns of the *Netherlands*. From this Trade the Towns of *Rotterdam* and *Ter-veer* have acquired conſiderable Wealth; in Return for which, the *Scots* have been always well eſteemed in thoſe Provinces; and the States allow them Churches, and Maintenance for their Miniſters.

VI. *Of the Grain and Pulſe of* Scotland.

THE WHEAT of *Scotland* is ſo excellent, that *Joſeph Scaliger*, who had been in the Country, ſays, No Bread in *Europe* is comparable to what is made of it, for Whiteneſs, Lightneſs, and eaſy Digeſtion. It abounds in the *Mers*, the *Lothians*, *Gavrie*, &c. ſo that they have not only enough for their own Conſumption, but for Exportation.

OATS are the moſt univerſal Grain of the Kingdom, and exceed thoſe in *England*, for all Uſes. They grow very well every-where, and in ſuch Quantities as afford a conſiderable Fund for Export, both in Grain and Meal, and make very good Bread and Drink.

PEASE they have in great Plenty, both for their own Conſumption, and for Exportation; and they are ſo good of the Kind, that in ſome Parts of the Country the labouring Huſbandmen make good nouriſhing Bread of them.

BEANS they have alſo in great Plenty for their own Uſe, and for Export.

BARLEY grows likewiſe very well in *Scotland*; but they ſow more of that Sort they call *Beer*, which has four Rows of Grain upon an Ear; whereas Barley has but two: Of this they make good Bread, Broth, Ale, and Beer, and export great Quantities.

RYE grows alſo very well in *Scotland*, and makes good Bread; but this they don't cultivate ſo much as they do the Grains above-mentioned.

VII. *Of the Mountains, Wood, Timber*, &c. *of* Scotland.

THE moſt remarkable Mountains of *Scotland* are the *Grampian* Mountains, which run from Eaſt to Weſt, from near *Aberdeen* to *Cowal* in *Argyllſhire*, almoſt

almoſt the whole Breadth of the Kingdom, famous for the Battle fought on them betwixt the *Romans* and the antient *Scots* and *Caledonians*, under the Conduct of *Galgacus*, as we find in *Tacitus*. The next moſt remarkable Chain of Mountains are thoſe of the *Lammermoor*, which run from the Eaſtern Coaſt in the *Mers*, a great way Weſt. Next to theſe are *Pentland* Hills, which run thro' the *Lothian*, and join the Mountains of *Tweedale*; and theſe again are join'd by others, which run thro' the whole Breadth of the Iſland. Other remarkable Mountains are thoſe called *Cheviot* Hills, in the Border betwixt the two Kingdoms: *Drumbenderlaw* and *North-Berwicklaw*, both in *Eaſt-Lothian*; *Arthur's-ſeat* in *Mid-Lothian*; *Cairn-apple* in *Weſt-Lothian*; *Tentock* in *Clydſdale*; *Brinmore* in *Argyll*; the *Ochel* Mountains in *Perthſhire*; the *Lowmonds* and *Largolaw* in *Fife*; in *Angus*, *Dundeelaw*, and Part of the *Grampians*; in *Caithneſs*, *Ord*; and in the *Orkney* Iſlands, the Mountains of *Hoy*.

There are many large Woods of OAK in *Scotland*, which afford Materials for Building and Shipping, and for the Huſbandman's Uſe; and the Country is very improveable this way. If Planting were more encouraged; however, they have at preſent not only ſuch as are fit for the Uſes above-mentioned, but alſo for Pipe-ſtaves and Barrels; and their Bark is of Uſe to the Tanners, great Quantities of which are annually exported to *Ireland*, and elſewhere. They have likewiſe ASH TREES, ELMS, and others, fit for Building, and other domeſtic Uſes; and great Foreſts of FIR, which afford Materials for Building and Shipping; and might, with due Care, afford Pitch and Tar, without being obliged to bring ſuch large Quantities from the Northern Countries, as is uſually done by the Inhabitants of *Great-Britain*.

There were formerly many great Woods in *Scotland*, among which the Foreſt of *Caledonia* was famous;

famous; but there are now ſcarce any Remains of it.

The Woods are more rare than formerly in the Southern Parts of the Kingdom; of which the moſt remarkable now left are thoſe of *Hamilton*, *Calendar*, and *Torwood*: But in the North, eſpecially in *Perthſhire*, *Lochaber*, *Badenoch*, and *Mar*, there are many Foreſts, ſome of them 20, and ſome 30 Miles in Length.

They have abundance of Fruit-trees of all Sorts, in their Gardens and Orchards, and might, by Improvement, not only have ſufficient to afford them Fruit for Home-conſumption, but alſo Cyder for their own Drinking and Export.

VIII. *Of the Medicinal Waters, Fountains, Springs*, &c.

THE more remarkable Medicinal Fountains in *Scotland* are *Moffat Wells*, which ſpring from the Top of a Rock near the Town of that Name in *Annandale*. The Wells are two in Number, near one another; the higher Well runs through whitiſh and cryſtalline Stones, and the lower through black ones, reſembling Marcaſites of Antimony: The Smell of the Water is like that of Gunpowder, and it dyes Silver of a deep yellow Colour. To the Stones of the upper Well grows a Matter reſembling ſtinking Sulphur of Antimony, of a yellowiſh red Colour; the Stones of the lower Well are of the Colour of Antimony, and ſome of them contain a metallick Matter, that ſparkles like Antimony. Where the Stream of the lower Well runs down into a neighbouring Brook, there ſticks to the Rock a whitiſh Salt, and perhaps a nitrous Matter, which has the diuretick Virtue of the Water. Thoſe Waters operate by Stool and Urine, and are very good againſt Colick and Nephritick Pains, becauſe they powerfully remove

move the Obſtructions of the Bowels; but they are chiefly uſed, and are of infinite Service in ſcrophulous and ſcorbutic Caſes. They are outwardly applied to Ulcers, and againſt Pains in the Joints; they are ſtrongeſt in their Operation in the drieſt Seaſon of the Summer and Autumn, but are not ſo good in a rainy, or in the Winter-ſeaſon.

Mahon's Well, near St. *Mahon*'s Church, has the ſame Virtue, but does not operate ſo ſtrongly; and there is a Well of the ſame Nature diſcovered not many Years ago at *Hallyards*, within ſix Miles of *Edinburgh*.

At *Kinghorne* a very clear and cold Water flows from the Clefts of a Rock, which quickly paſſes through the Body; is of excellent Uſe for recovering a loſt Appetite, and againſt the Gravel and Stone; it is outwardly applied to watry and itching Eyes, and againſt Redneſs and Pimples in the Face: The famous Dr. *P. Anderſon* wrote upon its Uſefulneſs. There flows alſo from the ſame Rock a whitiſh viſcid Liquor, which is an excellent Coſmetick.

Arthrey Well, two Miles North of *Stirling*, flows from a Mountain; where is a Copper Mine, with ſome Mixture of Gold and Silver: The Water is very cold, and being tinctur'd with the Minerals it flows through, is of Uſe againſt outward Diſtempers.

In *Glenelg*, at a Place called *Achignigle*, is a Stream which turns Holly into a greeniſh Stone of which they make Moulds for caſting Muſket-bullets, and Melting-pots for melting Braſs, and other Metals, and Whirls for Womens Spindles.

There is a petrifying Fountain near the Caſtle of *Slaine*, the Water of which, dropping from a natural Cave, preſently turns into Pyramids of Stones, which are brittle, and make good Lime; there is another in *Hamilton* Wood, the Stones made by which reſemble putrid Moſs.

At

At *Monkton*, near *Edinburgh*, is a Well, called *The routing Well*; becauſe of the Noiſe it makes before Tempeſts, from the Part of the Well which looks to that Quarter of the Sky, from whence the Tempeſt is to blow.

There is another on the Weſt-ſide of *Campſay* Hills, which divides *Stirlingſhire* from *Lenox*; whoſe Water makes People drunk.

IX. *Of Precious Stones, and other valuable Commodities.*

THE following valuable Commodities, and Precious Stones, are found in different Parts of *Scotland*.

Coral and *Coraline*, in the Iſles of *Lewes*, *Sky*, and *Jura*.

Ambergris, on the Coaſts of the Iſlands *Bernera*, *South-viſt*, *Bintire*, and *Orkney*.

Marcaſites, *Lapis Ceranius*, *Lapis Hecticus*, *Agat* of different Sizes and Colours; all in the Iſle of *Sky*.

Cryſtal, in the Iſles of *Sky*, *Arran*, and *St. Kilda*.

Fullers Earth, in the Iſle of *Sky*.

Fine Shells, which paſs in *Africa* for Money, in the Iſles.

Loadſtone, in the Iſle of *Cannay*.

Sperma Ceti, on the Coaſts of *Orkney*, and other Iſles.

Mines of *Gold*, in *Crawford Moor*. Alſo *Lapis Lazuli*, in the Reign of *James* IV.

Silver Mines, three Miles South of *Linlithgow*, in the Reign of *James* VI.

Copper, in *Airthey*, near *Stirling*.

Lead, in *Clydſdale*, of which the Earl of *Hopton* makes many 1000 Pounds yearly.

Lead and *Tin* in *Orkney*.

Iron, at *Dumfernling* in *Fife*.

Coal, in *Lothian*, *Fife*, &c.

Free-ſtone, *Slate*, *Lime-ſtone*, *Marble*, in great Plenty all over the Country.

And

And Sir *Robert Sibbalds* aſſerts, that they have alſo *Diamonds*, *Rubies*, *Carbuncles*, *Hyacinths*, *Jaſpers*, *Cornelians*, *Amethyſts*, &c. to whom I refer you for farther Satisfaction on this Head.

X. *Of the Cuſtoms, Manners, Language,* &c. *of the* Scots.

THE *Scots* are divided into HIGHLANDERS, who call themſelves the antient *Scots*; and into LOWLANDERS, who are a Mixture of antient *Scots*, *Picts*, *Britons*, *French*, *Engliſh*, *Danes*, *Germans*, *Hungarians*, and others.

Buchanan deſcribes the Cuſtoms of the *Highlanders* graphically thus: In their Diet, Apparel, and Houſehold-furniture, they follow the Parſimony of the Antients; they provide their Diet by Fiſhing and Hunting, and boil their Fleſh in the Paunch or Skin of a Beaſt: While they hunt, they eat it raw, after having ſqueez'd out the Blood. Their Drink is the Broth of boil'd Meat, or Whey they keep ſome Years, and drink it plentifully in their Entertainments; but moſt of them drink Water. Their Bread is of *Oats* and *Barley*, the only Grain produced in their Country, which they prepare very artfully: They eat a little of it in the Morning, and contenting themſelves with that, hunt, or go about their Buſineſs without eating any more till Night. They delight moſt in Cloaths of ſeveral Colours, eſpecially ſtrip'd; the Colours they affect moſt, are Purple and Blue. Their Anceſtors, as do moſt of them ſtill, made uſe of Plaids very much variegated; but now they make them rather of dark Colours, reſembling that of the Crops of Heath, that they may not be diſcovered while they lie in the Heaths waiting for their Game. Being rather wrapped up than covered with thoſe Plaids, they endure all the Rigours of the Seaſons, and ſometimes ſleep covered all over with

with Snow. At Home they lie upon the Ground, having under them Fern or Heath (covered with a Sheet or Blanket); the latter laid with the Roots undermoſt, ſo as it is almoſt equal to Feathers for Softneſs, but much more healthful; for the Quality of Heath being to draw out ſuperfluous Humours, when they lie down weary and faint upon it at Night, they riſe freſh and vigorous in the Morning. They affect this hard way of ſleeping; and if at any time they come into other Places of the Country, where there is better Accommodation, they pull the Coverings off the Bed, and lie down upon them wrapped in their Plaids, leſt they ſhould be ſpoiled by this barbarous Effeminacy as they call it.

The LOWLANDERS partake much of the Temper of the People, of whom we have mentioned them to be compoſed, but moſt reſemble the *French*, occaſioned by the long League betwixt the two Nations, their mutual Commerce, frequent Intermarriages, and Cuſtom of travelling into *France* to ſtudy the Law, and other Sciences, and by their affecting to ſerve in the *French* Armies. But ſince the Union of the Crowns, the *Engliſh* Cuſtoms, and Way of Living, have obtained much in the *Lowlands*, where the *Engliſh* Tongue has been their natural Language for above 600 Years; but ſtill retains more ancient *Saxon* and *French*. This being extraordinary, and perhaps ſingular, that a foreign Language ſhould prevail in a Country altogether independent of *England*, and where the Inhabitants are of another Lineage, and maintained ſuch fierce and long Wars to preſerve their diſtinct Sovereignty; the *Scotiſh* Antiquaries and Hiſtorians give the following Reaſons of it:

1. The frequent *Saxon* Auxiliaries ſent to aſſiſt the *Picts* againſt the *Scots*, which occaſion'd many of thoſe *Saxons* to ſettle in the *Lowlands* of *Scotland*, then poſſeſſed by the *Picts*.

2. The

2. The laſt conſiderable Effort made by the *Picts*, in Conjunction with the *Engliſh*, to recover their Country againſt *Donald* V. of *Scotland*; who, after he had defeated the *Engliſh* and *Picts* upon the River *Jedd* in *Tiviotdale*, neglecting to improve his Victory, was afterwards ſurpriſed by them near *Berwick*, and taken Priſoner after a great Slaughter of his Men. Upon this Succeſs, the *Engliſh*, under the Conduct of *Oſbreth* and *Ella*, poſſeſſed themſelves of the Country as far as *Dumbarton*, without reſtoring the *Picts*; the major Part of which retired to *Denmark* and *Norway*, and the Remainder were cut off by the *Engliſh*, to prevent their calling in Foreigners. Thus the *Engliſh* continued in Poſſeſſion of that Part of the Country, from the Year 858, till about the Year 875; when King *Gregory the Great* of *Scotland* recovered the Country; and the *Scotiſh* Proprietors, the Poſſeſſion of their Eſtates: But willingly entertained the *Engliſh* Commonalty and Huſbandmen, who were as deſirous to ſtay, their own Country being, at that time, infeſted by the *Danes*; and they rather choſe to be under the Dominion of the *Scots*, who were Chriſtians, than under that of the *Danes*, who were Pagans.

3. Great Numbers of the *Engliſh* came into *Scotland* to aſſiſt King *Malcolm* III. againſt the Uſurper *Macbeth*, whom he rewarded after his Victory with Poſſeſſions in *Scotland*.

4. A great many *Engliſh* came to *Scotland* after the *Norman* Conqueſt, with *Edgar Atheling*, and his Siſter *Margaret*, who was afterwards married to King *Malcolm* above-mentioned; which makes the Reaſons of the *Scots* Hiſtorians for the prevailing of the *Engliſh* Language in the Lowlands of *Scotland* very probable.

It has been gaining Ground upon the old *Scots* Language ever ſince, which is now confined to the Highlands and the Iſles, where moſt of thoſe of

Note

Note do alſo underſtand *Engliſh*: Tho' about 100 Years ago, the old People in *Galloway* generally underſtood the *Erſe* or ancient *Scots* Language, which is now worn quite out.

XI. *Of the Religion and Eccleſiaſtical Government of* Scotland.

THE *Eſtabliſhed Religion* of *Scotland*, ſince the Revolution, and confirmed by the Act of *Union*, is what is called *The Preſbyterian*; being a Church Government by *Paſtors*, *Teachers*, *Elders*, and *Deacons*. Before the Revolution, the Church was govern'd by Biſhops; but they not coming ſo readily into the new Settlement, as the Preſbyterians did, were aboliſhed.

The Eccleſiaſtical Courts, as they now ſtand, are Four; *viz.*

1. The *Kirk Seſſion*, conſiſting of the Miniſter, Elders, and Deacons in each Pariſh, who conſider the Affairs of the Pariſh as a Religious Society. They judge in all Matters of leſſer Scandals, can ſuſpend from the Communion, and regulate all Particulars relating to public Worſhip and the Poor.

2. The *Preſbytery*, which conſiſts of the Miniſter, and one Elder, from five to ten, twelve or more neighbouring Pariſhes, who chuſe one of theſe Miniſters to be Præſes or Moderator. Here are tried Appeals from the Kirk Seſſions; and here they inſpect into the Behaviour of the Miniſters and Elders within their reſpective Bounds. They ſupply vacant Pariſhes, ordain Paſtors, examine and licenſe Schoolmaſters, and young Students for probationary Preachers; and judge when, or on whom, to inflict the greater Excommunication.

3. The *Provincial Synod*. This is compoſed of all the Members of ſeveral adjacent Preſbyteries. It meets twice a Year at ſome Principal Place within

within its Bounds: Is open'd by a Sermon. Their Buſineſs is to receive Correſpondents from the neighbouring Synods, who are a Check upon one another; to determine Appeals from the *Preſbyteries* in their Diſtrict; to inquire into, and cenſure the Behaviour of the Preſbyteries themſelves. They likewiſe have Power to tranſport or remove a Miniſter from one Place to another; which often occaſions great Diſturbance. Hence lie Appeals, however, to

4. The *General Aſſembly*, the higheſt Eccleſiaſtical Power in the Kingdom, in which preſides a Lord-Commiſſioner, a Man of the firſt Quality, as a Repreſentative of the King's Perſon. All the Members of this are annually elected: and the laſt Moderator opens the new Seſſions with a Sermon.

The ſame Diſcipline, as to the main of the ſeveral Forms and Proceedings, was obſerved in the Epiſcopal Times, only they had no Lay-Elders; the Biſhop, or his Deputy, being a Miniſter, or Miniſters, within the Bounds, preſided in all Preſbyteries and Dioceſan Synods, as the Archbiſhop of *St. Andrews* did in the National or General Aſſemblies. For it muſt be obſerved, that Epiſcopacy in *Scotland* differed from the ſame Thing in *England*; for here it was as low as the Nature of an Epiſcopal Church could admit. The Biſhops were *ſine quibus non*; they had no Lay-chancellors, but did all Things *Preſbyterorum Conſilio*.

The Number of Churches in *Scotland* ſince the Reformation, is much leſs than it was before. However, there are none now of peculiar or exempt Juriſdiction. They are about 950, beſide ſome few Chapels, which make up 68 Preſbyteries, included in 13 *Provincial Synods*, which formerly were divided into *two Provinces*, under two Archbiſhops, and twelve Biſhops, as follow:

1. The

1. The Archbiſhoprick of ST. ANDREW's contained all *Fife*, Part of *Perthſhire*, *Angus*, and *Mernis*.

2. The Biſhoprick of EDINBURGH contained the Three Lothians, (ſome few Pariſhes excepted) *Sterlingſhire*, and the *Merſe*.

3. DUNKELD contained the North Parts of *Perthſhire*, and ſome Part of *Angus* and *Lothian*.

4. DUMBLANE, contained the Weſt and South Parts of *Perthſhire*.

5. BREECHIN contained Part of *Angus* and *Mernis*.

6. ABERDEEN contained all *Aberdeenſhire*, and Part of *Bamff*.

7. MURRAY contained *Murray*, *Nairn*, Part of *Bamff*, and *Inverneſs*.

8. Ross contained the Shires of *Roſs*, *Cromarty*, and Part of *Inverneſs*.

9. CAITHNESS contained *Caithneſs*, *Sutherland*, and *Strathnaver*.

10. ORKNEY contained all *Orkney* and *Zetland*.

11. The Archbiſhoprick of GLASGOW, which was very extenſive, contained the Shires of *Clyddeſdale*, *Dunbarton*, *Renfrew*, *Air*, *Dumfries*, *Peeblis*, *Selkirk*, and *Roxburgh*.

12. The Biſhoprick of GALLOWAY contained the Shire of *Wigton*, and Stewartry of *Kircudbright*.

13. The ISLES contained *Arran Bute*, *Cumbra*, and almoſt all the *Hebrides*, or Weſtern Iſles.

14. ARGYLL contained all the Shire of *Argyll*, *Lochaber*, and ſome few of the Iſles.

The Thirteen PROVINCIAL SYNODS, into which *Scotland* is at preſent divided, are,

1. LOTHIAN and TWEEDALE, conſiſting of Seven Preſbyteries; viz. *Edinburgh*, *Linlithgow*, *Biggar*, *Peeblis*, *Dalkeith*, *Haddington*, and *Dumbar*.

2. MERSE and TIVIOTDALE, consisting of Six Presbyteries; viz. *Dunse*, *Chirnside*, *Kelso*, *Jedburgh*, *Selkirk*, *Ersilton*.

3. DUMFRIES consists of Four Presbyteries; viz. *Middlebee*, *Lochmaban*, *Pentpont*, and *Dumfries*.

4. GALLOWAY consists of Three Presbyteries; *Wigton*, *Strantawer*, and *Kirkudbright*.

5. GLASGOW and AIR consists of Seven Presbyteries; viz. *Air*, *Irvin*, *Paisley*, *Hamilton*, *Lanerk*, *Glasgow*, *Dumbarton*.

6. ARGYLL and AIR consist of Five Presbyteries; viz. *Denoon*, *Campleton*, *Inverary*, *Kilmoir*, *Sky*.

7. PERTH and STIRLING contain Five Presbyteries; viz. *Dunkeld*, *Perth*, *Dumblane*, *Stirling*, *Auchterarder*.

8. FIFE contains Four Presbyteries; viz. *Dunfermling*, *Kirkalder*, St. *Andrews*, *Cowpar*.

9. ANGUS and MEARNIS contain Six Presbyteries; viz. *Meigle*, *Dundee*, *Forfar*, *Breechin*, *Aberbrothock*, *Fordun*.

10. ABERDEEN consists of Eight Presbyteries; viz. *Kincardin*, *Aberdeen*, *Alford*, *Garioch*, *Deer*, *Turreff*, *Fordice*, *Ellon*.

11. MURRAY consists of Six Presbyteries; viz. *Strathbogie*, *Elgin*, *Forres*, *Inverness*, *Abernethy*, *Aberlower*.

12. ROSS consists of Four Presbyteries; viz. *Chanonry*, *Tain*, *Dingwal*, *Dornoch*.

13. ORKNEY consists of Three Presbyteries; viz. *Caithness*, *Orkney*, *Zetland*.

The Law of *Scotland* has provided against Pluralities; and throughout the whole Country there are scarce any Benefices worth less than 50 *l. per Annum*, Sterling; which in that Country is a good Maintenance, and few more than 100 *l.*

XII. *Of*

XII. *Of the Order of the* Thiſtle *or St.* Andrew, *in* Scotland.

THE Order of St. *Andrew*, or the *Thiſtle*, by reaſon of its great Antiquity, and memorable Inſtitution, is, upon all Occaſions, called, *The moſt Antient and moſt Noble Order of the Thiſtle*, being founded, as all the *Scots* Hiſtorians aſſert, by *Achaius* the 65th King of *Scotland*, after a ſignal Victory obtained over the *Saxons*, *Anno* 819. and dedicated to St. *Andrew*, the Patron or tutelar Saint of *Scotland*.

This Order came at length to ſhine forth in fuller Splendor in the Reign of King *James* V. who was himſelf a moſt ſplendid and magnificent Prince. He cauſed the Collar of the Order to be compoſed of two antient Badges or Symbols of the *Scots* and *Picts*; viz. The *Thiſtle*, and *Sprigs* of *Rue*; but about the Time of the Reformation it fell into Deſuetude, and was ſcarcely uſed by the Knights then; being ſo very zealous for the Reformed Religion, that they left their Order where they laid down their Popery, and it was never after reaſſumed till the Reign of King *James* VII. who, for the better regulating of the Order in all its Proceedings, ſigned a Body of Statutes, and appointed the Knights Brethren to wear the Image of St. *Andrew* upon a blue watered tabby Ribband; and likewiſe named the Royal Chapel, or Abbey Church of *Holy-rood-houſe*, to be the Chapel of the Order (the old Church of St, *Andrews* being ruined at the Reformation); for which End it was put in excellent Repair, but was diveſted of all its beautiful Ornaments by a furious Rabble at the late Revolution.

Her late Majeſty Queen *Anne* was pleaſed to revive the ſaid Order upon the 31ſt of *December* 1703. and ſigned a Body of Statutes, wherein the Colour

of the Ribband was charged from Blue to Green, to make a Diſtinction between this Order, and that of the *Garter*: All which Statutes the late King *George* I. was pleaſed to confirm, with ſome additional ones, among which, was that of adding Rays of Glory to ſurround the whole Figure of St. *Andrew*, which hangs at the Collar. And tho' from the Time of the Reformation, both Elections and Inſtallments had been diſpenſed with, his Majeſty was pleaſed to order, that for the future Chapters for Election ſhall be held in the Royal Preſence; to which End he commanded the great Wardrobe to provide the Knights Brethren, and Officers of the Order, with ſuch Mantles, as are appointed by the Statutes of the Order.

XIII. *Of the Civil Government of* Scotland.

THE College of Juſtice, commonly called, The Seſſions, conſiſts of a Preſident, and Fourteen fix'd Senators or Judges, called Ordinary Lords of Seſſion, and Two Extraordinary Lords; and they have Seven Clerks of Seſſion, and Six other inferior Officers. Before this Court all civil Cauſes are tried at ſtated Times. And they determine Cauſes by Acts of Parliament, and the Cuſtom of the Nation; and where theſe are defective, they determine according to the Imperial and Civil Law, not according to the Rigour of the Letter, but according to Equity and Juſtice. There lies no Appeal from this Court, but to the Parliament; and the Preſence of Nine Judges is required to make their Decree valid. The Parliament has full Power to affirm or reverſe, with Coſts not exceeding 200 *l.* Sterling.

This Court has diſtributive Juſtice only, both in Law and Equity; but no Authority as to Life or Limb, unleſs for ſome Faults competent to themſelves. Since the Union, Lords of Seſſion are appointed

pointed a Committee for planting of Churches, and Valuation of Tythes.

2. The Juſticiary, commonly called, The Juſtice or Criminal Court, conſiſts of Five Lords of the Seſſion, and the Juſtice-General and Juſtice-Clerk. They try all Crimes. All Proſecutions in this Court are raiſed by the King's Advocate; and the greateſt Traitor is, here, allow'd Advocates to plead for him.

3. The Court of Exchequer was eſtabliſhed in purſuance of the Act of Union, in the 6th Year of Queen *Anne*; and has the ſame Power, Authority, Privilege, and Juriſdiction of the Revenue of *Scotland*, as the Court of Exchequer in *England* has over the Revenues there. The Judges have alſo the Power of paſſing Signatures, Gifts, and Tutories, *&c.* The Court conſiſts of a Chief, and Four other Barons; and it has Two Remembrancers, a Clerk of the Pipe, Attorneys, Auditors, and other Officers.

The Officers of State are:

1. The Keeper of the Seal, and his Officers.
2. The Lord Privy-Seal, and his Officers.
3. Lord Clerk-Regiſter, and his Officers.
4. Lord Advocate.

The Faculty of Advocates enjoy many and great Privileges with the reſt of the College of Juſtice; and have a Dean, a Treaſurer, Clerk, Curator, and other Officers.

Writers of the Signet are thoſe who ſubſcribe all Writs and Summonſes that paſs the Signet; and they, as well as the Advocates, are capable of being made ordinary Lords.

Beſides the above National Judges, every particular County or Shire has a chief Magiſtrate, or his Depute, ordinary Judge in all Caſes Civil and Criminal; but there lies an Appeal from this Magiſtrate, in moſt Caſes, to the Seſſion and Court of Juſticiary.

The Sheriff is, in effect, the ſupreme Juſtice of Peace, to whom the Law principally intruſts the ſecuring the Quiet and Tranquillity of the Part of the Kingdom of which he is Sheriff. King *James* VI. and King *Charles* I. bought in ſome, and deſigned to buy in all the reſt, of theſe heretable Sheriffalties; but moſt of them yet remain in the great Families of the Kingdom.

Bailiffs, Stewards, and Conſtables, in their reſpective Diſtricts, have the ſame Liberty as Sheriffs in their Shires.

There are Three Sorts of Burghs; viz. Burghs Royal, Burghs of Regality, and Burghs of Barony; every one whereof is a Corporation, and holds Courts, though only the Royal Burghs ſend Members to Parliament.

The Royal Burghs are one intire Body, govern'd by, and accountable to, one general Court, called, The Convention of Boroughs, which is annually held generally at *Edinburgh*, and have Cognizance of all Matters relating to the Trade and Intereſt of all the Burghs in general.

Regalities are Fews granted by the King to ſome particular Subjects, whoſe Authority and Juriſdiction are very large and extenſive, both in Civil and Criminal Caſes; and the Lord, or his Baillie, has not only the Power of *Furca & Foſſa*, Pit and Gallows, but a Juriſdiction with the Magiſtrate *in Civilibus*.

As to Burghs of Barony, every one that holds a Barony of the Crown, has a Court wherein leſſer Cauſes, both Civil and Criminal, are tried, *&c.*

The Commiſſariot Courts are a kind of Eccleſiaſtical Courts. The Commiſſaries of *Edinburgh*, who are Four, particularly try Cauſes of Matrimony and Adultery, in order to a plenary Divorce, not only *à thoro & mensâ*, but even *à vinculo matrimonii*; ſo that the innocent Party may marry, as if the offending Party were naturally dead.

The

The Court of Admiralty is a ſupreme Court, in all the Cauſes competent to its own Juriſdiction; and the Lord High-Admiral is the King's Lieutenant and Juſtice-General upon the Seas, and in all Ports, Harbours, and Creeks of the ſame, and upon freſh Water and navigable Rivers below the firſt Bridge, or within Flood-mark. And no Appeal lies to the Court of Seſſion for Maritime Matters. All Maritime Cauſes, Crimes, Faults, Treſpaſſes, Quarrels, *&c.* are triable before the Lord-Admiral's Judge, (for he himſelf never judges in Perſon) by the Civil Law and Cuſtoms of *Scotland*. Nevertheleſs, there are ſome particular Juriſdictions of Admiralty hereditary in ſome great Familes; as the Duke of *Argyll*, who is Admiral of the *Weſtern Iſles*; the Earl of *Sutherland*, of the Shire of that Name; the Earl of *Morton*, of *Orkney* and *Zetland*, *&c.* And ſuch Men of War as come up the Firth of *Forth*, for guarding and ſecuring the Coaſts, receive Orders from the Lord-Provoſt of *Edinburgh*.

By the 6th of Queen *Anne*, Juſtices of Peace are eſtabliſhed in *Scotland*, with the ſame Authority as thoſe in *England*.

XIV. *A ſhort View of the Acts of Parliament of* Great Britain, *that have made any Alteration in the Laws of* Scotland, *from the Union of the two Kingdoms*, Anno 1707.

UNION of the two Kingdoms] By 5 *A. R. cap.*8. it was Enacted, that the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* ſhould be united into one Kingdom, by the Name of *Great Britain*; to commence on the 1ſt of *May* 1707.

Parliament] That the ſaid united Kingdom ſhould be repreſented by one Parliament.

Succeſſion of the Crown] That the Succeſſion of the Crown be ſettled in the Proteſtant Branches of the *Houſe of Hanover*, as it ſtands limited in *England*.

Land-Tax] That when 1, 997, 763*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* ½. ſhall be raiſed in *England* by a Land-Tax, the Quota for *Scotland* ſhould be 48,000*l.* as the Quota of that Kingdom, *Scotland* not to be charged with any Duties laid on by the Parliament of *England* before the Union.

Coin, *Weights*, and *Meaſure*] To be the ſame as in *England*.

Trade, *Cuſtoms*, and *Exciſe*] The Subjects of the united Kingdom ſhall have free Trade to all Places belonging to either. To be regulated, as in *England*, throughout the united Kingdom.

Civil Government] The Courts of Seſſion or College of Juſtice, the Courts of Juſticiary, and the Inferior Courts of *Scotland*, to remain as they are, and no Cauſe in *Scotland* to be cognizable in the Courts of *Weſtminſter*.

Offenders by Dittay] 8 *A. cap.* 15. The Method of taking up Offenders by Dittay, and exhibiting Informations by the Streſs of the Portous Roll, aboliſhed.

8 *A. cap.* 15. Informations in order to make up Dittays concerning Crimes to be tried in the Circuits in *Scotland*, to be by Preſentments made by the Juſtices at their Quarter-Seſſions, or upon Information taken by them for Stewards, Bailiffs of Regalities, *&c.*

Superiors, *Vaſſals*, *diſarming Highlanders.*

1 *Geo. cap.* 20. An Act for encouraging all Superiors, Vaſſals, Landlords, and Tenants, who continue loyal to King *George*.

Vaſſals

Vaſſals Attendance] 1 *George* I. *cap.* 54. injoins, That the perſonal Service and Attendance, which was wont to be paid to the Heads of Clans, and Owners of Eſtates, at the Pleaſure of ſuch Chiefs, under the Name of perſonal Attendance, Hoſting, Hunting, Watching, and Warding ſhall be for the future paid in Money, annually; and the ſaid perſonal Service, *&c.* ſhall be utterly annulled.

This Act was further enforced in the ſame Reign, 11 *Geo cap.* 26. on the Non-obſervance of the former, by many of the contemptuous Highlanders.

Highlanders diſarmed] 1 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 54. An Act for more effectual ſecuring the Peace of the Highlands in *Scotland*: which enacts, That no Perſon within the ſaid Highlands ſhall uſe or bear Broad-ſwords or Target, Ponyard, Wingar, or Durk, Side-piſtol or Gun, or any warlike Weapons, in the Fields, or in the Way to or from any Church, Market, Fair, Burials, Huntings, Meetings, *&c.* However not to extend to Noblemen, Officers or Juſtice, or Commoners, having yearly 400 *l. Scots*, or who are otherwiſe qualified to vote at Elections for Parliament-Men; allowing to every ſuch Commoner two Fire-locks, Two Pair of Piſtols, and Two Swords; and that the Magiſtrates of the Royal Burghs may keep Arms in Magazines.

Equivalent.

1 *Geo cap.* 27. Commiſſioners appointed to ſtate the Debts due to *Scotland*, by way of Equivalent. Alſo,

5 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 20. An Act for ſettling certain yearly Funds, payable out of the Revenues of *Scotland*; to ſatisfy publick Debts in *Scotland*, and other Uſes mentioned in the Treaty of *Union*, and to diſcharge the Equivalents claim'd on behalf of *Scotland*, and for obviating future Diſputes concerning it. *N. B.* This Equivalent was ſtated by the *Union Act*, at 398,085 *l.* 10 *s.*

The ſaid Fund to be payable out of the Exciſe and Cuſtoms of *Scotland*; the Charges of the Civil Liſt there being firſt paid.

If the produce of the Exciſe, *&c.* ſhall be deficient, to be made good out of the Revenues of *Scotland*.

Proprietors of Debts incorporated] The King impower'd to incorporate the Proprietors of 248,550*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* ½. on whom the aboveſaid Annuities are ſettled, when of it: The ſaid Sum to be the Joint-ſtock of the Company, and every one to have a Share in the Annuity in proportion to his Debt.

Elections of Peers and Commoners.

Sixteen Peers of *Scotland* to be choſen out of the *Scots* Peerage, to ſit and vote in the Houſe of Lords; and *Forty-five Repreſentatives* of *Scotland*, in the Houſe of Commons of the Parliament of *Great Britain*; Thirty for the Shires, *&c.* and Fifteen by the Royal Burghs.

12 *A. cap.* 6. No Perſon who has purchaſed an Eſtate, intitled to elect, or be elected, a Member of Parliament, till after a Year's Poſſeſſion.

Anno 1734. An Act for better regulating the Election of Members to ſerve in the Houſe of Commons for *Scotland*, and for incapacitating the Judges of the Court of Juſticiary, and Barons of the Exchequer there, to be elected, or to ſit and vote as Members of the Houſe of Commons.

6 *A. cap.* 23. An Act requiring the Election of Sixteen Peers. By the ſame Act, Peers of *Scotland* are to be tried, as *Engliſh* Peers are, for Treaſon or Felony.

Scots *Cuſtoms and Privileges* in Statu quo.

Royal Burghs.] Their Rights and Privileges to remain intire.

Regalia and *Records.*] Of *Scotland* to remain there.

Alterations

Alterations in Scots *Cuſtoms*, &c.

Great Seal] Only one to be made for the united Kingdom, different from the Great-Seal uſed in either. Another Seal for *Scotland* to be uſed in Matters of private Right.

Privy-Council] By 6 *A. cap.* 6. After the 1ſt of *May* 1708 there ſhall be but one Privy-Council for the united Kingdom.

Exchequer] 6 *A. cap.* 26. An Act for erecting a Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, after the Model of that in *England*. Jurors to have 5 *l. per Annum*. Four Terms annually for the Court of Exchequer. Writs of Error there to be returnable in the Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

Malt Act] 11 *Geo. cap.* 8. The Duties on Malt in *Scotland*, ſettled at 3 *d.* the Buſhel; being half the Duty paid in *England*.

Church Government, *Toleration*, &c.

The Preſbyterian Church Government to remain eſtabliſhed in *Scotland*. The Church of *England* to remain eſtabliſhed in *England*.

10 *A. cap.* 7. It ſhall be lawful for thoſe of the Epiſcopal Communion in *Scotland*, to aſſemble for divine Worſhip to be perform'd by Paſtors ordained by Proteſtant Biſhops without Diſturbance, except in Pariſh-Churches.

Such Paſtors to exhibit their Orders at the Quater-Seſſions of the Peace, and the ſame to be regiſtered, paying one Shilling.

Such Paſtors may *baptize* and *marry*, provided the Chriſtnings be regiſtered, and Banns three times publiſhed in the Epiſcopal Congregations.

One hundred Pounds Penalty for diſturbing ſuch Congregations.

Excommunication] No Pain or Forfeiture to be incurred by any Perſon on any Excommunication by the Church Judicatories in *Scotland*. Miniſters to pray for the Royal Family.

Patrons]

Patrons.] 10 *A. cap.* 12. Patrons of Churches, &c. reſtored to their Right of Preſentation.

Papiſts and Nonjurors, to regiſter] 9 *Geo. cap.* 24. An Act to oblige Papiſts and Nonjurors to regiſter their Eſtates in *Scotland.*

10 *Geo. cap.* 10. An Act to explain the ſaid Act, to oblige Papiſts to regiſter their Eſtates.

Civil Government.

Juſtices of Peace] A ſufficient number to be in *Scotland*, who, beſides the Powers ſuch Juſtices now have there, ſhall have the ſame Authority as Juſtices f Peace in *England.*

Circuit Courts] In *Scotland* to be held but twice a Year.

Another 8 *A. cap.* 15. None obliged to attend Lords of Juſticiary in their Circuits, but the Sheriff and his Officers.

And 10 *A. cap.* 23. Another for appointing Circuit Courts to be held only in *April* and *May.*

Chriſtmas Vacation] 10 *A cap.* 13. The Yule Vacance reſtored.

1 *Geo. cap.* 28. An Act to take away the Yule Vacancy, or *Chriſtmas* Vacation.

3 *Geo.* II. *cap* 32. The Judges of the Court of Seſſion are impowered to adjourn their Seſſions, ſo that they may ſtill have a Yule Vacance, or *Chriſtmas* Vacation, if they ſee fit.

Lords of Seſſion] 10 *Geo. cap.* 19. An Act to explain the Law concerning the Trial and Admiſſion of Lords of Seſſion in *Scotland.*

Oaths] 6 *A. cap.* 14. An Act requiring the Abjuration Oath to be taken by all Officers in *Scotland.*

Another 8 *A. cap.* 14. requiring the Oaths to be taken by all Officers in *Scotland.*

Another 5 *G.* I. *cap.* 29. To make the former more effectual, and to cauſe the Oaths to be taken by Miniſters and Preachers in *Scotland.*

Treaſon

Treaſon and other Crimes.

7 *A. cap.* 21. High-Treaſon, and Miſpriſion of Treaſon, to be deemed the ſame in *Scotland* as in *England*; and the Crown impowered to grant Commiſſions of Oyer and Terminer to try the ſame in *Scotland*.

Jurors] Jurors at ſuch Trials to have Eſtates of Forty Shillings *per Annum* each.

Treaſon, *Indictments*, and *Preſentments*] After the Deceaſe of the Pretender, and Three Years after the *Hanover* Succeſſion ſhall take place, no Attainder for Treaſon ſhall diſinherit the Heir— And then a Copy of the Indictment for Treaſon, and a Liſt of the Witneſſes to prove it, and the Names of the Jury with theſe Additions, ſhall be delivered to the Party indicted, Ten Days before the Trial.

Capital Crimes] Theft of landed Men, Murder under Truſt, wilful Fire-raiſing, firing Colehughs, and Aſſaſſination, to be no longer Treaſon in *Scotland*, but capital Offences, and puniſhed as ſuch.

Bail] Enacted that double Bail be taken in criminal Caſes.

Capital and Corporal Puniſhments,

Not to be executed to the South of the *Firth*, within Thirty Days after Sentence; nor any North of the *Firth*, within leſs than Forty Days after Sentence.

Lord-Lieutenant, *&c.* impower'd by this Act to ſummon the Clans to deliver in their Arms.

3 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 32. An Act for enabling the Judges of the Court of Seſſion in *Scotland* to adjourn the ſaid Court, and to limit the Time for the Execution of Sentences importing Corporal Puniſhments in that Kingdom.

Further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for the Magiſtrates, and Courts of Judicature, to put in Execution any Sentence importing Corporal Puniſhment, leſs than Death or Diſmembring, in any Part of *Scotland*, South of the *Firth*, within Eight Days after

after it is pronounced; and to the Northward of the *Firth*, within Ten Days after it is pronounced

And the Judges of the Court of Juſticiary, or any of them, are authoriſed, upon Application to them, to delay Execution, if they think proper, for Thirty Days: to the end Application may be made for Relief againſt any hard or unjuſt Sentence.

Trade and Manufactures.

Linen Manufacture] 10 *A. cap.* 21. An Act for regulating the making of Linen Cloath.

Another 12 *A. cap.* 20. for regulating the Linen Manufactures.

And 13 *G.* I. An Act for regulating the Linen and Hempen Manufactures of *Scotland*, which gives great Encouragement to that improving Branch.

Woollen Manufacturies] 6 *Geo. cap.* 13. An Act for regulating the Woollen Manufacturies in *Scotland.*

10 *Geo. cap.* 13. An Act to explain and amend the Act for regulating Woollen Manufacturies in *Scotland.*

Fiſheries and Manufacturies] The annual Sum of 2000 *l.* to be applied to the Encouragement of the Fiſhery, and other Manufacturies in *Scotland*, the ſaid Annuities to be in lieu of all Equivalents claim'd by *Scotland.*

13 *G.* I. *cap* 26. An Act for encouraging the Fiſheries, and other Manufacturies and Improvements in *Scotland*; impowering his Majeſty to ſettle a Plan for improving the ſame.

Naval Stories] 2 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 32. An Act to encourage the Importation of Maſts, Yards, and Bowſprits from *Scotland.*

Highways] 5 *Geo. cap.* 30. An Act for making the Laws more effectual for repairing Highways, Bridges, and Ferries in *Scotland*, in the ſame manner as in *England.*

The Act relating to the *Forfeited Eſtates*, appropriates 20,000 *l.* out of the ſaid Eſtates for making

making a capital Stock for erecting Schools in the Highlands, after other Uſes and Deſignations appointed by the Act are complied with.

XV. *Brief Obſervations on the preceding* XIV *Articles; with the Diviſion of* Scotland *into Shires*, &c.

FROM the foregoing Particulars you will perceive, Sir, that this Part of the united Kingdom is far from being ſo inconſiderable a Country as ſome would have it thought, who know nothing of the Matter, and give themſelves the Licence of making National Reflections; an ungenerous Vice, to which the *Engliſh* are but too much addicted, as well with regard to *this* as a *neighbouring Kingdom*, and a ſtill nearer *Principality*. You will obſerve, that there are but few Things wanting to make *Scotland* as populous, and as full of Trade, Shipping, and Wealth, in proportion, as moſt, if not the beſt, Counties in *England*. Thoſe few Things, indeed, are very difficult, if not impoſſible, to be obtained, as Things ſtand; particularly,

1. A Change in the Diſpoſition of the common People, from a Deſire of Travelling Abroad, to an induſtrious and diligent Application to Labour at Home.
2. Stock and Subſtance to encourage that Application. Sloth is not a Diſeaſe of the Nation. The *Scots* are as diligent, as induſtrious, as apt for Labour and Buſineſs, and as capable of it, when they are Abroad, as any People in the World; and why ſhould they not be ſo at Home? No doubt they would, if they had ſuitable Encouragement.

3. Some

3. Some Alterations in their Method of Huſbandry, by which their Lands would be improved, and the Produce thereof turn to better Account; of all which ſomething ſhall be ſaid in my Progreſs through the Country, as Occaſion offers.
4. If Vaſſalage, Servitude, and other Bas-Tenures, or Holdings of Lands were legally altered, and the Superiors obliged by Law to ſell, or accept of a valuable Conſideration, for their Fews and Superiorities *.
5. If they were more accuſtomed to Leaſes for Years or Lives, ſuch Tenants and Leaſe-holders would be better enabled and encouraged to improve the Ground, than otherwiſe they are, or can be.
6. If the Court reſided and Parliaments were held ſometimes in *Scotland*, or near it; which would ſave a great deal of Money, now ſpent in Journeys to *London*, and attending a long time there, which, if Individuals find their Account in, is nevertheleſs a Loſs to the Whole.

In the mean time, I ſhall endeavour to ſhew what *Scotland* really is, and what it might be, if thoſe Engagements were fulfilled which were promiſed to them before the Union; ſuch as erecting Manufacturies under *Engliſh* Direction, embarking Stocks from *England* to carry on Trade, employing Hands to cut down their Northern Woods, and to bring the Fir, Timber, and Deals to *England*, of which *Scotland* is able to furniſh a very great Quantity; and laſtly, encouraging their Fiſhery, *&c.*

But leaving its Manufacturies and Wants to the Conſideration of thoſe in whoſe Power it is to pro-

* This has been in a great meaſure effected by virtue of the Acts for Diſarming the Highlanders, *&c*, See *p.* 32, 33.

mote and ſupply them, I ſhall haſten to conclude this Letter; but firſt ſhall give you an Account of the preſent Diviſion of this Part of the united Kingdom into Counties, *&c.*

Scotland then is divided into 31 Shires or Counties, and two Stewarties; which I ſhall give as follows, in Alphabetical Order, tho' from the Nature of my Work, I cannot obſerve that Method in my future Letters.

Shires of	Shires of
1. *Aberdeen*	16. *Hadington*
2. *Aire*	17. *Inverneſs*
3. *Argyll*	18. *Kincardin*
4. *Bamf*	19. *Kinroſs*
5. *Berwick* or the *Merſe*	20. *Lanerk*
6. *Bute*	21. *Linlithgow*, or *Weſt Lothian*
7. *Caithneſs*	22. *Nairn*
8. *Clakmannan*	23. *Peebles*, or *Twedale*
. *Cromarty*	24. *Perth*
10. *Dumbar*	25. *Renfrew*
11. *Dumfries*, with the Stewarty of *Annandale*	26. *Roſs*
12. *Edinburgh*, or *Mid-Lothian*	27. *Roxburgh*
13. *Elgin*	28. *Selkirk*
14. *Fife*	29. *Sterling*
15. *Forfar*, or *Angus*	30. *Sutherland*
	31. *Wigtown.*

The Stewarties of *Kirkubright* and *Orkney.*

And now, Sir, having premiſed theſe general Things, which will ſave me much Repetition in my following Letters, I will conclude this with aſſuring you, that I am

Your humble Servant.

LETTER II.

CONTAINING

A Deſcription of the Merſe, *the Two* Lothians, *of* Edinburgh, Leith, *&c.*

SIR,

I AM juſt now entered *Scotland* by the ordinary Way of *Berwick*, which ſtands on the North Side of the River *Tweed*, and has a Bridge by which it is joined to *Northumberland*. It was originally a *Scots* Town, and is to this Day no Part of *England*; but has divers diſtinct Cuſtoms and Privileges, and is mentioned in all Statutes and Proclamations as a Place or Liberty of itſelf, diſtinct from *England* and *Wales*. It was formerly the chief Town of the *Merſe*, which to this Day is called the Shire of *Berwick*. It was often taken from, and retaken by, the *Scots*; but the laſt time it fell into the *Engliſh* Hands, which was long before the Union of the Two Crowns in the Perſon of King *James* VI. they fortified it more Strongly than it had been formerly, and manned it with a ſufficient Gariſon, ſo that all the Attempts of the *Scots* to regain it afterwards, proved ineffectual. It is a Place of no extraordinary Trade,

Trade, tho' a great Thorough-fare. It has but one Church, which is under the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop, and in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter, of *Durham*.

As ſoon as we get out of the Town, we enter on *Scots* Ground, tho' in Times of War, it uſed to be part of what was called *Debateable Land*, and on that Account but thinly inhabited; for the Borderers of each Kingdom often made Inroads on one another, notwithſtanding that a great Number of Men, at an incredible Trouble and Expence, kept Watch every Night; beſides which, there were Watch-towers all along the Borders at proper Diſtances, and ſeveral Laws relating to the Borders made by Commiſſioners from both Kingdoms.

The firſt Thing we obſerved was the Sea on the Right-hand, and the River *Tweed*, which fetches a Reach Northward, on the Left. The land between lies ſo high, that in ſtormy Weather 'tis very bleak and unpleaſant, having little or no Shelter: However, the Land, compared to what we left in *Northumberland*, or what we ſoon found farther in *Scotland* is good.

The firſt Town in *Scotland* is *Mordington*, a poor ſorry Village; yet gives the Tittle of Lord to a Branch of the noble Family of *Douglas*. The preſent Lord lives in *England*, and is ſo well known, that I need ſay no more of him.

From the Brow of a very high and ſteep Hill, we had a large View into *Scotland*; but we were welcomed to it by ſuch a Guſt of Wind, that it obliged us to quit our Horſes in real Apprehenſion of being blown off; beſides, the Wind blowing full North, and the Road turning toward the ſame Quarter, it blew directly in our Faces. I can truly ſay, I never was ſenſible of ſo exceeding keen and ſharp a Cold; for it pierced our very Eyes, ſo that we could ſcarcely keep them open.

When

When we went down the Hill, the firſt Town we came to is almoſt as perfectly *Scots*, as if you were an hundred Miles North of *Edinburgh*; and there is very little Appearance of any Thing *Engliſh* there, either in Cuſtoms, Habits, Uſages of the People, or in their way of Living, Eating, or Behaviour. And there are very few *Engliſh* Familes to be found among them.

On the contrary, you have in *England* Abundance of *Scots* Men, *Scots* Cuſtoms, Words, Habits, and Uſages; nay, even the Buildings in the Towns and Villages all over *Northumberland* imitate the *Scots*; witneſs their building their Houſes with the Stairs going up to the ſecond Story on the Outſide of the Houſe, that one Family may live below, and another above, without going in at the ſame Door (which is the *Scots* way of Living;) as you may ſee in *Alnwick*, *Wirkworth*, and almoſt every Town; witneſs alſo their ſetting their Corn in great Numbers of ſmall Stacks without Doors, not making uſe of Barns, but only a particular Building, which they call a Barn, tho' no more than a Threſhing-floor, into which they rake one of theſe ſmall Stacks at a time, and threſh it out.

About Three Miles farther North-Eaſt is a ſmall Harbour, with a Town called *Eymouth*, *Aymouth*, or *Haymouth*, where a Fort was formerly raiſed to curb the Gariſon of *Berwick*. This Town gave Title of Baron to the late Duke of *Marlborough*; but the Patent being granted only to him, and the Heirs-male of his own Body, the Honour extinguiſhed with him. It is a good Fiſhing-town, and affords a good Harbour for Fiſhing-veſſels. In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, the *French* held it, and fortified it, as it was the firſt Port in *Scotland* they could ſafely land their Supplies at, for the Queen-mother; but they were obliged to quit that, and the Kingdom, ſome time after, by a Treaty,

Treaty, Queen *Elizabeth* ſupporting the Reformers againſt her.

The next Town is called *Ayton*, from the ſmall River *Ay*, on whoſe Bank it ſtands. The Church was ruinous, and quite deſtitute of a Roof. The Heritors, being of different Opinions, contributed not a little to the Dilapidation. Such as were epiſcopally inclined were very backward in contributing their Share, and the Preſbyterians thought it hard the whole ſhould lie upon them; ſo that, between the two, the Roof fell to the Ground. However, the Miniſter preached in a Barn to the Generality of the Pariſhioners, and ſuch are were otherwiſe inclined, heard Epiſcopal Miniſters in the Houſes of ſome of the neighbouring Gentry.

From this Place we enter upon a moſt deſolate, and, in Winter, frightful Moor for Travellers, eſpecially Strangers, called *Coldingham Moor*, upon which, for about eight Miles, you hardly ſee a Hedge or a Tree, and you meet with but one Houſe all the Way, and that not a Houſe of Entertainment.

Coldingham, whence this Moor derives its Name, was an old Monaſtery, built by *Edgar*, King of *Scotland*, built the Year 1100, and famous for its Lady Abbeſs *Ebba*, of whom they tell us the following Story.

This Lady was the Daughter of *Edelfred*, King of *Northumberland*; and, when her Father was taken Priſoner by the Pagan *Mercians*, ſhe got into a Boat in the *Humber*, with three other Women, and, by their own Prayers only, were miraculouſly preſerved, and carried as far as *Scotland*, where, under a Promontory, they were driven on Shore by a Storm, and their Boat daſhed in Pieces.

When they got aſhore, they laboured with their Hands, and made themſelves a little Hut to lodge in; they continued their religious way of Living, and the Country People ſuſtained them with Food; till at length,

length, acquiring a great Character by their Sanctity and Auſterity, they were addreſſed to far and near for their Prayers; and, by the Charity of the People, got enough to build a religious Houſe at *Coldingham*.

Here, as Fame ſays, when the cruel *Danes* came on Shore, the religious Lady (who, it ſeems, was very beautiful too!) cut off her Noſe and upper Lip, and made all her Nuns do the ſame, in order to preſerve their Chaſtity. Whereupon the barbarous *Danes*, enraged at their Zeal, fired their Nunnery, and burnt them all alive. From this Lady, who, it is ſaid, was ſainted for theſe Sufferings, the Promontory where ſhe landed is to this Day called *St. Ebbe's Head*, and vulgarly, by our Sailors, *St. Tabbe's*. There was once, upon the Point of this Promontory, a ſtrong Fort called *Faſt-caſtle*, belonging to the Earl of *Hume*; but it has been ſome time demoliſhed.

A little to the North-weſt of *Berwick* is the Town and Caſtle of *Duns*, remarkable for the Birth of *John Duns Scotus Anno* 1274. ſome of whoſe Family are ſtill in Being there. He was a Frier Minor, and the greateſt Scholar of his Age. *Scaliger* ſays, there was nothing his Genius was not capable of. But his chief Study was in Points more nice than neceſſary, whereupon he was called *Doctor Subtilis*. His Followers, called *Scotiſts*, were great Oppoſers of the *Thomiſts*, another Set of Scholaſticks, ſo named from *Thomas Aquinas*. He ſtudied at *Oxford* and *Paris*, and died of an Apoplexy at *Cologn*. After *Berwick* was taken by the *Engliſh*, the Sheriff-court was kept here, which was but lately removed to a Market-town, called *Greenlow*; which is alſo a Royal B rgh, and the Principal in the Shire, belonging to the Earl of *Marchmont*.

Duns was alſo remarkable for the Encampment of the *Scotiſh* Army, under General *Leſley*, aſſembled to oppoſe King *Charles* I. when he came to the

Engliſh

Engliſh Borders with an Army, to perſuade that Kingdom to Obedience. It has the beſt weekly Market for Cattle in *Scotland*, and is a Place of the beſt Trade in this County.

Coldſtream is alſo a Market-town, in this County of *Merſe*, where was antiently an Abbey. *Eccles* likewiſe had another: and *Erſilton* is noted for the Birth-place of the Rhyming Poet *Lermouth*, ſo much admired by the Vulgar *Scots*. *Hume* was formerly the Reſidence of the Earls of that Name, which they derived from the Town, and they had a ſtrong Caſtle there, now demoliſh'd.

The inconſiderate Vanity of the antient *Scotiſh* Gentry and Nobility, of deriving their Names from the places of their Reſidence, had this Inconvenience attending it, that in a few Generations, it loſt the old Name of the Family from which theſe *Changelings* (may I, without Affront, call them?) deſcended. Thus the *Dunbars* and *Humes*, originally the ſame, came to be thought two diſtinct ones. In like manner, the *Gordons*, *Swintons*, *Ridpaths*, *Niſbets*, and the *Spotſwoods*, as ſome ſay, tho' all of the ſame Original, muſt have loſt the knowledge of it, had it not been for Tradition, or the Armorial Bearings of the ſeveral Families, which beſpeak them to be of the ſame Lineage. This Hint may ſerve once for all, as to thoſe Families called of *that Ilk*; *i. e.* whoſe Surname and paternal Eſtate, are the ſame, and are generally eſteemed antient and honourable.

The County of *Merſe*, or *March*, formerly gave the Title of Earls of *March*, to the family of *Dunbar*, who, according to *Camden*, derived their Origin from the famous *Goſpatrick* Earl of *Northumberland*, who retired into *Scotland* on the *Norman* Conqueſt, and was honoured with the Earldom of *March*, and Caſtle of *Dunbar*, by the then King *Malcolm Canmore*, whence his Poſterity took the Name; while another Branch, being poſſeſſed of the Barony of *Hume*,

Hume, aſſumed that for their Surname, which they ſtill retain. *George de Durbar* being proſcribed in the Reign of *James* I. of *Scotland*, the Title of Earl of *March* was conferred on the Duke of *Albany*, then on the family of *Stewart* and *Lenox*; which being extinct, King *William* III. conferred it on *William Douglas*, Brother of the Duke of *Queenſbury*, whoſe Son now enjoys it.

Having paſſed over *Coldingham Moor*, called alſo *Lambermoor*, the Lowlands of *Eaſt-Lothian* ſhew themſelves from the Top of a ſteep Hill, and give a Proſpect of a fruitful and pleaſant Country. As ſoon as we come down the Hill, there is a Village, called *Cockburnſpath*, or *Cobberſpath*, where nature forms a very ſteep and difficult Paſs, and where a thouſand Men well armed, and boldly doing their Duty, could keep out a very great Army, if there was occaſion for it.

The next Shire is that of *Eaſt-Lothian*; and the firſt Houſe of any Note, we met with in it, was that of *Dunglaſs Caſtle*, the Seat of Sir *James Hall*. We began here to ſee, that *Scotland* was not naturally ſo barren, as ſome people repreſent it; but ſome Parts might be made equal even to the richeſt, moſt fruitful, moſt pleaſant, and beſt improved Counties of *England*, if the *Scots* had the ſame Methods of doing it, and were as good Huſbandmen, as the *Engliſh*; and this might eaſily be brought to paſs, would the Gentry ſet about it, as this Gentlemen has, in part already done.

The Truth is; the Soil hereabout is very good, and the Sea-ware, as they call the Weeds which the Sea caſts up, abundantly ſupplies the Defect of Marl, Chalk, or Lime-ſtone; for by laying this continually on the Land, they plough every Year, without letting it lie fallow, as we do; and I found they had as much Corn, as our Ploughmen expreſs it, as could ſtand upon the Ground.

The

The next Town of Note is *Dunbar*, a Royal Burgh, which, in *Scotland*, is much the ſame with what we call a Corporation in *England*, and ſends Members to Parliament in like manner; only, in *Scotland*, thoſe Burghs have ſome particular Privileges ſeparate to themſelves; as that, for Example, of holding a Sort of Parliament, called a *Convention of Burghs*, a Method taken from the Union of the *Hans Towns* in *Germany*, in which they meet and concert Meaſures for the publick Good of the Towns, and of their Trade, and make By-laws, or Acts and Declarations, which bind the whole Body. Nor have they loſt this Privilege by the Union with *England*, but it is preſerved entire, and is now many ways more advantageous to them than it was before, as their Trade is like to be, in time, more conſiderable. But this I have taken Notice of in another Place.

This Town of *Dunbar* is a handſome well-built Town, ſituated in the Mouth of the River *Forth*, on the South-ſide towards the *German* Ocean. It is a very conſiderable Port, and of great Advantage to all Ships in the River, in caſe of Streſs of Weather; but yet its Entrance was ſo difficult by ſteep Rocks, in the Mouth of the Harbour, that the Corporation had exhauſted itſelf by endeavouring to cut through them; and being unable to proceed further in it; and at the ſame time, the Town-houſe and School of the Town being run to Decay, and the Town itſelf deſtitute of freſh Water: To anſwer all theſe good Purpoſes, they procured an Act to paſs, in the Year 1718. intituled, *An Act for laying a Duty of Two Pennies* Scots, *or one 6th Part of a Penny, upon every Pint of Ale or Beer that ſhall be ſold within the Town of* Dunbar; *for improving and preſerving the Harbour, and repairing the Town-houſe, and building a School, and other publick Buildings there; and for ſupplying the ſaid Town with freſh Water.*

This Duty has been of very great Service to the Town, and has enabled them to make a great Progreſs in the intended Improvements; but the principal Works, which were to dig up Part of a Rock at the Bottom of the Harbour, to carry out the great Pier to the Rock called *The Beacon Rock*, to cut the Slope of the Iſland down to a Perpendicular, and to ſupply the Town with freſh Water, remaining undone; and the Act expiring in the Year 1738. the ſame was continued for 25 Years longer, by an Act paſſed 10 *Geo.* II. which will, it is hoped, perfect all that remains undone.

They had here a great Herring-fiſhery, which has decayed very much of late Years; and they cure Herrings here, as they do at *Yarmouth* in *Norfolk*; tho' I cannot ſay they cure them ſo well, nor are they ſo fit for keeping and ſending on long Voyages. The Herrings themſelves may indeed make a little Difference, being generally larger and fatter than thoſe of *Yarmouth*; which makes it more difficult to cure them, ſo as to keep in a hot Climate, and on a long Voyage. Here was formerly a ſtrong Caſtle, which was demoliſhed by Act of Parliament, during the Minority of King *James* VI.

Between the Town and the great Road ſtands a little, but pleaſant and agreeable Seat of the Duke *Roxburgh*, called *Broxmouth*, with a Park well planted in Viſtas and Walks; for the Gentlemen of *Scotland* are now ſet upon planting Foreſt-trees, as well for Ornament as Profit. And here I would give an uſeful Hint to the Gentlemen who plant Trees in *Scotland*, the Want of which, as I have obſerved at ſeveral great Houſes and Parks in that Country, is the Reaſon they do not thrive, as they might otherwiſe do: And this is, by ſecuring the young Trees by a triangular Frame ſeven or eight Feet high, which is made by ſetting three large Stakes about them in an equilateral Triangle, and

Tree

Tree and all, with Haybands, to defend the Bark, faſtened together at the Top. Then, as the Tree ſtands in the Centre of the Triangle, which way ſoever the Wind blows, the Root is not ſhaken, or the Earth moved and looſened about it.

For want of this, the Tree being left without Support before it has taken Root, the Winds ſhake it every way, and looſen the Earth about it, ſo that it gets no time to ſtrike. This is the Reaſon why, in many of the Gentlemens Parks, I ſaw the Trees ſtunted and balked, though they had been planted many Years.

On the South-weſt Side of this Town, under the Mountains, near a Place called *Dun-hill*, is the Field where the Battle of *Dunbar* was fought between *Oliver Cromwell* and General *Leſly*, Commander of the *Scots* Army, where the deſperate Few (for *Cromwell*'s Army was not above 8000 Men) defeated and totally overthrew the great Army of the other Side, killed 6000 of them, and took 10,000 Priſoners, to the Surprize of the World.

Here we turned out of the Way, to ſee the Marquis of *Tweedale*'s fine Park at *Yeſter*, or *Zeſter*; in the Centre of which ſtands a very noble Houſe, but in a too low Situation.

The old Earl of *Tweedale*, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. having ſeen the Plans of *Greenwich* and St. *James*'s Parks, was ſo pleaſed with them, that, as ſoon as he went down into *Scotland*, he laid out the Plan and Deſign of all thoſe noble Walks and Foreſts of Trees, which he planted here. A Gentleman, whoſe Judgement I can depend upon, told me, that if ever thoſe Trees came to be worth but Sixpence apiece, they would be of more Value than the Fee Simple of the whole paternal Eſtate of the Family. Nor is this unlikely, if it be true, that his Lordſhip, and his immediate Succeſſor, planted above 6000 Acres of Land with Fir-trees; and

where-ever any of them failed, they were conſtantly renewed the next Year.

The Park itſelf is ſaid to be eight Miles round, and exceeds, in many reſpects, the new Park at *Richmond* in *Surrey:* But the Plantation of Fir is not confined to this Eſtate; for the Family has another Seat at *Pinkey* near *Muſſelburgh*, where the ſame Lord planted alſo a great Number of Trees, as his Succeſſors have likewiſe done at another Seat, which they have in *Fife*, near *Aberdour*.

As this Planting is a great Encouragement to the Nobility of *Scotland* to improve their Eſtates by the ſame Method, ſo we find abundance of Gentlemen follow the Example; inſomuch that you hardly ſee a Houſe of Note, eſpecially in the South Parts of the Country, but is adorned with Groves and Walks of Fir-trees about it; by which we may reaſonably expect, that in a little time *Scotland* will have no need to ſend to *Norway* for Timber and Deal, but will have ſufficient of her own, and, perhaps, be able to furniſh *England* too with conſiderable Quantities.

From this Town of *Dunbar* to *Edinburgh*, the Country may be reckoned as fruitful, pleaſant, and rich, as any in *Scotland*, or, indeed, as moſt in *England*. The Sea is on the Right-hand at a moderate Diſtance, and the Hills on the Left, farther off, which are habitable, and feed large Flocks of Sheep, and have many open Roads leading over them from *Edinburgh*, and other Parts, towards *England*.

The moſt material Thing this Country wants, is more incloſed Paſtures, by which the Farmers would be enabled to keep a ſufficient Stock of Cattle well foddered in the Winter, and thereby not only be furniſhed with Store of Butter, Cheeſe, and Beef for the Market, but likewiſe by the Dung of the Beaſts enrich their Soil, according to the unanſwerable Maxim

Maxim in graſing, That Stock upon Land improves Land.

Two other Articles would increaſe and enrich them, which they ſeldom or never practiſe:

1. Folding their Sheep within moveable Hurdles.
2. Fallowing their ploughed Land.

The firſt would fatten the Ground, and the latter deſtroy the Weeds; which would be of great Service to the Land at a Diſtance from the Sea, where they have not the Benefit of Sea-weed, which I have juſt now mentioned.

But at preſent, for want of Incloſures, they have no Winter Proviſion for black Cattle, and therefore the Farmers have no Dairies, no Butter or Cheeſe, in any Quantity, and no Heaps of Dung in their Yards to return upon the Land for its Improvement. Thus a good Soil is impoveriſhed for want of Huſbandry.

From *Dunbar* we paſs another River *Tyne*, which, to diſtinguiſh it from the two *Tynes* in *Northumberland*, I ſhall call *Scots Tyne*, tho' not ſo diſtinguiſhed here. It riſes in the Hills near *Yeſter*, and, watering part of the fine and pleaſant Vale I mentioned before, runs by *Haddington*, a Royal Burgh, and an old, half-ruined Town, with the Remains of an old Nunnery. It was formerly large, handſome, and well-built, and reckoned very ſtrong; for beſides the Walls of Stone, which were in thoſe Times eſteemed very good, the *Engliſh* fortified it with Lines and Baſtions, four of which latter were very large, as may be ſeen by what remains of them to this Day. It had alſo a large Ditch, and was ſo ſtrong, that the *Engliſh*, commanded by Sir *George Wilford*, defended it againſt a great Army of *French* and *Scots*, though his Gariſon were almoſt all ſwept away by the Plague, till he was relieved from *England*, when he quitted it, after demoliſhing the Fortifications.

They have a good Stone-Bridge here over the *Tyne*,

tho' the River is but ſmall. The Church was large, but has ſuffered in the Ruin of the reſt, and but part of it is repaired, tho' big enough for the Number of Inhabitants. There are in it ſome Monuments remaining of the Duke of *Lauderdale*, and other *Maitlands*, ancient Lords of this Part of the Country; but, as the Choir of the Church is open and defaced, they have ſuffered with the reſt.

In and about this Place I ſaw ſomething of a Manufacture, and a Face of Induſtry, which was the firſt I had hitherto ſeen the leaſt Appearance of in *Scotland*; particularly, here was a Woollen Manufactury, erected by a Company or Corporation for making Broad-cloth, which they call *Engliſh* Cloth: And as they had *Engliſh* Workmen, and *Engliſh* Wool, they really made it very good; but I cannot ſay they could bring it ſo cheap to the Market as they do in *England*. This was the Reaſon, that tho' before the late Union, the *Engliſh* Cloth being prohibited upon ſevere Penalties, their own Cloth ſupplied them very well; yet, as ſoon as the Union was made, by which the *Engliſh* Trade was opened, the Clothiers from *Worceſter*, *Glouceſter*, *Wilts*, *Somerſet*, and *Devonſhire*, brought in their Goods, and underſelling the *Scots*, thoſe Manufacturies were not able to ſtand it. However, the People turn their Hands to other Things, are ſtill employed in Spinning, Dying, Weaving, *&c.* and carry on a good deal of that Sort of Buſineſs.

On the North-ſide of the *Tyne* and South of the Mouth of the *Forth*, ſtand the Remains of *Tantallon* Caſtle, infamous in the *Scots* Hiſtory for being the Seat of Rebellion in the Reign of King *James* V. Hence came the odd Fancy among the Soldiers, That the Drums beating the *Scots* March, which was invented by the King's Soldiers, when they marched againſt the Earl of *Angus*, who held out this Caſtle againſt him, ſay, *Ding down Tantallon.*

But

But it is now no more a Fortreſs, being intirely demoliſhed.

Over-againſt this, in the Mouth of the ſame River, ſtands a ſteep Rock, called the *Baſs*, inacceſſible on all Sides, except by one narrow Paſſage. It was formerly ſlightly fortified, rather to prevent its being made a Retreat for Pirates and Thieves, than for any Uſe it could be of to command the Sea; for the Entrance of the *Forth* is ſo wide, that Ships can go in and out, without the leaſt Danger of being hurt by any thing that could be offered from the *Baſs*.

In the Times of the late King *Charles* II. and his Brother King *James* VII. it was made a State-Priſon, where the Weſtern People, called in thoſe Days *Cameronians*, were confined, for being in Arms againſt the King. And after the Revolution a deſperate Crew of People got Poſſeſſion of it; and having a large Boat, which they hoiſted up upon the Rock, or let down at Pleaſure, committed ſeveral Piracies, took a great many Veſſels, and held out the laſt of any Place in *Great Britain* for King *James*: But their Boat being at laſt either ſeized or loſt, and not being ſeaſonably ſupplied with Proviſions from *France*, as they uſed to be, they were obliged to ſurrender.

The *Solan* Geeſe are the principal Inhabitants of this Iſland, a Fowl rare as to its Kind; for they are not found any-where in *Britain* that I can learn, except here, in ſome of the leſſer Iſlands in the *Orcades*, the Iſland of St. *Kilda*, and in the Iſland of *Ailzye*, in the Mouth of the *Clyde*. They come as certainly at their Seaſon, as the Swallows or Wood-cocks, with this Difference, (if what the People there tell us may be depended on) that they generally come exactly to the very ſame Day of the Month.

They feed moſtly on Herrings, and therefore 'tis obſerved, they come juſt before or with them, and go away with them likewiſe, tho', 'tis evident, they do not follow them; for they go all away to the

North, but whither, is not known. As they live on Fiſh, ſo they eat like Fiſh, which, together with their being ſo exceeding fat, makes them, in my Opinion, a very coarſe Diſh, rank, ill-reliſhed, and ſoon gorges the Stomach. But here they are looked upon as a Dainty.

It is a large Fowl, rather bigger than an ordinary Gooſe. 'Tis web-footed, but its Bill is pointed like a Crane or Heron, only much thicker, and not above five Inches long. When they are coming, they ſend ſome before to fix their Manſion, which, for that Reaſon, are called *Scouts*. The Inhabitants are careful not to diſturb them till they have built their Neſts, and then they are not to be frightened by any Noiſe whatſoever. They lay but one Egg at a time, which they ſo dextrouſly fix by one End to a Point of the Rock in the Middle of the Neſt, that if it be pulled off, it is difficult to fix it ſo any more. They hatch it, by holding it faſt under one Foot, and ſeldom leave it till it be hatched.* The Fiſh caught by the old ones often ſerve the Inhabitants for Food, and the Sticks they bring to make their Neſts ſupply them with Fewel. They make great Profit both of the Fleſh and Feathers of their young ones, which are taken from their Neſts by one let down the Rock with a Rope. When young, they are of an aſh Colour; but when old, white.

At the Top of the Rock is a freſh-water Spring, with a ſmall Warren for Rabbets; but the Bottom of it is almoſt worn through by the Tide. It was formerly the Poſſeſſion, and ſometimes the Seat, of the antient

* *This is a vulgar Error, and is owing to the partial Obſervations of ignorant and impatient People. The Egg of the Solan Gooſe is covered with a ſlimy glutinous Subſtance; this the old Bird holds faſt with one Foot on the Neſt, till the Subſtance is hardened, and the Egg fixed and immoveable.*

antient Family of *Lawder*, who a long time refuſed to ſell it, tho' often ſolicited to it by ſeveral Kings. King *James* VI. told the then Laird, *He would give him whatever he pleaſed to aſk for it*; whereby that Gentleman had a fine Opportunity of making a good Bargain: But after he had told his Majeſty, That he would ſell it upon theſe Terms, and the King deſiring to know what he would aſk, he anſwered, *Your Majeſty muſt e'en reſign it to me*; *for I'll have the old Craig (i. e.* Rock) *back again.* However, the Family, at laſt, coming to Decay, it was purchaſed by King *Charles* II.

From hence, keeping the Shore of the *Forth*, due Weſt, we find a Range of large and populous Villages all along the Coaſt, almoſt as far as *Leith*.

All this Part of the Country is delightfully ſpread with the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen; as the Duke of *Roxburgh*'s near *Dunbar*, the Earl of *Haddington*'s at *Tinningham*, the Lord *Beilhaven*'s at *Beilhaven*, and that of the Family of *Dalrymple*, Earl of *Stair*, who hath fine Seats at the Burgh of *North Berwick*, (where there is a ſmall, but pretty good Market) *Hales*, and in the Neighbourhood of this Place.

The Houſe and Eſtate of *Dirleton*, now in the Family of *Niſbet*, is pleaſantly ſeated in this Part of the Country; as is *Ormiſtoun*, a thriving little Town, belonging to the Family of *Cockburn*; round which they have a handſome Eſtate, ſo well planted and improved, that I don't remember to have ever ſeen a more beautiful Spot of Ground. They have alſo a pretty good Seat here; but when I ſaw it, it was very much out of Repair.

I muſt here add, the antient and noble Houſes of *Seton* and *Winton*, both Palaces (for ſo they deſerve to be called) of the late Earl of *Winton*, who did ſo many weak and raſh Things in the Affair of the late Rebellion. They are now in a State of Ruin, as is the Eſtate on which they ſtand, which, for its

Value, is as fine as any in *Scotland*, lying all contiguous with itſelf, and valued at almoſt 5000*l. Sterling per Annum*; but all being under Forfeiture, it was ſold to the *York-Buildings* Company. The fine Gates, and Stone Wall were demoliſhed by the Government, after it had been made a Gariſon by the Highlanders, who from hence began their hare-brain'd March to *England*, which Expedition ended at *Preſton*. The Name *Seton* was given the Family from the Term *Set-on*, which one of the Anceſtors of it uſed to the Soldiers he commanded, when entering upon an Engagement. They were reckoned a very gallant, as well as loyal Family; and no true *Scotſman* can well omit telling the memorable Story, That in the Year 1332. when *Edward* II. came before *Berwick*, where Sir *Alexander Seton* was then Governor, he ſummoned him to ſurrender, and threatened to hang his two Sons, whom he had among his Hoſtages, if he delayed. Accordingly a Gallows was erected near the Town Wall, and the young Men led forth. Tenderneſs for his Children began, to move the Governor, when his Lady (of the Name of *Cheyne*) came and told him, *He and ſhe were both young enough to have more Children; but if he ſurrendered, he could never recover his Honour.* Upon this, he refuſed, and the Tyrant cruelly murdered the young Gentlemen; but the Lady was rewarded with Two Sons afterwards.

The Towns upon this Coaſt, as I ſaid, ſtand very thick; and there are two or three Articles of Trade which render them more populous, and more conſiderable, than they would otherwiſe be.

1. There are great Quantities of white Fiſh taken and cured all along this Coaſt; and I obſerved, that they were very well cured, merchantable, and fit for Exportation.

2. There is great Plenty of Coal in the Hills, ſo near the Sea, that the Carriage is eaſy, a great deal of

of which is carried to *Edinburgh*, and other Towns thereabouts.

3. They make very good Salt at almoſt all the Towns upon the Shore; as at *Seton*, *Cockenny*, *Preſtonpans*, and ſeveral other Places. They have a very great Trade for this Salt to *Norway*, *Hamburgh*, *Bremen*, the *Baltick*, and even *Holland*; and the Number of Ships loaded with it here yearly is very conſiderable.

4. They take great Quantities of Oyſters here alſo, with which they not only ſupply the City of *Edinburgh*, but carry abundance of them in large open Boats, called *Cobles*, as far as *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*; from whence they generally bring back Glaſs Bottles.

At ſeveral of theſe Villages are little Moles and Harbours, or Peers, built up at a conſiderable Expence, for ſecuring the Ships that come to load Salt, and other Goods; as at *North Berwick*, *Aberlady*, *Preſton*, *Preſtonpans*, which is alſo noted for good Malt Liquor, *Cockenny*, *Port-ſeton*, &c.

The Country hereabouts is both pleaſant and populous, and full of Gentlemens Houſes; among which is *Salton*, belonging to Mr. *Fletcher*, the preſent Lord Chief Juſtice-Clerk, *Anno* 1746.

We came next to *Muſſelburgh*, an antient *Burgh of Regality*. In this Town are many Hands employed in the Woollen Manufacture, eſpecially in coarſe Stuffs for the Uſe of the Poor; and they have continued many Years ſucceſsfully this Branch of Trade without any Rival.

A little Weſt from this lies *Fiſher-raw*, ſo called from a very large Row of Houſes moſtly inhabited by Fiſhermen, who were formerly more numerous here than at preſent; for the Muſcle Trade, which was of old reckoned very valuable, is now given over; and their chief Buſineſs, at preſent, conſiſts in catching

catching Cods, Haddocks, Whitings, and ſome few Shell-fiſh.

More to the South are two ſmall Villages, called *New-bigging* and *Good-ſpeed-all*; but they are ſo nearly joined to *Muſſelburgh* and *Fiſher-raw*, that a Stranger would take them to be all one continued Town. Nevertheleſs, they have not had a Church ſince the Reformation, but are only a Part of the Pariſh of *Invereſk*, an adjoining Village, ſo called, becauſe it ſtands on the River *Eſk*, which, tho' it be ſometimes ſo full of Water as to overflow its Banks, yet, being rapid, it is not made navigable.

This Village enjoys ſo good an Air, that the eminent Dr. *Pitcairn* called it the *Montpelier* of *Scotland*. It is very full of People, and there are ſeveral very handſome Houſes and Gardens in it, which invite the Citizens of *Edinburgh* to take Lodgings here in the Summer, as the *Londoners* do at *Kenſington-gravel-pits*, *Hampſtead*, *Hàckney*, and *Highgate*.

But the Glory and Beauty of this Pariſh is *Pinkey*, which formerly belonged to *Seton*, Earl of *Dumfermline*, but now to the Marquis of *Tweedale*, who uſually reſided here before his Houſe at *Yeſter* was finiſhed; which, tho' it be the moſt magnificent Building, yet is not ſo agreeably ſituated as *Pinkey*, which ſtands near the Sea, juſt as we enter into *Muſſelburgh*.

In the Court before the Houſe is a large Stone Well, covered with an Imperial Crown of Stone, ſupported by Pillars of the *Ionick Order*. The great Hall on the Right, as you enter, is adorned with Views of the great Cities of *Italy*; and in a Drawing-room adjoining to it is a Billiard-table. The great Stair-caſe on the Left is baluſtraded with Iron, and crowded with Pictures.

The firſt Apartment conſiſts of a Dining-room, Drawing-room, and Bed-chamber, all very ſpacious,

ous, curiouſly wainſcotted with Oak, and hung with the Seaſons in Tapeſtry, of the ſmall Figures, and beſt Sort. The Bed is of crimſon Velvet in an Alcove, neatly ſupported with Pillars. The Chimneys are of Marble, and above that of the Dining-room is painted the fineſt Inſide of a Church that is any-where to be ſeen.

The great Gallery is very long and ſpacious, the Ceiling whereof is full of *Latin* Inſcriptions ſuitable to the ſeveral Paintings. Here is a Family Picture of the Lord *Seton*, with his Four Sons and Daughters, by *Hans Holbein*; Mr. *Henderſon*, the Covenanter, by *Vandyke*; the whole Length of King *Charles* I. and his Chancellor, the Earl of *Dumfermline*, in his Robes, by the ſame Hand. The firſt Earl of *Tweedale*, with his Eight Sons and Seven Daughters, all in one Picture, as big as the Life, takes up almoſt one End of the Room. There are fine Altar-pieces, Paſſion-pieces, and others of that Kind, that were ſaved from Plunder out of Monaſteries at the Reformation. Here is likewiſe a good Picture of the Earl of *Strafford*, and another of the Duke of *Lauderdale*, (who married his only Child to the Heir of this Family) with great Numbers of Family Pictures of the *Hays* and *Setons*. There is alſo well preſerved the genealogical Tree of the Family, from the Year 970. to this Time; *viz.* the *Hays*, *Giffards*, and *Frazers*. But many of the Pictures have been of late carried to *Yeſter*.

The Parterre behind the Houſe is very large, and nobly adorned with Ever-greens, and on each Side of it ſpacious Gardens. The Whole ſtands in a Park above three Miles in Circumference, well planted with an incredible Number of Fir-trees, and walled round with Stone. I confeſs, if I had been Owner of *Pinkey*, I ſhould hardly have built *Yeſter*; for *Pinkey* ſtands nobly, and has a commanding Proſpect, not only over the adjacent Country, but alſo of the

Coaſt

Coaſt of *Fife*, over the Sea, at nine Miles Diſtance: Whereas *Yeſter*, as I have ſaid, lies in a Bottom, and all its Views bounded within itſelf. *Yeſter*, 'tis true, is the antient Seat of the Family, whoſe Title to *Pinkey* is but late, and (ſome ſay) was precarious.

Near this Place was fought a Battle by *Edward Seymour*, Duke of *Somerſet*, when he came to force the *Scots* into the Marriage of their young Queen *Mary* with his Nephew King *Edward* VI. which was, by-the-by, a very coarſe Way of Wooing. Here was a great Slaughter of the *Scots*: But tho' the *Engliſh* won the Battle, yet they loſt their Prize; for the young Queen was privately embarked, carried to *France*, and afterwards married to the Dauphin, who became King *Francis* II.

The *Engliſh* call this the Battle of *Muſſelburgh*; but ſome *Scots* Gentlemen, riding out with us, to ſhew us the Place where the Action was begun and ended, we all agreed, that the *Scots* are in the right, who call it the Battle of *Pinkey*.

I now approached the capital City of *Edinburgh*; but muſt ſay a Word or two of its Situation, before I enter it. Standing then at a ſmall Diſtance, and taking a View of it from the Eaſt, you have really but a very confuſed Idea of the City, becauſe the Situation being in Length from Eaſt to Weſt, and the Breadth ill-proportion'd to it, you view it under the greateſt Diſadvantage poſſible; whereas, if you turn a little to the Right-hand towards *Leith*, you have a very handſome Proſpect of it; and from the South you ſee it to yet more Advantage, becauſe it is increaſed on that Side with new Streets.

At the Extremity of the Eaſt-end of the City ſtands the Palace of *Holy-rood-houſe*; leaving which, a little to the Left, you come thro' a populous Suburb to the Entrance, called the *Water-port*. From hence, turning Weſt, the Street goes on in a ſtrait Line, thro' the whole City to the Caſtle. It is

above

above a Mile in Length, and is, perhaps, the largeſt, longeſt, and fineſt Street, for Buildings, and Number of Inhabitants, in the World.

From the Palace Door, which ſtands on a Level with the loweſt of the plain Country, the Street begins to aſcend very gradually, being no-where ſteep; but this Aſcent being continued for ſo long a Way, it is eaſy to underſtand, that the further Part muſt neceſſarily be very high; for the Caſtle, which ſtands, as it were, at the Extremity Weſt, as the Palace does Eaſt, makes, on all the three Sides, (that only excepted, which joins it to the City) a frightful and impaſſable Precipice.

Together with this continued Aſcent, you are to ſuppoſe the Edge or Top of the Aſcent ſo narrow, that the Street, and the Row of Houſes on each Side, take up the whole Breadth; ſo that which Way ſoever you turn, you go down Hill immediately; which is ſo ſteep, that it is very troubleſome to thoſe who have not very good Lungs, to walk in thoſe Side-lanes, which they call *Wynds*. By this Deſcription you will perceive, that the City ſtands upon the narrow Ridge of a long aſcending Mountain.

On the North-ſide of the City, towards the Weſt-end of it, where the Caſtle ſtands, is a Lough, or Lake of Water; which has a ſmall Brook that runs thro' it, ſo that it cannot be ſaid to be quite ſtanding. There was formerly another Lake on the South-ſide of it, which, being now filled up, is built into a Street, tho' ſo much lower than the high Street, that, as I ſaid before, the Lanes between them are very ſteep.

The Town is ſo antient, that no Hiſtory has recorded when, by whom, or on what Occaſion, it was built; yet, it ſeems moſt natural to conclude, that ſuch a Situation could not be choſen, but for a

Retreat

Retreat from the Outrages and Attempts of the *Britons*, *Saxons*, *Danes*, or other Enemies; for having an impregnable Caſtle at the Weſt-end, and a Lake on either Side, the Inhabitants had nothing to defend but the Entrance at the Eaſt-end, which it was eaſy to fortify.

If this was not the Reaſon for chuſing the Situation, what ſhould have hindered them from building the City in a pleaſant, delightful Valley, with the Sea flowing up to one Side, and a River running thro' the Middle of it? ſuch as that Space of Ground between it and the Sea, where the Town of *Leith* ſtands. There they would have had a noble, pleaſant, and moſt uſeful Situation, a very fine Harbour for their Trade, a good Road in the *Firth* for their Ships of Burden; a pleaſant River, which, with ſmall Art and Charge, might have been ſo drawn round the City as to have filled its Ditches, and made its Fortifications almoſt impregnable, as the *French* did, when they fortified *Leith*. Or had they gone to the South-ſide of the City, and extended it towards *Libertoun* and *Goodtrees*, they had found a Plain large enough to have contained another *London*, watered on the South-part with a pleaſant Brook, capable, by the Help of Pipes, to have conveyed Water into every Street and Houſe.

Theſe Things they did not foreſee, or not underſtand in thoſe Days; but, regarding immediate Safety, fixed on the Hill, as a ſure Strength, formed by Nature, ready at their Hand. By this means, the City lies under ſuch Inconveniencies as are made a Subject of Scorn and Reproach by ſome, as if the People delighted in Stench and Naſtineſs; whereas, were any other People to live under the ſame Unhappineſs of a rocky and mountainous Situation, a Throng of Buildings from ſix to ten Stories high, a Difficulty of obtaining Water, (that little they have being to be carried up to the uppermoſt Apartments)

we

we ſhould find a *London* or a *Briſtol* as dirty as *Edinburgh*, and, perhaps, leſs able to make their Dwelling tolerable, at leaſt in ſo narrow a Compaſs; for tho' many Cities have more People in them, yet, I believe, there is none in the World, where ſo many People live in ſo little Room.

On the North-ſide of the City, as I have ſaid, is a ſpacious, rich, and pleaſant Plain, extending from the Lake, which joins it, to the River of *Leith*, at the Mouth of which is the Town of *Leith*, at the Diſtance of a long *Scots* Mile. Here, were not the North-ſide of the Hill which the City ſtands on, ſo exceeding ſteep, that it is not only impaſſable for Carriages, but can hardly be clambered up on Foot, and were the Lake filled up, as that on the other Side is, the City might have been extended upon the Plain below, and fine Streets would, no doubt, have been built: Nay, I queſtion much, whether, in time, the high Streets would not have been forſaken, and the City, as I may ſay, run all out of its Gates to the North.

This might have been the Conſequence, if the City had been in a State of Increaſe; for had their Trade flouriſhed, as was reaſonably expected, if the Buſineſs of *Darien* had ſucceeded, or upon the Union, the Inhabitants would have likewiſe increaſed.

Having thus conſidered the City in its outward Appearance, and in its Situation, I muſt look next into its Inſide, where we ſhall find it (notwithſtanding all its Diſcouragements and Diſadvantages) a large, populous, noble, rich, and even Royal City. The main Street, as above, is the moſt ſpacious and beſt inhabited in *Europe*. The Buildings are ſurpriſing for their Strength, their Beauty, and their Height, and are moſtly of Free-ſtone; yet ſo firm, that tho' they ſtand ſo high, and in a Country where Storms and violent Winds are ſo frequent, 'tis very rare,

and

and only on ſuch Occaſions as I ſhall mention by-and by, that any Damage is done here.

From the Palace-gate Weſtward, this Street is called the *Canongate*, as belonging to the Canons of the Abbey, which is a kind of Suburb by itſelf, as *Southwark* is to *London*. In this Part of the Street, tho' otherwiſe not ſo well inhabited as the City itſelf, are ſeveral very magnificent Houſes of the Nobility, built for their Reſidence when the Court was here. Of theſe the Duke of *Queenſbury*'s, the Earl of *Winton*'s, the Duke of *Roxburgh*'s, the Earl of *Panmure*'s, and the Earl of *Murray*'s, are the chief: The firſt and laſt are very large and princely Buildings, all of Free-ſtone, large in Front, and have good Gardens behind them.

At the Upper or Weſt-end of this Street, where it joins to the City, is a Gate, which, like *Ludgate*, parts the City from the Suburb, but does not diſcontinue the Street, which rather widens, and is more ſpacious, when you are thro' the Gate, than before. This is the famous *Nether-bow Port*, whoſe Doors were like to have been taken away by the Parliament, when the Affair of Captain *Porteous* was under their Conſideration, as I ſhall mention more particularly by-and-by.

Juſt at this Gate, on the Outſide, are two Streets, one of which is called *St. Mary Wynd*, and the other *Leith Wynd*; the firſt leads out of the City, South, into the great Road for *England*, by the Way of *Kelſo*; and at the Foot of it is a Gate turning Weſtward into the low Street, called the *Cowgate*, becauſe the Cattle are driven thro' it to and from the great Market-place: The other leads North into a Suburb, called the *Calton*, from whence there is a very handſome Gravel-walk, 20 Feet broad, continued to the Town of *Leith*, which is kept in Repair at the publick Charge, and no Horſes ſuffered to come upon it.

We

We now enter the City at the *Nether-bow Port*, and have an open View up the high Street. It muſt not be expected I ſhould deſcribe all the Buildings of the City; I ſhall therefore touch upon ſome few, and go on. The firſt of any Note is a fine Houſe on the South-ſide of the Street, a little within the Gate, belonging to the Marquis of *Tweedale*, with a Plantation of Lime-trees behind it, the Place not allowing Room for a large Garden: Adjoining to this are very good Buildings, which, if ſet out in handſome Streets, would adorn a very noble City; but being crouded together in narrow Wynds and Alleys, deſerve no Notice.

A little further, on the ſame Side. is the *Trone* Kirk; and near it, in the Middle of the Street, ſtands the Guard-houſe, where two Companies of diſciplined Men, cloathed and armed like Grenadiers at the Charge of the Town, do Duty every Night, and keep the publick Peace of the City.

About Midway between the *Nether-bow* and the Caſtle, is the great Church, which, before the Reformation, was Collegiate, and dedicated to *St. Gyles*; but it was afterwards divided into ſeveral Preaching-places, and Diſtricts of the City were allotted to them, ſo as to be parochial. When King *Charles* I. erected a new Biſhoprick at *Edinburgh*, which before that time was in the Dioceſe of *St. Andrews*, it was made a Cathedral, and the Dean was Forenoon Miniſter of that Part of it, called the *New Kirk*, which is the Choir, Chancel, or Eaſtern Part. In it is a noble Gallery for the King, or his Commiſſioner. Here alſo the Magiſtrates aſſemble, and the Judges in their Habits, in time of Seſſion. In a large Chapel, on the South-weſt Part of this Church, the General Aſſembly hold their Seſſions, as does alſo the Commiſſion of the Aſſembly, in the Interval between the General Meetings.

The

The great Croſs under the Tower is called the *Old Kirk*; and the Front or Weſt-part of the great Church is divided into two Parts: That on the South is called the *Tolbooth Kirk*, and that on the North *Haddo's Hole*, from the Laird of *Haddo*, (Grandfather to the preſent Earl of *Aberdeen*) who, being a great Royaliſt and Anti-covenanter, was kept Priſoner in a Vault there, till he was beheaded.

The Steeple in the Middle is very high, and of good Architecture; the Summit of it reſembles an Imperial Crown. Here they have a Set of Bells, which are not rung out as in *England*, (for that way of Ringing is not known in this Country) but are played upon by the Hand with Keys, like a Harpſichord, the Perſon playing having great Leather Covers to his Fiſts, by which he is able to ſtrike with the more Force. They play all manner of Tunes very muſically, and the Town gives a Man a yearly Salary for playing upon them from half an Hour after Eleven, till half an Hour after Twelve, every Day, *Sundays* and *Holidays* excepted.

On the South-ſide of this Church, (formerly the Church-yard) is a Square of very fine Buildings, called the *Parliament Cloſe*, the Weſt and South-ſides of which are moſtly taken up with the Parliament-houſe, the ſeveral Courts of Juſtice, the Council-chamber, the Exchequer, the publick Regiſters, the Court for the Royal Boroughs to aſſemble in, the Lawyers Library, the Poſt Office, *&c.* The great Church makes up the North-ſide of the Square, and the Eaſt and Part of the South-ſide is built into private Dwellings very ſtately, lofty, and ſtrong, being ſeven Stories high to the Front of the Square, and the Hill they ſtand on having a very ſteep Deſcent, ſome of them are no leſs than fourteen Stories high backwards. In the middle of this Square is an Equeſtrian Statue of King *Charles* II. which is reckoned the fineſt of its kind in *Europe*.

The

The Parliament-houſe is a ſtately, convenient, and large Structure. Over its Entrance are the Arms of *Scotland* well cut, with *Mercy* and *Truth* on each Side, for Supporters; and this Inſcription, *Stant his felicia regna*; importing, that theſe Virtues make Kingdoms happy. And under the Arms was this Motto, *Unio Unionum*; relating not only to the Union of the two Crowns, but ſignifying, that their Advice was neceſſary for the Maintenance of it. The Room for meeting of the Parliament had, on that Occaſion, a high Throne for the Sovereign, or the Commiſſioner, with Benches on each Side for the Nobility and Biſhops, and Forms conveniently placed in the Middle, for the Commoners. Without the Area was a Pulpit for Sermons to the Parliament, on particular Occaſions; and behind the Pulpit a large Partition for others, beſides Members, to hear the Sermons, and Debates of the Houſe, when they thought fit to allow it. This Building, in ſome meaſure, reſembles *Weſtminſter-hall*, and tho' not quite ſo large, has a much more curious Roof. In the South or Upper-end, one of the ordinary Judges ſits every Week in Seſſion-time, to hear Cauſes in the firſt Inſtance: But when the Parliament ſat, that Court was removed to another Part of the Hall. At the Weſt-end of it are kept the Sheriff and Commiſſary Courts. Near the North-end is the Town Council-houſe or *Guild-hall*, and over it is the Juſticiary or Criminal Court. At the South-eaſt Part of the Parliament-houſe, is a Door from what they call the *Outer-houſe* (where the Lord Ordinary ſits) into the *Inner*, where ſit the other Fourteen Judges, or Lords of Seſſion; which is the ſupreme Civil Judicature of *Scotland*. Over which are Apartments for the Lords of Exchequer, and for the Privy-council when in Being.

In the Lower-part under the Parliament-houſe, is a noble Library of Books and MSS. belonging to

to the College of Juſtice, or Gentlemen of the Law.

Near the Council-chamber ſtands the Royal Exchange, made up of a double Row of Shops, and another Exchange inferior to this.

The great Opening into the high Street, being the only Paſſage into it for Coaches, is at the North-eaſt Corner, a little from which is the Market-croſs, where all their Proclamations and publick Acts are read and publiſhed by Heralds and Sound of Trumpet. Here is the great Parade, where Gentlemen meet for Buſineſs or News, as at the Exchange, every Day from Eleven to One.

Near the Weſt-end of the great Church ſtands the *Tolbooth*, or common Priſon, as well for Criminals as for Debtors. It was formerly the Place of Reſidence for the Provoſt of *St. Gyles*'s, as moſt of the adjacent Houſes were for the Canons and Choriſters of that Church.

The great Church and this Priſon both ſtanding in the middle of the Street, the Breadth and Beauty of it is for ſome Space interrupted; but thoſe Buildings paſt, the Street opens again to its former Breadth, and is now called the *Lawn-market*, from the *Linen-market* being kept here. This Part of the Street extends Weſt to a narrower one, which leads to the *Caſtle-hill*. At the Upper-end of it is a Stone Building appropriated to ſeveral publick Offices of leſſer Value, called the *Weigh-houſe*; for below Stairs are Ware-houſes, with publick Weights and Scales for weighing heavy Goods.

Here the high Street parts into two, one of which leads to the Caſtle-hill, as already noticed, and the other turns South-weſt, and deſcending gradually, leads to the *Graſs-market*, a Place very like *Smithfield* in every reſpect, where is kept a weekly Market for Black Cattle, Sheep, Horſes, *&c.* This Street, which is called the *Weſt-bow*, is inhabited moſtly by wholeſale Dealers in Iron, Pitch, Tar, Oil, Hemp, Flax,

Flax, Linſeed, Drugs, Woads, and ſuch-like heavy Goods.

This City hath ſeven Gates, or Ports, as they are here called, *viz.*

1. The *Nether-bow Port:* This is the chief Gate; it was magnificently built in 1606. and adorn'd with Towers on both Sides. This is the Entrance from the Palace, and the principal Suburb called the *Canongate.*

2. The *Cow-gate Port*, at the Eaſt-end, likewiſe gives Entrance to the Street of that Name, leading to the Abbey by a Backway.

3. The *Potter-row Port*, gives Entrance to the Suburb ſo called, and leads to *Dalkeith*, *Kelſo*, &c. Southward.

4. The *Society Port*, called ſo from the Society of Brewers, who have a great ſquare Court near it, with ſtately Houſes and Buildings round it,

5. The *Weſt Port*, the only Gate at the Weſt-end of the City, which leads thro' a large Suburb to *Glaſgow*, *Sterling*, *Queens-ferry*, and from thence to the Weſt and North Highlands.

6. The *New Port*, at the Eaſt-end of the Lake, leading Northward towards a Village called *Mouter's Hill* and *Leith.*

7. The *College-Kirk Port*, leading alſo to *Leith.*

The Markets here are very well ſupplied with all the Neceſſaries of Life, and are moſtly kept in diſtinct Market-places walled in, and reſerved for the particular Things they are appointed for; ſuch as

1. The Meal Market.
2. The Fleſh Market.
3. The Poultry Market.
4. The Fiſh Market.
5. The Corn Market.
6. The Leather Market.

Beſides theſe, there is a Weekly Market for all Sorts of Woollen Manufactures, and Linen Cloth, kept

kept in that Part of the high Street called the *Lawn Market*, juſt now mentioned. There is alſo in the ſame Street, below the Croſs, an Herb and Fruit Market kept every Morning, but abates before Noon, ſo that it is no Incumbrance. The Market for Black Cattle, Sheep, Horſes, and Graſs, is kept in that large Space of Ground within the *Weſt Port*, called the *Graſs Market*, as I have already mentioned.

On the South-ſide of the City, towards the Eaſt-end, ſtands a large Building, erected at the Charge of the Surgeons and Apothecaries of this City, in which is their great Hall, hung round with the Pictures of all the Surgeons of this Place that have been ſince this Building was founded. Here they have alſo a Theatre for Diſſections, and a Chamber of Rarities, in which there are ſeveral Skeletons of uncommon Creatures, a Mummy, and other Curioſities.

Near the *Potter-row Port* ſtands the College, or Univerſity. It conſiſts of three Courts, two lower, and one higher, equal to the other two. Theſe Courts are encompaſſed with neat Buildings for the Uſe of ſuch Students as pleaſe to lodge in them; for they don't live in common, nor are they obliged to reſide, but only to attend their Claſſes at certain Hours. There is a high Tower over the great Gate, looking to the City.

The *Publick Schools* are large and commodious; there are Accommodations for Students, handſome Dwellings for the Profeſſors, and fine Gardens for their Recreation. It was founded in 1580. by King *James* VI. upon a Petition from the City, to grant them a Charter with the Privilege of an Univerſity; but the Foundation was not perfected till 1582. The Perſons eſtabliſhed by the Foundation were, a Principal or Primate, a Profeſſor of Divinity, four Regents or Maſters of Philoſophy, and a Profeſſor of Philology called *Prof. Humaniorum Literarum*, or Regent of Humanity. In 1640. the Town added

added a Profeſſor of Mathematicks. To which have been lately added Profeſſors of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, Civil Law, Theoretical and Practical Medicine, Chymiſtry, *&c.* The Dignity of Chancellor and Vice-chancellor of the Univerſity is in the Lord Provoſt and Town Council.

They have a very good Library, which was founded by *Clement Little*, one of the Commiſſaries of *Edinburgh*; ſince which it is much increaſed by Donations from the Citizens, Perſons of Quality, and others, who had their Education there. The Library is neatly kept, well furniſhed with Books, put in very good Order, cloiſter'd with Wire Doors, which none but the Keeper can open, which is more commodious, and leſs encumbering, than Multitudes of Chains, commonly uſed in other Libraries. The Books given by the grand Benefactors, are kept in diſtinct Apartments, and the Donor's Name over them in Letters of Gold.

Over the Books hang the Pictures of ſeveral Princes, and of the moſt eminent Reformers at Home and Abroad; and near them is kept the Skull of the famous *Buchanan*, very intire, and ſo thin, that the Light may be ſeen thro' it. It was [illegible]nited there by Mr. *Adamſon*, formerly Principal of the Univerſity, who procured it to be taken out of his Grave, and faſtened ſome *Latin* Verſes to it in Commendation of that celebrated Hiſtorian. There is alſo the Original of the *Bohemian* Proteſt againſt the Council of *Conſtance*, for burning *John Hus* and *Jerom* of *Prague*, *Anno* 1417. with 105 Seals of *Bohemian* and *Moravian* Grandees annexed to it. It was procured by a *Scots* Gentleman in his Travels, and given to the Univerſity.

Under the Library was the King's Printing-houſe, for Bibles, *&c.* At the farther End of the Library is a Stair-caſe, which leads to the higher and lower Common Halls, where they hold their Commence-

ments and College Entertainments. In this Place are ſeveral Maps, Globes, Books, and Rarities; and among others a crooked Horn, cut out of a Woman's Head when fifty Years old, and who lived twelve Years after it. It is ſeveral Inches long, and was taken out of her Head by a Surgeon, *Anno* 1671. Here alſo are Lectures read, Exerciſes performed, and Apartments for the Profeſſor of Divinity to teach his Pupils in, and for a ſelect Library proper for Divines.

In this higher Common Hall, which is a very ſpacious Room, are placed ſuch Books as have been bought by, or given to the College, ſince the Library below was full; and in the South-end of it is a curious and noble Muſeum, collected by the very eminent Sir *Andrew Balfour*, who was once Tutor to the famous Earl of *Rocheſter*. It contains a vaſt Treaſure of Curioſities of Art and Nature, domeſtick and foreign, from almoſt all Parts of the World, and is greatly valued by the Virtuoſos, containing ſome Rarities that are not to be found, either in thoſe of the *Royal Society* at *London*, or the *Aſhmolean* at *Oxford*. Sir *Robert* [illegible]*bbald*, having a mind to engraft his Name and [illegible]ut [illegible], on that of the celebrated *Balfour*, made a Preſen[illegible] of a great Number of Shells, and other Curioſities, to the College, on Condition the Magiſtrates would print the Account of it, called, *Auctarium Muſei Balfourians e Muſeo Sibbaldiano*; to which I refer the Reader.

Eaſtward from the College is the High-School, well endow'd, and with proper Apartments for one Maſter and four Uſhers, who teach Youth Grammar and Rhetorick.

In *Gray's-cloſe*, near the *Cowgate Port*, is the Mint-houſe, in a large Court, with neat and convenient Buildings, and other Accommodations for the Maſter, Officers, and Workmen. It is now diſuſed

diſuſed for that Purpoſe; and is a Sanctuary, or Place of Privilege.

At a ſmall Diſtance from the College are two neat Hoſpitals, with pretty Gardens to each of them; and a little further is the Church-yard of the *Franciſcans*, or *Grey-friars*, the common Burial-place for the whole City within the Walls, where are a great many fine and curious Monuments. It contains about two Acres of Ground.

Adjoining to it is *Heriot's Hoſpital*, a large and ſtately Building, the moſt magnificent of its Kind in the World, adorned with a conſecrated Chapel, large Walks, delightful Greens, and pleaſant Gardens. It was built by the Rev. Dr. *Balcanqual*, to whom *George Heriot*, Jeweller to King *James* VI. left near 17000 Pounds, to be diſpoſed of in pious Uſes, which that worthy Dean did by building and endowing this Houſe, and giving Statutes to it, which he ordered ſhould be *unalterable*. 'Tis a Nurſery for an indefinite Number of the Sons of Freemen, who are maintained, cloathed, and educated in uſeful Learning, till they are fit for Apprenticeſhips, or to go to the Univerſity, where they are allowed handſome Salaries and Exhibitions.

On the South-ſide of the City, in the way to *Leith*, is a beautiful Collegiate Church, built by Queen *Mary* of *Guelders*, Queen to King *James* II. and dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, but now Parochial, tho' nothing but the Church Part was ever finiſhed.

Near it is *St. Thomas's Hoſpital*; wherein old decayed Citizens, and their Widows, are very decently provided for, and allowed a Chaplain.

Over-againſt it is *Bridewell*, or the Houſe of Correction, in which diſſolute People undergo Diſcipline, and are kept to hard Labour. There is an Apartment in it for lunatick and diſtracted Perſons.

Of late Years, Mrs. *Hare* left a noble Benefaction for a new Hoſpital for Female Orphans of decay'd

Freemen; which created a laudable Emulation in mady others, whoſe united Contributions have raiſed another, for the ſame good Purpoſe.

An Infirmary, called the *Royal Infirmary*, after the Example of thoſe at *London*, *Wincheſter*, &c. has been lately erected at *Edinburgh*, by the liberal Contribution of many well-diſpoſed Perſons; and there was ſo general a Good-will to the Work, that the like Spirit has hardly ever been known any-where. The Proprietors of ſeveral Stone-Quarries made Preſents of Stone to it, others of Lime. Merchants contributed Timber. The Wrights and Maſons were not wanting in their Contributions: The neighbouring Farmers agreed to carry Materials *gratis:* The Journeymen Maſons contributed their Labour for a certain Quantity of hewn Stones; and as this Undertaking is for the Relief of the diſeaſed, lame, and maimed Poor, even the Day-labourers would not be exempted, but conditioned to work a Day in a Month *gratis* to the Erection. The Ladies too contributed in their own way to it; for they appointed an Aſſembly for the Benefit of the Work; and it being well-attended, every one contributed bountifully to it. It has met with no ſmall Encouragement from the Nobility and Gentry; and his Majeſty was pleaſed to give 100 *l.* towards it: So that it is really a noble Work, and is now in a flouriſhing Condition. The following is the Inſcription on the firſt Stone:

The Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh.
Founded Aug. 2. 1738.
Earl Cromarty, *G. M.*

Another neceſſary Charity was ſetting on foot, as a Correſpondent writes me word, in a Letter dated *Edinburgh*, *July* 24. 1740. and it is to be hoped will be attended with the deſired Succeſs. The following is an Abſtract of the Letter:

Amongſt

Amongſt the ſeveral pious and commendable Deſigns which have of late Years been form'd for the Relief of the Helpleſs and Forlorn, Pity it is, that one Caſe, as claimant as any, viz. *the* INCURABLES, *has hitherto eſcaped publick Notice: Theſe poor Creatures have, in common with the others above-mention'd, every Thing that can move Sympathy, being equally deſtitute of Health, Subſiſtence, and Care, but with this one diſtinguiſhing Aggravation of their Calamity, that they are* without Hope, *which is the finiſhing Stroke of Diſtreſs, and changes Misfortune into Miſery. When the Learned in Phyſick and Surgery have pronounced their Diſeaſes* deſperate *and* irremediable, *and when upon that Account they have been* ſent out *of the* Infirmary, *or* refuſed Admittance into it, *as being without Compaſs of the Power of Medicine, or Skill of the Phyſician to recover them, many of them have no Houſes of their own, where they may languiſh out the tedious Remains of a comfortleſs Life; ſo that if they do not ſoon die in the* Streets *or* Fields, *they muſt wander to Places where they can have neither* Miniſters *nor* Phyſicians *to bring them that Aſſiſtance, and thoſe* Softenings, *which may make unavoidable Death more eaſy and happy to them.*

The Conſideration of this moving Caſe being ſuggeſted at a late Meeting of ſome Perſons in Edinburgh, *they (touch'd with Compaſſion of their Fellow-Creatures in ſuch diſmal Circumſtances, and thankful for the Goodneſs of God to themſelves, in preſerving them from ſuch Diſtreſs) judged it worthy of Attention, and propos'd to raiſe by Subſcription a Fund for this charitable Uſe, to be under the Guardianſhip and Adminiſtration of the Governors of the* Orphan-Hoſpital *at* Edinburgh.

What will be done in this Caſe, I cannot judge; but my Friend has ſet it forth with ſo much honeſt

Warmth, and good Senſe, that nothing need be added to it, to ſhew the Neceſſity of ſo excellent a Deſign.

The Phyſicians were incorporated in 1682. by King *Charles* II. and have their College near the *Nother-bow* in the *Fountain-cloſe*. They are deſervedly eſteemed learned and able, and give not place to the Phyſicians of any Country. The late Dr. *Pitcairn* has left behind him ample Teſtimonies of his Skill in Nature and Medicine, and bore a Character that no Man of his Time, abroad or at home, eclipſed.

On the North-ſide of the City is an excellent Phyſick-garden, containg ſome thouſands of Exotick Plants and Simples. The late learned and induſtrious Mr. *James Sutherland*, its then Intendant, publiſhed an Account of it in 1684. under the Title of *Hortus Medicus Edinburgenſis*. They are all diſpoſed into the moſt rational Method, according to that of the learned Dr. *Moriſon*, the late *Oxford* Botaniſt, a Native of *Scotland*.

The City is govern'd by a Lord Provoſt, whoſe Office is much the ſame as that of the Lord Mayor of *London*; four Bailiffs, who, beſides the Power of Aldermen in the Government of this City, have that of Sheriffs, and a common Council, ordinarily conſiſting of twenty-five Perſons, but extraordinarily of thirty-eight. All theſe are choſen annually; and the Provoſt, Dean of Guild, and Treaſurer, are to be Merchants; or if any Tradeſman be choſen, he muſt quit his Trade, and not return to it without Leave of the Magiſtrates and Town-Council; and he muſt alſo be a Year or two a Member of the common Council. No one is to continue in the Council above two Years at a time, except he be a Member of it by virtue of a ſuperior Office. The

Bailiffs

Bailiffs are to be choſen indifferently out of twelve Candidates propoſed, and none is to be elected Deacon of any of the fourteen incorporated Trades, except he has been Maſter of his Trade two Years at leaſt; and muſt not continue Deacon above two Years at a time. The fourteen incorporated Trades are;

Chirurgeons.	Taylors.
Goldſmiths.	Bakers.
Skinners.	Butchers.
Farriers.	Cordwainers.
Hammermen.	Weavers.
Wrights.	Wakers, *i. e.* Fullers.
Maſons.	Bonnet-makers.

The Magiſtrates are choſen annually upon the *Tueſday* next after *Michaelmas-day*, by thirty-eight Electors, whereof twenty are to be Merchants and Tradeſmen, who are to chuſe ſuch as in their Conſcience they think beſt qualified; and theſe Magiſtrates, and the Town-Council, have the Adminiſtration of the Government, except in ſome reſerved Caſes; as the Election of Magiſtrates, Dean of Guild and Treaſurer, and ſetting of Fews or Leaſes, giving Boundaries and Places, and other publick Matters; in which Caſes they are to conſult the fourteen Deacons of Trades.

None of the Merchants or Traders are to have any particular Conventions, or make any By-laws among themſelves without Conſent of the Magiſtrates and Town-Council, except to chuſe their own Deacons at the appointed Time, to make Perſons free of their Trade, or to try their Work; and one of the Commiſſioners for Parliament was always to be choſen out of the Tradeſmen, and another out of the Merchants. The Auditors of Accounts are to be choſen out of an equal Number of both. The Lord-Provoſt,

Dean of Guild, and Treaſurer, are not to continue longer than two Years at a time; and the Bailiff muſt be one Year a Bailiff, one Year old Bailiff, and one Year free of Office. Before the Union, the Lord-Provoſt for the Time being was always one of the Privy Council.

The Trained Bands of the City conſiſt of ſixteen Companies; beſides which they have a ſtanding Company of Town Guards.

And here it will be proper to take Notice of the notorious Riot committed in this City on the 7th of *Sept.* 1736. in relation to Capt. *Porteous*, which made ſo much Noiſe, and brought down upon this famous City the Reſentment of the Legiſlature of *Great Britain*.

The Caſe was this: One *Andrew Wilſon* was condemned for a Robbery of the publick Money, committed on the Highway; and on *Wedneſday*, the 14th of *April* 1736. the Day appointed for his Execution, the Magiſtrates, being apprehenſive that a Reſcue would be attempted, ordered Capt. *John Porteous*, at the Head of a Detachment of the City Guard, to attend the Execution; and Powder and Ball were delivered to them for that Purpoſe. That while *Wilſon* was hanging, the Populace, inſiſting he ſhould be cut down before the uſual Time, and being refuſed, attempted to do it by Force, and meeting Oppoſition from the Captain and his Guard, they outragiouſly pelted them with Stones, and hurt ſeveral of the Detachment. That hereupon the Captain ordered them, as he was accuſed, but which he denied, to fire; and upon the Rabble continuing their Inſults, and the Captain's Men firing over their Heads to intimidate them, the Captain ordered them to level their Pieces, and fired himſelf, both which however he denied; and by that means ſix Perſons were mortally wounded, and fourteen others very deſperately maimed and hurt. That hereupon the

the Captain was brought to his Tryal, and on a very ſolem Hearing, was found guilty of firing a Gun himſelf, and ordering his Men to fire; and ſo was condemned to be hanged upon a Gibbet, on the 8th of *Sept.* 1736. The Captain drew up a Petition to her late Majeſty, then Regent of the Kingdom, in the Abſence of the King; and inſiſted on his Innocency, praying for Mercy; and great Application having been made to her Majeſty for changing the Sentence to Tranſportation, a Reprieve for ſix Weeks was granted. Which arriving, on the 2d of *September*, at *Edinburgh*, occaſioned the moſt extraordinary Riot that ever was known or heard of, all Circumſtances conſidered, except that at *York* againſt the *Jews*, mentioned in its Place.

For, on the 7th of *September*, the Night before the Captain was to be executed, had he not been reprieved, about ten at Night, ſome Men by Surprize entered the City, ſeized all the Fire-arms, Battle-axes, and Drums belonging to the City Guard.

The Rabble hereupon, in a few Minutes, locked and ſecured all the City Gates, and with Drums beating an Alarm, attempted with Hammers, and other Inſtruments, to force open the [*Tolbooth*] Priſon-door: But failing, they deſperately ſet Fire to it, and burnt it. When they entered the Priſon, they made the Under-keeper open the double Locks of the Apartment where the Captain was. He begged in vain to be ſpared till the Afternoon; and making ſome Reſiſtance, they dragged him down Stairs by his Legs, and hurried him away. This was about eleven at Night, and they marched out with Lights before them. In their Way to the *Graſs-market*, paſſing by a Barber's Sign-poſt, ſome called out to hang him up there; but it was reſolved to hang him where the Murders, for which he was condemned, were committed. So they proceeded to the Place where, on Executions, the Gallows uſed

to be fixed; where they kept him above a Quarter of an Hour, till they opened a Shop, and brought out a Rope, one End of which they threw over a Sign-poſt about 20 Feet high. He deſired ſome Time to prepare for Death; but was anſwered, They would allow him no more than thoſe had who were ſhot. They then pulled him up in the Dreſs in which they found him; *viz.* a Night-gown and Cap: His Hands not being tied, he fixed them betwixt his Neck and the Rope, whereupon one with a Battle-ax ſtruck at his Hands. They then let him down, and he having on two Shirts, they wrapt one of them about his Face, and tied his Arms with his Night-gown, and then pulled him up again, where he hung till Day-light next Morning; when he was cut down, and carried to the *Grey-fryars* Church. Upon inſpecting his Body, it appeared his Left-ſhoulder was wounded, his Back diſcoloured, and his Neck broke. He denied his giving Orders to fire, with his laſt Breath.

It was obſerved, that this Rabble was under a ſtricter Concert, and better Conduct, than uſual; for, marching along to the Execution, the unhappy Man obſerving a Gentleman of his Acquaintance, he gave him a Purſe of twenty-three Guineas, which he deſired might be delivered to his Brother; which they offered not to obſtruct. They left indeed the Priſon-doors open, whereby ſeveral Priſoners eſcaped; but after they had perpetrated the unprecedented Fact, they left the Arms and Drums at the Place of Execution, where they were found next Morning. Moreover, during the Tumult, Parties of armed Men, with Drums, patrolled in the different Streets, to prevent any Surprize from the King's Forces quartered in the Suburbs. The Magiſtrates, attended with ſeveral of the Burgeſſes, attempted, as was ſaid, to diſperſe the Rabble; but were pelted with Stones, and threatened with Fire-arms, if they did not retire.

tire. After the Execution was over, they went to the Lord-Provoſt's Houſe, and telling him they were ſatisfied, departed, without offering any other Violence. Nay, it was ſaid, that to do the Act with more Decency, having no Clergyman, they ordered two of the graveſt among them to exhort the unhappy Man, as they carried him to Execution.

The Boldneſs, Secrecy, and Conduct of this Enterprize, was the moſt extraordinary Inſtance of its Kind that ever was known; and the Keeper declaring, that tho' the Perſons who firſt entered, and demandéd the Keys, wore Leather Aprons, they were otherwiſe well dreſſed, it made ſome imagine, that Perſons above the vulgar Rank had a hand in it.

Be this as it would, the Inſult on the Sovereign Authority was too flagrant to be overlooked. Proclamations, with Rewards of 200 *l.* Sterling, were iſſued for apprehending the Rioters; and when the Parliament met, vigorous Meaſures were taken in the Affair. The Lord-Provoſt was ordered up to *London* in Cuſtody, the Magiſtrates were ordered up alſo, to attend the Houſe of Lords at *London*; and finally, an Act of Parliament was paſſed to diſable *Alexander Wilſon*, Eſq; from holding or enjoying any Office of Magiſtracy in *Edinburgh*, or *Great Britain*; a new Provoſt was injoined to be choſen, and a Fine of Two thouſand Pounds levied upon the City of *Edinburgh* for the Uſe of the Widow of Captain *Porteous*, as Puniſhments for their reſpective Remiſſneſſes in not endeavouring to prevent this Inſult on Sovereignty, and all lawful Authority.

This Act, however, paſſed not without great Debates; and as ſome thought it impoſſible to prevent a Deſign ſo well concerted, and ſo ſuddenly and boldly executed, they were of Opinion, that the City of *Edinburgh* was treated with too much Severity. But, after all, it could not be expected, but that the Legiſlature

Legiſlature ſhould ſhew the higheſt Indignation againſt ſo inſolent a Riot.

This Act was paſſed in the 10th Year of his Majeſty, and in the ſame Seſſion was alſo paſſed another, for the more effectual bringing to Juſtice any Perſons concerned in this ſtrange Attempt; in which Fugitives not ſurrendering were made liable to Death: The concealing of thoſe who ſhould be declared Fugitives, was alſo made Death: This Act was to be read before Morning Sermon in every Church of *Scotland*, every *Sunday* for a Year: Impeachers were to be encouraged, and diſcharged; Informers rewarded with 200 *l.* Sterling for every Perſon they ſhould convict, and be admitted Witneſſes.

But ſo ſecretly was this dark Affair managed, that I don't remember any Body has ſuffered on the Account; and the reading of the Act was but indifferently digeſted by many in that Kingdom.

Greater Severity was intended; ſuch as the impriſoning, as well as diſqualifying of the Lord-Provoſt for a Year; for aboliſhing the Town-Guard of the City of *Edinburgh*, and for taking away the Gates of the *Nether-bow* Port, and keeping open the ſame. But the City of *Edinburgh* was happily ſaved from this Diſgrace.

It is now Time to return to our Subject.

The Churches in this populous City and Suburbs are twelve, including the Chappel of the Caſtle: The Miniſters about twenty; beſides three Chapels,

The twelve Churches are:

1. The Canon-gate Kirk.
2. The Collegiate, or College Kirk.
3. The Trone Kirk, or Chriſt's Kirk.
4. The New Kirk.
5. The Old Kirk.
6. The Tolbooth Kirk.
7. Hadd's Hole Kirk.

} All theſe are Parts of the Cathedral of *St. Gyle's*.

8.

8. The Lady *Yeſter*'s Kirk.
9. 10. The Grey-friers Kirk, now divided into two.
11. The Weſt Kirk, or *St. Cuthbert*'s.
12. The Chapel of the Caſtle.

There are alſo about twenty Meeting-houſes of the Epiſcopal Party; for tho' Preſbytery be the eſtabliſhed Religion of *Scotland* ſince the Revolution, yet a great Number of the People of all Ranks are not of that Opinion, eſpecially in the Northern Parts.

The Churches are always very full; for the People in this Country do not wander about on the Sabbath-days, as in *England*. They have alſo one very good Cuſtom as to their Behaviour in Church, which I wiſh was practiſed in *England*: If any Perſon comes in after Divine Service is begun, he takes no Notice of any body, nor any body of him; whereas we make our Bows and Cringes, even in the Middle of our Prayers. Not that the *Scots* want Manners; for they ſhew them more properly after the Sermon is done, and the Bleſſing given, when they all look round upon their Friends, eſpecially to Perſons of Diſtinction, and make their Civilities as courteouſly as we do.

The City is encompaſſed with a kind of *Roman* Wall on every Side, except the North, where it is ſecured by a Lake.

The Caſtle only, and the Palace, remain to be mentioned. The firſt is ſtrong both by Situation and Art, but far from being impregnable, as has been experienced more than once. It was formerly called the *Maiden* Caſtle, becauſe the *Pictiſh* Kings kept their Daughters in it. Still more antiently, it was called *Alatum Caſtrum*, or the *Winged Caſtle*, perhaps from its Form, and ſtanding on ſo high a Hill, as it were in the Air.* It is ſituated at the Weſt-end

* *It was ſo called from being a Station for one or more* Roman *Alæ.*

end of the City, as we have ſaid, where the Rock riſes to a high and large Summit. 'Tis inacceſſible on the South, Weſt, and North. The Entrance is from the Town, where the Rock is alſo very high, and is defended by a round Battery, and an Out-work at the Foot of it. In the Caſtle is a Royal Palace of hewn Stone, where are kept the Regalia, and chief Records of State, as alſo the Magazine for the Arms and Ammunition of the Nation.

A Chapel is alſo in it for the Uſe of the Gariſon; and it is furniſhed with Water by two Wells in the Rock. From the Caſtle is a delightful Proſpect over the City and neighbouring Country, and to the River of *Forth*, from whence it is ſaluted by ſuch Men of War as come to anchor in *Leith* Road. The Governor is always a Perſon of prime Quality, and General of the Forces.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Fort-Major, and ſome other Officers, have very good Apartments; and there are deep Vaults in the Rock, which, they ſay, are Bomb-proof.

The Palace, called *Holy-rood-houſe*, is a very handſome Building, rather convenient than large. The Entrance is majeſtick, and over the Gate is a large Apartment, which the Duke of *Hamilton* claims as Hereditary Keeper of the Palace. Within this is a large, irregular Court, where are Coach-houſes and Stables, which, I think, are very improperly placed here; for if they ſtood farther off, either in the Park, or without the Out-gate, and a Barrack, or Guard-houſe, like the Horſe Guards at *Whitehall*, built in their Stead, it would have been much more becoming a Royal Palace.

This may be called the *Eſcurial* of *Scotland*, being both a Royal Palace, and an Abbey, founded by King *David* I. for Canons Regular of St. *Auſtin*, who named it *Holy-rood-houſe*. The Entrance from the great outer Court, already deſcribed, is adorned with Pillars

Pillars of hewn Stone, under a Cupola in the Form of an Imperial Crown, baluſtraded on each Side a-top. The Fore-part has two Wings, on each of which are two Turrets; that towards the North was built by King *James* V. whoſe Name it bears in Letters of Gold, and that towards the South (as well as all the reſt) by King *Charles* II. whereof Sir *William Bruce* was Architect. The inner Court is very ſtately, all of Free-ſtone well hewed, with Piazzas round it, from which there are Entries into the ſeveral Apartments, truly royal and magnificent; but above all, the Long Gallery is very remarkable, being adorned with the Pictures of all the *Scots* Kings from *Fergus* I. to *James* VII. incluſive, by maſterly Hands. Thoſe Kings that were eminent, and all the Race of *Stuarts*, are in full Length; the others are but Buſtos.

You turn to the Right to the Royal Apartments, as at St. *James*'s; and the Stair-caſe and Guard-room run exactly as there, but far more lofty and magnificent. Duke *Hamilton*'s Apartment as Hereditary Keeper) is in the double Tower to the North, and the great Council Chamber in the Tower to the South. The Earl of *Perth*, when Chancellor, in the late King *James*'s Reign, converted this noble Room into a Popiſh Chapel, and his Apartment behind it was the Jeſuits School, which, being demoliſhed by the Mob at the Revolution, hath been neglected ever ſince. The Chimney-pieces are all of Marble, and the Apartments two pair of Stairs for the Officers of State are very well kept, being lent to many of the Nobility, who now live in them.

Behind this Palace, the Conventual Church makes a Wing to the North, and Eaſtward from it is *St. Anne's-yard*, which was deſigned to be branched out into Gravel-walks, adorned with Statues; but the Revolution coming on, attended with a long and expenſive

expenſive War, and afterwards the Union with *England*, prevented its being put in Execution.

The Church is very high to the Roof, and the Pillars are as exquiſite as thoſe of St. *George*'s Chapel at *Windſor*. It is an antient, very reverend, but declining Fabrick, and uſed only as a Burial-place for Perſons of Quality. In it King *James* VI. was crowned by Biſhop *Hepburn*, aſſiſted by *John Knox*, as was King *Charles* I. by Archbiſhop *Spotſwood*.

King *James* VII. began to erect a magnificent Throne here for the Sovereign, and twelve Stalls for the twelve Knights Companions of the moſt noble and antient Order of St. *Andrew*, or *the Thiſtle*, which he had revived after a long Diſuſe: The fineſt Carvers and other Maſters in *Europe* were employed in it. But at the Revolution the Rabble demoliſhed all, and, ranſacking every Corner, fell upon a Vault quite built up, ſo as not to be known what it certainly was, in which were found the Bodies of King *James* V. and *Magdalene* of *Valois*, his firſt Queen, together with Lord *Darnley*'s, all embalmed and preſerved in Pickle; whereby the Malice of *Buchanan*, and others, to blacken Queen *Mary*'s Memory, was diſcovered; for ſhe gave him a Royal Funeral ſuitable to his high Dignity, and did not carry him by Porters privately to a common Burial-place, as that Author hath aſſerted.

The adjoining Park is about four Miles in Circumference; but, which is very odd, there is neither Deer nor Tree in it, and, though it be very mountainous, affords good Paſture for Cattle. There is a very high and craggy Rock in it, near half a Mile to the Top, called *Arthur*'s *Seat*, from *Arthur*, the *Britiſh* King, who, they ſay, uſed to view the adjacent Country from thence.

This Palace, or Abbey, and Park, are Sanctuary for Debtors; and no one, but by the King's Order only, can

can arreſt any Man, who has entered his Name in an Office kept there for that Purpoſe.

It may not be amiſs to obſerve, that, according to ſeveral Acts of Parliament, divers great publick Works have been undertaken, and moſtly brought to Perfection, for the Benefit of the City of *Edinburgh*, and Town of *Leith*, and their Vicinities, within theſe few Years paſt, by Benefit partly of the eaſy *Scotiſh* Tax of Two-pence *Scots* on every *Scots* Pint of Ale and Beer ſold in the ſaid City: And partly of the Diſcontinuance of what they called the *Petty-port-Cuſtoms* there; ſome of which Works are as follow:

The Magiſtrates have, at a great Expence, collected the Springs, and renewed the Pipes which convey Water to the Town; rebuilt the Fountains in in the High-ſtreet; inlarged the Harbour of *Leith*, and deepened its Chanel; have built ſeveral hundred Feet of Key there in a very ſufficient manner; have built two new Churches; have paved, at a great Expence, with Cauſey-ſtone, the whole High-ſtreets and Ways leading to their City; have made a good Highway from *Edinburgh* to *Leith*; have built a large Workhouſe for the Poor, to be employed in Manufacture, and endowed the ſame with 300 *l. per Annum*. Alſo have ſettled Salaries on the Law Profeſſor at *Edinburgh*, and Stipends on the Miniſters of the two new Churches; have rebuilt the City Walls; and taken Meaſures for paying their old Debts, as well as thoſe incurred on account of the Rebellion in 1715.

They further propoſed alſo, by Means of this Fund, to narrow the noxious Lake on the North-ſide of the City, commonly called the *North Loch*, into a Canal of running Water; to erect a Street of Communication to the Fields, on the North-ſide of the City; to build a proper Hall for the Court of Juſticiary, and an Edifice for the publick Records; to eſtabliſh a Salary to a Profeſſor of Civil Hiſtory, and *Greeks* and *Roman*

Roman Antiquities; another to a Profeſſor of *Scots* Law, and other publick-ſpirited Purpoſes. And all this is provided for and eſtabliſhed by an Act, which paſſed 9 *George* I. *Anno* 1722. confirming and continuing a *Scotiſh* Act of Parliament 1693. and an Act of 3 *George* I. to which Act of 9 *George* I. we refer the Reader.

I ſhall juſt ſtop to mention an odd Circumſtance that was of fatal Conſequence to the poor Dogs about *Edinburgh* and *Leith*, in the Month of *April* 1738. A mad Bull-bitch having bitten many Dogs in the *Fleſh-market*, to prevent the bad Conſequences that might follow, the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh* iſſued a Proclamation, ordering all the Dogs in that Incorporation to be forthwith put to Death, under Penalty of 5 *l.* Sterling, and Impriſonment to the Owners, for twelve Calendar Months; and to prohibit all Perſons from keeping Dogs for thirty Days from that Time: And the Magiſtrates of *Leith* joining in the Order, nothing was to be ſeen for ſeveral Days, but chaſing, hacking, flaſhing, hanging, and drowning of Dogs; and great Lamentations were heard from divers, for the Loſs of their favourite Puppies; for with ſuch Zeal was this Order executed, that the Ladies had enough to do to preſerve any of their Lap-dogs; and, as it was, many Gentlemen got rid by it of formidable Rivals.

I ſhall alſo take notice here of the Miſchiefs done by a terrible Storm, which happened *Jan.* 14. 1739. in this City, and the adjacent Parts, of the like of which we have hardly any Example. The Wind began to blow pretty hard between Eleven and Twelve the preceding Night, and before One it roſe to a complete Hurricane, and continued with ſurpriſing Fury till Four in the Morning.

As the Houſes in *Edinburgh* are built high, they ſuffered conſiderable Damage. The Leads which covered the ſtately Building in the *Parliament-Cloſe*, were

were carried off the Roofs, ſome of them more than forty Feet in Dimenſions. The *Canon-gate* Church ſuffered exceedingly, and the fine Portico there was almoſt demoliſh'd. The Conſternation was heighten'd by the Alarm of the Fire-Drum; for the Brewery at the Eaſt-end of the Meadow, belonging to one Mr. *Bryſon*, taking Fire, the Wind increaſed the Flame, inſomuch that the Water-works proved ſo many uſeleſs Machines; ſo that the Brewery and Houſe were conſumed, and ſome low Houſes at a conſiderable Diſtance catching the Flame, were likewiſe reduced to Aſhes. Nor was the Fire confined to that Quarter; for, near the *Canon-mills*, on the oppoſite Part of the Town, a Farm-houſe, belonging to one Mrs. *Angus*, likewiſe took Fire, which conſumed it together with the Corn-ſtacks and Out-houſes. Theſe Fires happened not through any Negligence, but were intirely occaſioned by the Impetuoſity of the Wind, which having got Entrance to the Houſes, ſcattered the Fire, and ſet it in a Glow. A large new Houſe at the Back of the *Canon-gate*, conſiſting of five Stories, was intirely beaten down. This was the more remarkable, as it had been twice deſtroyed before; and the Owner had built it ſo ſtrongly, that ſhe promiſed herſelf Security againſt any Accidents of that kind. The Buildings in the Caſtle were prodigiouſly damaged; their fine Lead Coverings were carried off, and thrown upon the Rocks; the Magazine was almoſt demoliſhed, and other conſiderable Damages done. The Houſes at the *Multries-hill*, which lay much expoſed, were almoſt all unroofed, and the new Play-houſe was quite uncovered.

This violent Tempeſt confined not itſelf to this City: At *Leith* it produced likewiſe very diſmal Effects; ſeveral Houſes were damaged, and the End of one ſtruck down; the Lead-mill was uncovered; ſeveral of the Ships in the Harbour broke looſe, and with

with ſuch Violence, that they carried along with them the great Iron Rings to which they were faſtened.

The Shire of *Aire* produced no leſs diſmal Accounts; at *Irvine* it blew ſo hard, that many of the Ships ſuffered much, and many of the Buildings in the Town were thrown down. At *Aire* the Loſs was much greater; a general Havock was made among the Houſes and Shipping, moſt of which ſuffered; and the *Anne* Galley, bound for *Jamaica*, drove on Shore, and was daſh'd to Pieces; but the Crew were happily ſaved.

The like diſmal Account they gave from the *Merſe*, where the Storm occaſioned a terrible Deſtruction, few Houſes being left undeſtroyed, and ſeveral Churches blown down, and Numbers ſmothered in the Ruins, and a general Havock made among the Sheep and Cattle.

This Storm did very great Damage in other Parts of the Iſland, in *South* as well as in *North-Britain*; but the Effects of it at *Edinburgh* were ſo terribly remarkable, that we thought the above Particulars would not be amiſs to inſert here.

Now we are on the Subject of melancholy Accidents, the Reader will excuſe me for the following Account of a very deplorable one, which happened at *Kirkaldy*, *Jan.* 7, 1739,40.

It is a well-known Cuſtom, that in theſe Parts, the firſt *Monday* of the Year is always obſerved with uncommon Gaiety and Mirth, and in Conſequence becomes a Holy-day to Apprentices and Servants, fourteen of which, belonging to *Path-head*, a little Village adjacent to *Kirkaldy*, having got a little Money, went to divert themſelves with a common Amuſement among Boys, by throwing up *Thiſtles or Crowns:* The Place they choſe was a Cave, or a large Hollow below a rocky Eminence. As they were thus innocently amuſing themſelves, the Rock tumbled down, and cruſh'd them to-pieces. 'Tis ſcarce poſſible

poſſible to form an Idea of the ghaſtly Sight which their mangled Bodies exhibited. Parents could not diſtinguiſh the Corpſes of their own Children. The Parts of ſome who were cloſe together when the Rock fell, were ſo mingled, that there was no Diſtinction; and the Carnage was the moſt diſmal that could be imagined. One eſcap'd by his being at a greater Diſtance from the Rock; but his Leg was broke in a vaſt Number of Places. This fatal Cataſtrophe cauſed an extraordinary Grief, eſpecially as ſome Parents loſt two, others all their Children.

The following odd Accident happen'd at *Edinburgh*, in *September* 1740. A Soldier belonging to the Regiment in the *Canon-gate*, went to the King's Park on a Sheep-ſtealing Expedition, where he unluckily happen'd to engage with a large headſtrong Ram, near one of the Precipices at *Arthur's Seat*, mention'd above, which puſh'd him headlong from the Top of the Rock, ſo that they both fell down together, and had their Necks broken. The unhappy Fellow was found next Morning with a Handful of the Ram's Wool clench'd in his Fiſt.

We next viſited *Leith*, the Sea-port of *Edinburgh*, which is a large and populous Town, or rather two Towns; for the River or Harbour parts them: but they are joined by a ſtately Stone-bridge, to which Ships of Burden may come, and, at High-water, lay their Sides cloſe to the Shore.

Here is a very fine Quay, well wharfed up with Stone, and fenced with Piles, able to diſcharge much more Buſineſs than the Place can ſupply, tho' the Trade is far from being inconſiderable. At the Mouth of the Harbour is a very long and well-built Pier, or Head, which runs out beyond the Land a great way, and defends the Entrance into the Harbour from being filled up with Sand, as it would otherwiſe be, when the Wind blows hard at North-eaſt. There are alſo Ranges of Piles, or Break-waters,

as

as the Seamen call them, on the other Side of the Harbour, all which are kept in good Repair; and by this means the Harbour is preſerved, and kept open, in ſpite of a flat Shore, and a large Swell of the Sea.

On the other Side of the Bridge are the Remains of a ſtrong Caſtle, built by *Oliver Cromwell* to command the Port, which is not yet ſo far demoliſhed, but that a little Expence would ſoon reſtore it. Here the late Rebel Highlanders made a bold Stop, and took Poſſeſſion of it for one Night; but not finding their Friends in the City in any Condition to join them, and the Troops preparing to attack them, they quitted it in the Night, and marched off to the Earl of *Winton*'s Houſe, as I have already related.

This Town was once very ſtrong; for the *French* held it for ſome Years againſt the Reformers, but were at laſt driven out by an Army which Queen *Elizabeth* ſent from *England* to aſſiſt the Proteſtants. It is under the Juriſdiction of the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, and is govern'd by a Bailiff under them.

At *Leith* the Firth is ſeven Miles over, and holds that Breadth for five or ſix Miles; but is narrower a little beyond *Cramond*, and at *Queen's-ferry* is reduced to two Miles in Breadth. This Place is a very good Town as well as Ferry, and a Corporation, or Royal Burgh. Near the Water of *Leith* is a good Copper Mine.

At *Cramond*, juſt mention'd, and in the Lands of *Ingleſtown*, as well as at other Places in this County, *Roman* Antiquities have been found; particularly, near the former Place were dug up two Stones, late in Sir *Robert Sibbald*'s Yard at *Edinburgh*, upon one of which is a Laurel Crown, and on the other a *Roman Securis:* they are ſuppoſed to have been Part of a Pillar erected in *Domitian*'s Time, when *Agricola* was in theſe Parts. Near this Place, in the Beginning of *December* 1740.

1740. a Whale between 50 and 60 Feet in Length, and 16 in Depth, was caſt on Shore; whoſe Mate afterwards, tumbling about above the Ferry, was heard to make a hideous Moan, as is ſuppoſed, for its Loſs.

Between *Edinburgh* and this Town the Country is thronged with the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen; among which Mr. *Hope* Brother of the Earl of *Hopton*, has a very pretty one, with a fine Garden incloſed with a Brick Wall, a thing hardly to be ſeen anywhere elſe in *Scotland*, the want of which is the Reaſon why the Wall-fruit does not thrive ſo well as it would otherwiſe do; for the Stone does not hold the Warmth of the Sun, after it is gone, as the Bricks do.

But the Beauty of this Part of the Country is *Hopton* Houſe, at the Diſtance of 5 or 6 Miles Weſt from *Edinburgh*, built upon a delightful Plain, on the Bank of the River. It was originally a Square, but there are two Wings lately joined to it, which add greatly to the Beauty of the Building. The Situation is ſo extremely good, and gives ſo elegant a Proſpect as well to the Sea as to the Land, that nothing can be finer. It is exquiſitely finiſhed both within and without; and there are ſome Pieces of curious Painting in it, beſides a great Number of Family Pictures. The Stables and Riding-place are by far the fineſt and moſt magnificent in *Scotland*; and his Lordſhip, who delights in good Horſes, has the beſt, without Compariſon, in all the Country. *Hawthornden* alſo is celebrated for its Caves hewn out of the Rock, and *Roſlin* for a great ſtately Chapel.

From hence the Firth widens again, and ſoon after is three or four Miles wide, and makes a ſafe and deep Road, with good Anchor-ground, where, if there was a Trade to anſwer it, a thouſand Sail of Ships of any Burden might ſafely ride.

On the South-ſhore, upon a narrow Point of Land running into the Water, ſtands *Blackneſs* Caſtle, wherein

wherein State-priſoners were confined in former Times, eſpecially ſuch as were taken up for religious Differences, many of whom miſerably periſhed here, either by the Unhealthineſs of the Place, Want of Conveniencies, or ſomething worſe. This Caſtle might be of Uſe, if the Harbour was frequented; but as it is not, there ſeems to be no Occaſion for it at preſent.

Farther weſt is *Borrows-toun-neſs*, a long Town, conſiſting only of one Street, which is extended along the Shore, cloſe to the Water. It has been, and ſtill is, a Town of the greateſt Trade to *Holland* and *France* of any in *Scotland*, except *Leith*; but it ſuffers very much of late by the *Dutch* Trade being carried on ſo much by way of *England*. However, if the *Glaſgow* Merchants would ſettle a Trade to *Holland* and *Hamburgh* in the Firth, by bringing their foreign Goods by Land to *Alloway*, and exporting them from thence, as they propoſed ſome Time ago, 'tis very likely the *Borrows-toun-neſs* Men would come into Buſineſs again; for as they have the moſt Shipping, ſo they are the beſt Seamen in the Firth, and are very good Pilots for the Coaſt of *Holland*, the *Baltick*, and the Coaſt of *Norway*.

There are fine Coal Mines and a large Salt-work carried on here by the Duke of *Hamilton* to whom it belongs; and who hath a fine Palace, called *Kineil*, near this Place.

But it is time to put an End to this Letter, which I do, by aſſuring you, that I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble Servant.

LET-

LETTER III.

CONTAINING

A Deſcription of the following Shires and Towns, viz. Annan, Dumfries, Galloway, Aire, Renfrew, Glaſgow, Stirling, Linlithgow, Clidſdale, Tweedale, Roxborough, *&c.*

SIR,

AS I entered the Eaſt-ſide of *Scotland* at *Berwick upon Tweed*, and have carried on my Account through the *Lothians*, ſo, having travelled over the Weſt Part at another Journey, when I went from *England* by a different Road, I ſhall here give you the Particulars of that alſo.

Paſſing the River *Eſk*, or (as it is commonly called) the *Solway Firth*, beyond *Carliſle*, we entered *Scotland* on the Side of *Dumfriesſhire*. The Diviſion of this Country into *Eſkdale*, *Annandale*, and *Nithſdale*, is but the ordinary marking out of the Rivers *Eſk*, *Annan*, and *Nith*, as I obſerved of the Rivers *Teeſdale*, *Tyndale*, *Swaledale*, and others, in the North of *England*; for the whole Province makes but one Shire; *viz.* that of *Dumfries*.

The *Eſk* is a pretty large River, and gives Name to the South-eaſt Part of this County; but we ſaw very little near it, worth our Notice, except *Kirſop*, a very ſmall Town on a River of the ſame Name, which afterwards falls into the *Eſk*, and is famous for being the Place where, by a Treaty, after the Battle of *Pinkey*, the Limits or Borders of the two Kingdoms were ſettled; tho' the Borderers did not long

obſerve it, but robbed and plundered one another upon all Occaſions, as Opportunity offered.

This River ſoon leaves *Scotland*, and running into the *Engliſh* Border, empties itſelf into the *Solway* Firth, which receives all the Rivers on this Part of the Iſland, as well from *England* as from *Scotland*.

The firſt Place of Note we came to in *Scotland* was *Annan*, the chief Town of *Annandale*, which, being a Sea-port, and having a good Harbour, was once a Town of pretty good Trade; but it was often taken by the *Engliſh*, who, at laſt, burnt it to the Ground in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. from which it never recovered. Here was a good Salmon Fiſhery, and a Trade to *Ireland* by the *Iſle of Man*; but moſt of the Merchants, and Men of Subſtance, being removed to *Dumfries* the Town continues, to all Appearance, in a State of irrevocable Decay.

The Town and Caſtle of *Lockmaben* is a Royal Burgh as well as *Annan*. Three Parts of it are ſurrounded by Lakes, which afford excellent Fiſh, and one or two particularly which are found no-where elſe. The Caſtle, as well as that of *Annan*, is now demoliſhed.

Moffet is remarkable for its medicinal Springs. They riſe from the Top of a Rock near the Town: There are two Wells near one another. The Waters purge and vomit, and are very good againſt Colicky and Nephritical Pains, powerfully removing Obſtructions in the Bowels. They are applied outwardly to Ulcers, and for Pains in the Joints. They have more Virtue in dry Seaſons, and in Summer and Autumn, than in Winter and rainy Weather.

The Town of *Rivel* alſo deſerves to be mention'd, on account of a very good Salt made out of a particular Sand there, which they gather up and boil.

From *Annan*, keeping the Sea as cloſe as we could to the Left, we went on due Weſt to *Dumfries*, a Sea-port Town at the Mouth of the River *Nid*,

Nid, or *Nith*, which gives Name to the third Diviſion of the County, called *Nithſdale*; but this Town is the Capital of the whole Shire, and indeed of all the South-weſt Part of *Scotland*. Here, as in ſome few other Ports on this Side of the Iſland, the Benefits of Commerce, obtained to this Country by the Union, appear much more viſible than on the Eaſt-ſide.

Dumfries was always a good Town, with large Streets, and full of reputable and wealthy Merchants, who trade into foreign Parts, and employ a conſiderable Number of Ships, eſpecially ſince they have embarked in Trade to *England*, and the *Engliſh* Plantations. This Town is alſo advantageouſly ſituated for an Increaſe of Commerce on the River *Nid*, or *Nith*; for though it ſtands near two Leagues from the Sea, yet the Tide flows up to the Town, and Ships of Burden come cloſe up to the Key, and about four Miles below it the largeſt Merchant-ſhips in *Britain* may ride in Safety.

Over the River *Nith*, is a very fine Stone-bridge, at this Place, with nine Arches, and ſo broad, that two Coaches may go abreaſt on it. Here they have alſo an Exchange for the Merchants, a handſome Church, a *Tolbooth* or Priſon, and a Town-hall for the Uſe of the Magiſtrates. They had formerly a Woollen Manufacture here; but the Union has, in great meaſure, ſuppreſſed theſe Things in *Scotland*, the *Engliſh* ſupplying them much better and cheaper: yet, at the ſame time, it muſt be obſerved, that the *Scots* have more than an Equivalent by an open Trade to *England*, and all the *Engliſh* Plantations.

The Caſtle in this Town is very old, yet is ſtill pretty good and ſtrong. This Caſtle, as well as that at *Carlavrok*, near the Mouth of the River, which has been a very magnificent Structure, belonging formerly to the antient Family of the *Maxwells*, Earls of *Nithſdale*, the only remaining Branch of which,

being unhappily embarked in the late Rebellion, and taken in Arms at *Preſton*, made his Eſcape out of the Tower, and is now abroad, under Forfeiture.

The Inhabitants of the Town of *Dumfries* exerted themſelves in a diſtinguiſhing manner for the preſent Eſtabliſhment, in the Year 1715. fortify'd the Town at a great Expence, and provided themſelves with Arms and Ammunition: This involving them in a larger Debt, an Act paſſed, *Anno* 1716. for laying a Duty of Two Pennies *Scots* upon every *Scots* Pint of Ale or Beer ſold within the Town and its Privileges, for paying the ſaid Debts, and for building a new Church, the other being not capacious enough to hold the Inhabitants; and alſo to make a convenient Harbour there, for the Preſervation of Ships, and Improvement of Trade.

This Act enabled them to make ſome Progreſs in the deſign'd Projections; but the Town having been forced to rebuild Part of their old Church, the Council-houſe and Priſon, which were become ruinous, they were render'd unable to proceed in the moſt uſeful Parts of their Undertaking; and as the Act expired in the 10th of King *George* II. they procured the ſame to be continued in that Seſſion for 25 Years longer; and alſo an additional Duty on the Tonnage of Shipping, and on Goods imported and exported into and out of the Port of *Dumfries*: Which they hope will enable them completely to finiſh all they intended.

There are many conſiderable Woods in this County, the chief of which is *Holy Wood*, where was an Abbey, which gave Surname to the famous Aſtrologer *Johannes de Sacro Boſco*, or *Holy Wood*. *Drumlanrick* alſo, the noble Palace of the Duke of *Queensberry*, is remarkable for its Wood of Oak ſix Miles long.

At this Town the River *Nith* parts the Stewarty of *Galloway*, and the Shire of *Dumfries*; and in the middle

middle of the Bridge over it, is a Gate, which is the Limit between them. This Neighbourhood of *Galloway*, which is a great and rich Province, promotes the Trade of this Place very much.

In *November* 1740. here was a great Struggle, in View to the Elections of Members for the ſucceeding Parliament, and the Town of *Dumfries* ſignaliz'd themſelves by the following extraordinary Act; which we ſhall give, without making any Remarks upon it, or the Occaſion of it:

At Dumfries, Auguſt 23. 1740. *The ſaid Day, the Deacon Convener, and Deacons of the ſeveral Corporations, having the Advice and Conſent of the Grand Committee, and of the Community and whole Members of the Corporations, taking to their Conſideration the Reports and Suſpicions now going current upon Perſons ſetting up for Deacons, and the offering, and giving or promiſing Compliments, Rewards, Gifts, Remunerations, and good Deeds by themſelves, or Truſtees interpoſed, or Perſons for their Behoof, either at this preſent, or at a greater Diſtance, with Proſpect and View of the Election for the five Burghs, for the Parliament of* Great Britain, *when the enſuing Seſſion is determined; and being deſirous to ſuppreſs ſuch Methods, and any Report thereof; do, according to all Laws, Divine and Human, Equity and Reaſon, enact and declare, and be it enacted and declared by theſe Preſents, That after the Day hereof, no Perſon or Perſons, Members of the ſeveral Corporations, whether Deacon, late Deacon, Box-maſter, late Box-maſter, Maſters, late Maſters, or other Members who are qualified to elect, or be elected, in any Station of the Corporation, ſhall give, promiſe, offer, or accept, by himſelf, or any interpoſed Perſons, Relations, or others for their Behoof, or being meaned for the Behoof of the Perſon, who may be thought capable to receive or give a Vote, either to put himſelf into any Station of his Corporation, or capacitate him to vote therein, or in Council of*

the Burgh, for any Perſon in, of the Council, or out of the Council, any Money, valuable Subject, as Remunerations, Reward and Compliment, for any good Deed or Promotion to any Station or Office whatſoever, under the Pain of ſuch Perſons, who ſhall be found giving or receiving, promiſing or accepting, as above, their being diſmiſſed and removed from their Stations, and loſing their Votes in the Corporations: Beſides, if Deacon, or in order to promote themſelves in that Station, to pay to the General Box-maſter the Sum of Thirty Pounds Sterling Money; and this to be proſecuted before the Convener and Deacons, or Civil Judge, at their Option, by the General Box-maſter, and the Probation be by Oath, Writ, or Witneſſes, if the ſame can be found: And theſe Preſents are ſigned by the Deacons, as inſtructed by their Corporations, and in their Name, Place and Day aforeſaid.

We could not paſs *Dumfries*, without going out of our Way to ſee the Caſtle of *Drumlanrig*, the fine Palace of the Duke of *Queenſberry*, juſt mentioned, which ſtands at 12 Miles Diſtance, upon the ſame River. The Vale on either Side is pleaſant, and tolerably good: But when theſe rapid Rivers overflow their Banks, they do not, like *Nile*, or even like the *Thames*, and other Southern Streams, fatten and enrich the Soil; but, on the contrary, they lodge ſo much Sand and Splinters of Stone upon the Surface of the Earth, and among the Roots of the Graſs, that it ſpoils and beggars it; nay, the Water is ſometime hurried on with ſuch Force, that it waſhes the beſt Part of the Earth away, where the Soil is light.

Drumlanrig is like a fine Picture in a dirty Grotto, or an Equeſtrian Statue ſet up in a Barn. It is environed with Mountains, which have the wildeſt and moſt hideous Aſpect of any in all the South Part of *Scotland*.

We

We were not ſo ſurpriſed with the Height of the Mountains, and the Barrenneſs of the Country beyond them, as we were with the Manners of the People, who are not ſo poliſhed here, as in the other Parts of *Scotland*. But what was moſt wonderful, was to ſee ſo glorious a Palace, with ſuch fine Gardens, and every thing about it ſo truly magnificent, ſtanding in a wild and mountainous Country, where nothing but what was deſolate and diſmal could be expected. However, the Situation, like that of *Chatſworth* in *Derbyſhire*, is certainly a Foil to the Buildings, and ſets them off with greater Advantage.

If you come to the Palace by the Road, which leads to it from *Edinburgh*, you paſs the River *Nith*, which is there both broad and deep, over a ſtately Stone-bridge, erected by the noble Founder of the Caſtle, and Builder of the Houſe, the firſt Duke of *Queenſberry*.

The Building is Four-ſquare, with Roundels in the inner Angles of the Court, in every one of which is a Stair-caſe, and a kind of Tower on the Top. It ſtands on the Summit of a riſing Ground, which is beautifully laid out in Slopes and Terraces. At the Extent of the Gardens are Pavilions and Banqueting-houſes exactly anſwering to one another; and the Greens, Eſpaliers, and Hedges, are in great Perfection.

The Apartments are fine and richly furniſhed. The Gallery is filled from one End to the other with Family Pictures of the Duke's Anceſtors, moſt of them at full Length, and in their Robes of State, or of Office. *William*, the firſt of the Family, was a younger Son of *James* Earl of *Dowglas*, who got the Barony of *Drumlanrig* by a Deed from his Father, as his Portion, in the Time of King *Robert* III. He was afterwards ſent Embaſſador to *England* to ranſom King *James* I. who was detained there. In the Year 1708. the late Duke of *Queenſberry* was

created Duke of *Dover*, as alſo Marquis of *Beverly*, and Baron of *Rippon*, in *England*.

The next Trip we made was to *Galloway*, ſo called from the *Gauls*, from whom the antient Inhabitants deſcended. It is divided into two different Diſtricts; that towards the Weſt is called the Shire of *Wigton*, and the other towards the Eaſt, which, as I ſaid before, begins at the middle of the Bridge of *Dumfries*, is called the Stewarty of *Kirkcudbright*, of which the *Maxwells*, Earls of *Nithſdale*, were Heretable Stewards. The Country hereabouts ſeems one continued Heath, proper for Grazing ſmall Cattle, which are generally ſold in *England*; and where-ever you perceive a Grove of Trees, you may depend upon it there is a Laird's Houſe near it, which are moſtly old Towers of Stone, ſtrongly built, to prevent a Surprize from Inroads, which were frequent between the two Nations, before the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*.

The firſt Town of Note on the Coaſt is *Kirkcudbright*: Tho' its Situation is extremely convenient for carrying on a very advantageous Commerce, we ſaw nothing but a Harbour without Ships, a Port without Trade, and a Fiſhery without Nets. This is owing partly to the Poverty, and partly to the Diſpoſition of the Inhabitants, who are indeed a ſober, grave, religious Sort of People, but have no Notion of acquiring Wealth by Trade; for they ſtrictly obey the Scriptures in the very Letter of the Text, by *being content with ſuch Things as they have*. The River *Dee*, which enters the Sea here, and forms the Harbour, comes out of the Mountains near *Carrick*, and is ſo full of Turnings and Meanders, that, though it is not above 70 Miles in a Line, it runs near 200 Miles in its Courſe.

The County of *Galloway* lies due Weſt from *Dumfries*; and as that Part of it they call the *Upper Galloway* runs out farther into the *Iriſh* Seas than the reſt,

reſt, all that Bay on the South-ſide may be reckoned Part of *Solway Firth*, as all on the North-ſide is called the *Firth of Clyde*, though near 50 Miles from the River itſelf.

The Weſtern *Galloway*, or the Shire of *Wigton*, runs out with a Peninſula ſo far into the Sea, that from the utmoſt Shores you ſee the Coaſt of *Ireland* as plain as you ſee *Calais* from *Dover*. *Port Patrick*, which is the ordinary Place for the Ferry or Paſſage to *Donaghadee* and other Ports in *Ireland*, has a tolerable good Harbour, and a ſafe Road; but there is very little Uſe for it; the Packet-boat, and a few fiſhing Veſſels, are the Sum of its Navigation. There was nothing here to invite our Stay; for 'tis a mean dirty homely Place: and as we had no Buſineſs but to ſee the Coaſt, we came away very ill ſatisfied with our Accommodation. Upon a Hill near the Town, we could plainly ſee *Ireland* to the South-weſt, the Coaſt of *Cumberland*, and the *Iſle of Man*, to the South-eaſt, and the *Iſle of Ila*, and the Mull of *Kintyre*, to the North-weſt.

As we paſſed into the Peninſula, we ſtopt at *Stranrawer*, ſituate on the North-ſide of the Iſthmus, which is formed by two Arms of the Sea; one on the North-ſide, called *Lochrain*; and the other on the South, called the Bay of *Glenluce*. On each Side of this Iſthmus is an excellent Road for Ships: But we could diſcover no Genius in the People for Trade, or for Sea Affairs of any Kind.

Six Miles South of *Wigton* lies *Whithern*, the antient *Candida Caſa*, a Royal Burgh, but very poor, eſpecially ſince the Diſſolution of the Priory. In this Town was the Seat of the Biſhop of *Galloway*, which was founded by St. *Ninian* about 1200 Years ago.

But though the People of *Galloway*, eſpecially on the Sea Coaſt, are much to blame for not falling into Commerce, Navigation, *&c.* yet they are not

quite idle; for they are great Cultivators of the Earth, and Breeders of Cattle, of which they ſend above 50000 Head every Year to *England*. Beſides, they have the beſt Breed of ſtrong, low, punch Horſes in *Britain*, if not in *Europe*, which are from thence called *Galloways* *. Theſe Horſes, which are very much bought up in *England*, are remarkable for being good natural Pacers, ſtrong, eaſy Goers, hardy, gentle, well-broken, and, above all, not apt to tire.

Proceeding from *Lower Galloway* hither, we had like to have been driven down the Stream of a River, tho' a Countryman went before for our Guide; for the Water ſwelled upon us as we paſſed, and the Stream was very ſtrong, ſo that we were obliged to turn our Horſes Heads to the Current, and ſloping over, edg'd near the Shore by Degrees; whereas, if our Horſes had ſtood directly croſs the Stream, they could not have kept their Feet. The Inhabitants follow Fiſhing, as well in the Sea, as in the Rivers and Loughs, which lie every-where under the Hills; in which, about *September*, they catch an incredible Number of excellent Eels; by which they are no leſs Gainers, than by their little Horſes.

This Part of the Country is very mountainous, and ſome of the Hills prodigiouſly high; but they were all covered with Sheep, and other Cattle, the Gentlemen hereabouts being the greateſt Sheep-maſters, (for ſo they call themſelves) and the greateſt Breeders of Black Cattle and Horſes, in the whole Kingdom.

We now entered the Shire of *Aire*, full North from the Mull, or North-point of *Galloway*: And as we, before, coaſted the South Bay, or Firth of *Solway*, which parts *England* from *Scotland*, ſo now we coaſted the Firth of *Clyde*, which, for near 60 Miles,

* *This fine Breed of Horſes is now quite extinguiſhed.*

Miles, lies on the West-ſide of the Shore, ſtanding away North-eaſt from the Point of the Mull. This Shire is divided into three great Bailleries; *viz. Carrick*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*.

Carrick is a more fruitful and better cultivated Country than *Galloway*, and not ſo mountainous; but it does not ſo much abound in Cattle, eſpecially Sheep and Horſes. Tho' there is no conſiderable Port in this Part of the Country, yet the People begin to trade here, and thoſe who live towards the Coaſt are great Fiſhermen, and are employed by the Merchants of *Glaſgow*, and other Places, to catch Herrings for them. *May-bole* is the chief Town; but tho' it ſtands on the Coaſt, it has no Harbour, and is poor and decayed. The Market is pretty good, becauſe there are many Gentlemen in the Neighbourhood, and the Coaſt near it full of People; but the Houſes are mean, low, and very coarſe. The Family of *Kennedy*, Earls of *Caſſils*, are or were Lords of great Part of the Country, and have a good antient Seat; but we did not go to ſee it.

Coming to the North Bounds of *Carrick*, we paſſed the River *Dun* over a Bridge of one Arch, conſiſting of 90 Feet; which is much larger than the *Rialto* at *Venice*; or the middle Arch of the great Bridge at *York*. We found many large ones in this Country, tho' I think, none ſo large as this, except at *Glaſgow* and *Stirling*. This Bridge led us into the County of *Kyle*, the ſecond Diviſion of the Shire of *Aire*. Here I obſerved, that, contrary to our Expectation, we found, the farther North we travelled, the Country was the finer, better, and richer.

Kyle is more populous than *Carrick*; and the Soil being better here, and the Country more plain and level, ſo on the Banks of the River there are abundance of Gentlemens Seats, tho' moſt of them are built Caſtle-wiſe, becauſe of Enemies. But that Fear being now over, they begin to plant and incloſe after the Manner of *England*. The

The *Scots* Writers tell us a long Story of a great Battle in this Country between *Coilus*, or *Kylus*, a *Britiſh* King, and their *Fergus* I. where the former was killed, and from thence the Country took his Name. Many Monuments of this Battle are ſtill to be ſeen here. The Place where it was fought is called *Coil-field*; a Church near it, is called *Coil-town* Kirk. The River near which it was won, and which falls into the River *Aire*, four Miles above the Town of *Aire*; is called *Coil*; a Lake not far from it, near which the *Scots* encamped, is called, *Lake Fergus*. A Trumpet reſembling a crooked Horn, which has a very ſhrill Sound, was digged up in the Field of Battle, and is ſtill kept in the Laird of *Caprington*'s Houſe, called *Coil-field*, and made uſe of to call his Servants and Workmen together. Here, or, as ſome People ſay, at *Largis* in the Bay of *Clyde*, was another bloody Battle in the Year 1263. between King *Alexander* III. of *Scotland*, and *Acho*, King of *Norway*, who came to the Port of *Aire* with a great Fleet of Ships, and 20,000 Men, who, after ravaging the Country, was routed, and loſt both his Army, and 140 Ships. At this laſt Battle, an *Iriſh* Gentleman, of the Name of *Mackenzie*, behaved ſo well, that King *Alexander* gave him the Lands of *Kintail*, which continued in the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Seaforth*, his Succeſſor, till the late Earl taking Part with the Pretender, his Eſtate became forfeited. From this brave *Iriſhman*, are deſcended the numerous Name of *Mackenzie*.

Over the River *Aire* is a Bridge of four Arches, near the new Town; and South of the Bridge ſtands the old Town of *Aire* or *Erigena*, famous for its Antiquity and Privileges. It has a very large Juriſdiction of near 64 Miles, reaching from the Mouth of *Clyde* to the Borders of *Galloway*, it ſtands on a ſandy Plain, but has pleaſant green Fields two Miles South and North of it. In the Fields betwixt the Mouth

Mouth of the River *Dun* and *Aire*, ſtands a very beautiful Church. The Town has a very good Harbour in the River, and lies conveniently for Trade: And 'tis eaſy to ſee, that it has been much larger than it is at preſent. It is now like an old Beauty, and ſhews the Ruins of a good Face, but is ſtill decaying every Day; and from having been the fifth beſt Town in *Scotland*, as the Townſmen ſay, it is now the fifth worſt; which is owing to the Decay of its Trade: So true it is, that Commerce is the Life of Cities, of Nations, and even of Kingdoms. What was the Reaſon of Decay of Trade in this Place, is not eaſy to determine, the People themſelves being either unwilling or unable to tell. Here, over the River *Irvin*, which divides *Aire* from *Cunningham*, is a good Bridge of four Arches. *Aire* is noted for the treacherous Murder of many Noblemen and Gentlemen by the *Engliſh* in *Wallace*'s Time; when they were called together during a Truce (after *Edward* I. had over-run the Country) on Pretence of holding a Court of Juſtice, and were treacherouſly hanged one after another, as they entered the King's large Barns, where the Court was held.

This was as ſeverely, as juſtly, revenged by *Wallace*, with whom, as Warden of *Scotland*, they had made the Truce, and whom they endeavoured to entice thither by their Charter of Peace, as they had done a great many others of Quality. But he, having Notice of what had paſſed, ſurpriſed them that very Night in their Jollity, rejoicing that they had, as they thought, by theſe treacherous Murders, ſecured *Scotland* for ever; and having ſet Guards round the Barn, that none ſhould eſcape, he burnt all the *Engliſh* in them. The Ruins of thoſe Barns are ſtill ſhewn here.

Oliver Cromwell built a Citadel at *Aire*, well fortified with a Foſſe, and a Stone Wall. At the Reſtoration it was demoliſhed; and at preſent only ſome

ſome Houſes, and the Walls of a Chapple, two or three Baſtions, and part of the Walls are ſtanding.

Two Miles North of *Aire* Town ſtands *Kincaſe*, which has been, from Time immemorial, a Place of Retirement for Leprous Perſons.

From *Aire*, keeping ſtill North, we came to *Irwin*, upon a River of the ſame Name. Here they have a Port, which formerly was in much better Condition than it had been for ſome Years paſt, the Harbour being ſo much decayed by Length of Time, and other Accidents, that the Trade of the Town began to decay; for the Water not being confined to its proper Chanel, the Harbour became ſo choaked up with Sand Bands, that it was of little Uſe to what it had been; ſo that Ships of very ſmall Burden were frequently ſhut up for ſeveral Months in the River, before they could put out to Sea. At the ſame time the Town-houſe, Church, Streets, and other publick Works, as the common Goal, and one of the Arches of the Bridge, were all in a ruinous Condition: All which occaſioned an Act of Parliament to paſs in the Ninth of King *George* II. for laying a Duty of Two-pennies *Scots* upon every *Scots* Pint of Ale or Beer ſold in the Town of *Irvin*, and its Liberties; and a Duty of a Penny Sterling upon every Ton of Coals ſhipped off for Tranſportation. By which means the Harbour will ſoon be reſtored to its priſtine Goodneſs, and the Town to its former flouriſhing Condition. But thus much muſt be ſaid, that notwithſtanding the declining Condition of its Harbour, before this Act paſſed, it carried on a greater Trade, than moſt of the Ports between *Aire* and *Dumfries*. Their chief Trade is in *Scots* Coal, which they export in great Quantities to *Ireland*; for the neighbouring Hills abound with this Commodity. *Irvin* is the Capital of that Diviſion of the Shire of *Aire*, which they call *Cunningham*, and is really within the Firth of *Clyde*, tho' not

actually

actually within the River itſelf. The Name of *Cunningham* ſignifies, *the King's Habitation*, from the Beauty of its Situation.

As it has more Trade than the other Parts I have been ſpeaking of, ſo it is better built. Here are two handſome Streets, a good Quay, and a capacious Harbour. The Country is rich and fruitful, filled with Gentlemens Seats and well-built Houſes; and whereever you turn your Eye, you ſee nothing but beautiful Encloſures, pleaſant Paſtures, and Graſs Grounds, ſo that we thought ourſelves in *England* again. It is ſaid, this incloſing of the Ground was owing to the *Engliſh* Soldiers, who were placed here and in *Kyle* by *Oliver Cromwell* (for at *Aire* he built a Citadel, as I have ſaid); theſe prompted and encouraged the People to incloſe and improve their Lands, and inſtructed them in the Manner of Huſbandry practiſed in *England*, which they have not forgot to this Day.

A very extraordinary Storm of Thunder and Lightning happened here, on the 26th of *November* 1740. which deſerves to be taken notice of, for the Terror it occaſion'd, it being equally uncommon for the Seaſon of the Year, and the Climate.

At Noon began to fall a very heavy Rain, which ended in ſuch a Shower of large Hail, that every body b took themſelves to Shelter from its Violence. This was followed with a ſudden and moſt dreadful Flaſh of Fire, and Crack of Thunder. The Lightning accompanied the Thunder, which did not continue rolling, as uſually, ſhort and quick; but the Noiſe ſeemed greater and more frightful, than as if all the Ordnance on Earth had been at one Inſtant diſcharged. The Whole ſeemed to break upon the *Tolbooth* and Steeple; drove in much of the Roof on two Sides, ſo as Waggons might paſs thro'; the Steeple was much ſhattered, and the Crevices large. The Town-clock was broke to Pieces, the Work either

calcin'd

calcin'd or melted. The ſtrong Door of the Priſon was burſt up (notwithſtanding its large iron Bars). A Lad of Fourteen was killed as he ſtood at a Window, and his Cloaths intirely conſumed; his Brother, aged Twelve, was thrown down near by him; another Brother was ſtruck blind; their Aunt had all her Cloaths burnt to Aſhes on one Side, and even her Skin flay'd off, worſe than could have been done by any Bliſtering-plaiſter; her other Side ſeem'd untouch'd. 'Tis obſervable, that not one Bone of any of them was broken, tho' every Hair was ſinged, and that the ſulphureous Stench about them was intolerable. Many other Perſons were alſo grievouſly hurt. Two Sailors coming from the Quay, ſaid, that a large Pillar of Fire ſtruck them in the Face, which brought them to their Knees. One Mr. *Cunningham* ſaid, it appeared to him as a moſt voluminous Pillar of Fire, proceeding quick as from the Mouth of Cannon; and, that he thought, from the uncommon Smoke over the *Tolbooth*, that it had been all on Fire; he was thrown down, and his Foot much hurt. The People had ſcarce recovered their Senſes, when two other Cracks of Thunder gave freſh Grounds of Terror; ſo that it was apprehended the General Judgment approached, and every one proſtrated themſelves in Humility, imploring Mercy from on high; but theſe laſt, tho' terrible and uncommon, were nothing to the firſt. Great hewn Stones were carried violently out of the Steeple to Baillie *Neſbit*'s Houſe, where they left Impreſſions.

A little from *Irvin* ſtood *Kilmarnock* Caſtle, the Seat of the Family of the *Boyds*, Earls of *Kilmarnock*, which on the 15th of *March* 1738-9. was intirely conſumed, with the Furniture, and a curious Collection of Books in MSS. nothing being ſaved but the Charter-cheſt. On the other Side is the Caſtle of *Eglington*, the Seat of the antient Family of the

Mont-

Montgomeries, Earls of *Eglington*. On the North-eaſt Borders of this County, where it joins to *Clydſdale*, is the Caſtle of *Loudon*, the noble and beautiful Seat of the Earl of *Loudon*.

Upon the Bay of *Clyde* ſtands the Town of *Largis*, famous for the Defeat of the *Norwegians* by King *Alexander* III. of *Scotland*, which ſome give to *Kyle*, as we have ſaid above.

Kilmaers, in the ſame County, is the Seat of the noble and antient Family of *Cunningham*, Earls of *Glencairn*. *Camden* ſays, that the Family derives its Original from one of that Name concerned in the Murder of *Thomas à Becket*, who fled into *Scotland* on that Account, and therefore bear an Epiſcopal Pall in their Arms; but it is plain from their Motto, *Over*, *Fork*, *over*, that it is a Fork, and not an Epiſcopal Pall: and the Family, no doubt, is of a much higher and nobler Original.

In the Sea lies *Lady Iſle*, where is great Plenty of Rabbets and Fowl, but no Inhabitants.

With the Diviſion of *Cunningham* I quitted the Shire of *Aire*, which is, without Exception one of the pleaſanteſt Counties in *Scotland*.

Joining to it North, and bordering on the *Clyde* itſelf, lies the Shire, or rather Barony of *Renfrew* which was the antient Eſtate of the *Stuarts* before they ſucceeded to the Crown of *Scotland*; and his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, among other Titles, is now ſtyled Baron of *Renfrew*. It is a pleaſant, rich, and populous Country; and tho' the Soil is not thought to be ſo good as in *Cunningham*, yet that is abundantly recompenſed by the Neighbourhood of *Glaſgow* and the *Clyde*, and the great Commerce of both.

We kept our Rout from *Irvin* along the Coaſt, as near as we could; ſo that we ſaw all the Firth of the *Clyde*, and the very Opening itſelf, which is juſt at the Weſt-corner of this County. There are ſome

Villages

Villages and Fiſhing Towns within the Mouth of this River which have good Buſineſs.

The firſt Town of Note is called *Greenock*, which ſeems not to be an antient Place, but to be grown up in later Years by being a good Road for Ships to ride in that come into, and go out from *Glaſgow*, as Ships for *London* do in the *Downs*. The Town is well-built, has many rich trading Families in it, and a Caſtle to command the Road. It is the chief Place in the Weſt of *Scotland* for the Herring Fiſhing; and the Merchants of *Glaſgow*, who are concerned in it, employ their Veſſels for catching and curing the Fiſh, and for carrying them Abroad to Market afterwards; and their being ready on all Hands to go to Sea, makes them often leave the Care of their own Ships to the *Greenock* Men, who are good Seamen, and excellent Pilots for thoſe difficult Seas.

At the Weſt-end of a Bay on the Firth below *Greenock* is a ſmall Town called *Gowrock*, where is a noted Road and Harbour lately fitted up.

Paiſley alſo ſtands in this County on the River *Cart*; and, tho' no Borough, is larger than *Renfrew*; and was formerly noted for its noble Abbey of the Order of *Cluny*; the Monks of which wrote a Chronicle called, *The black Book of Paiſley*. The Abbey and Church, with fair Gardens and Orchards, and a little Park for fallow Deer, are all incloſed with a Stone Wall about a Mile in Circuit: The Water of the River *Whitecart*, upon which *Paiſley* ſtands, is commended for its Largeneſs, and the Pearls frequently found thereabouts, and three Miles above. They commonly fiſh for them in Summer-time, and meet with them in a Shell-fiſh larger than an ordinary Muſcle, at the Bottom of the Water. It lies on the Weſt-ſide of *Clyde* over-againſt *Glaſgow*. The Remains of the Abbey are ſtill to be ſeen, and the Town bears the Marks of having been fortified. At the Weſt-end of the Town are the

Remains

Remains of a large *Roman* Camp and *Prætorium*, ſuppoſed to be vaulted underneath, becauſe the Ground, when trod upon, ſounds hollow. Here it was *Mary* Queen of *Scots* was defeated by her rebellious Subjects under the Baſtard Earl of *Murray*, from whence ſhe took Refuge in *England*, and was there moſt *inhoſpitably* impriſoned for ſeveral Years, and at laſt beheaded. In the Lands of *Newyards*, near *Paiſley*, on a high Ground, is a Fountain noted for ebbing and flowing with the Tide.

The Country between *Paiſley* and *Glaſgow*, on the Bank of *Clyde*, I take to be one of the moſt agreeable Places in *Scotland* for its Situation, Fertility, Healthineſs, and for the Benefits it receives from the Neighbourhood of *Glaſgow*, and the Sea.

I am now come to the Bank of *Clyde*; but my Method here, as in *England*, forbids my wandering North, till I have given you a full View of the South. The *Clyde* and the *Forth* may be ſaid to croſs *Scotland* here, their two Firths not being above twenty Miles diſtant from one another, which, if joined, would divide it very near in the Centre.

Nor can I refrain mentioning how eaſy a Work it would be to make a Navigation from the *Forth* to the *Clyde*, joining the two Seas, as the King of *France* has done in a Place five hundred times more difficult, namely, from *Tholouſe* to *Narbonne*; and as the late Czar of *Muſcovy*, *Peter*, juſtly ſurnamed *The Great*, did in ſeveral Places of infinitely greater Difficulty and Expence. What an Advantage in Commerce would this be? It would eſtabliſh a Trade between *Ireland* and the Merchants in *Glaſgow*, and open a Communication between the Weſt-coaſt of *Scotland*, and the Eaſt of *England*, even to *London*; nay, ſeveral Ports of *England* on the *Iriſh* Sea, from *Liverpool* Northward, would all trade with *London* by ſuch a Canal. It would take up a Volume to lay down the ſeveral Advantages that would immediately

diately accrue from ſuch a Navigation, and in particular in Times of War; but it muſt lie till Poſterity, by the riſing Greatneſs of their Commerce, ſhall not only feel the Want of it, but find themſelves inclinable, as well as able, to effect it.

Glaſgow is the Emporium of the Weſt of *Scotland*, being, for its Commerce and Riches, the ſecond in this Northern Part of *Great Britain*. It is a large, ſtately, and well-built City, ſtanding on a Plain, in a manner four-ſquare; and the four principal Streets are the faireſt for Breadth, and the fineſt built, that I have ever ſeen in one City together. The Houſes are all of Stone, and generally uniform in Height, as well as in Front. The lower Stories for the moſt part ſtand on vaſt ſquare *Dorick* Columns, with Arches which open into the Shops, adding to the Strength, as well as Beauty, of the Building. In a Word, 'tis one of the cleanlieſt, moſt beautiful, and beſt-built Cities in *Great Britain*.

It ſtands on the Side of a Hill, ſloping to the River; only that Part next the River, for near one-third of the City, is flat, and by this means, expoſed to the Water upon any extraordinary Flood: It is ſituated upon the Eaſt Bank of the *Clyde*, which is not navigable to the Town but by ſmall Veſſels. Its Port therefore is *Newport-Glaſgow*, which ſtands near the *Clyde*'s Mouth, and is an Harbour for Ships of the greateſt Burden. Here it is on a good Wharf or Quay the Merchants load and unload. Their Cuſtom-houſe is alſo here, and their Ships are here repaired, laid up, and fitted out either here or at *Greenock*, where Work is well done, and Labour cheap.

The City is join'd to the Suburbs on the Weſt Bank of the *Clyde* by the noble Bridge I have mentioned.

Where the four principal Streets meet, the Croſsing makes a very ſpacious Market-place, as may be eaſily

eaſily imagined, ſince the Streets are ſo large. As we come down the Hill from the North-gate to this Place, the Tolbooth and Guild-hall make the North-weſt Angle, or Right-hand Corner of the Street, which is now rebuilt in a very magnificent Manner. Here the Town-council ſit, and the Magiſtrates try ſuch Cauſes as come within their Cognizance, and do all their other publick Buſineſs. So that, as will be eaſily conceived, the Tolbooth ſtands in the very Centre of the City. It is a noble Structure of hewn Stone, with a very lofty Tower, and melodious hourly Chimes. All theſe four principal Streets are adorned with ſeveral publick Buildings.

But the chief Ornament of this City is the College or Univerſity, a moſt magnificent and ſtately Fabrick, conſiſting of ſeveral Courts. The Front to the City is of hewn Stone, and excellent Architecture. Its Precincts were lately inlarged by ſome Acres of Ground purchaſed for it by publick Money; and it is ſeparated from the reſt of the City by a very high Wall.

It owes its Erection to Archbiſhop *Turnbull*, and was legally founded by King *James* II. in 1453. by virtue of a Bull from Pope *Nicolas* V. granting it all the Privileges, Liberties, Honours, Immunities, and Exemptions, given by the Apoſtolical See to the College of *Bononia*, in *Italy*, for teaching Univerſal Learning. A Rector, a Dean of the Faculty, a Principal or Warden, who was to teach Theology, three Philoſophy-Profeſſors, were eſtabliſhed by the firſt Foundation; and afterwards ſome Clergymen taught the Civil and Canon Law there.

In 1577. King *James* VI. eſtabliſhed a Principal, three Profeſſors of Philoſophy, four Burſars, a Steward to furniſh their Table, a Servant for the Principal, a Janitor to look after the Gate, and a Cook.

The

The Family of *Hamilton* gave ſome of the Ground on which the College ſtands, with an adjacent Field.

Kings, Parliaments, the City of *Glaſgow*, ſeveral of the Archbiſhops, and many particular Perſons, have been Benefactors to it.

In 1662. the Earl of *Dundonald* gave 1000 *l.* Sterling to it, for the Maintenance of poor Scholars. The great *Buchanan* and the famous *Cameron* had, among other eminent Men, their Education here.

Several fine *Roman* Stones, digged up in the latter-end of 1740. near *Kirkentilloch*, with very curious Inſcriptions, have been removed to this Univerſity, where before was a good Collection of Pieces of Antiquity, chiefly found near the ſame Place.

In the higher Part of the City ſtands the great Church, formerly Cathedral and Metropolitan, dedicated to St. *Mungo*, who was Biſhop here about the Year 560. It is a magnificent and ſtately Edifice, and ſurpriſes the Beholders with its ſtupendous Bigneſs, and the Workmanſhip of the Artizan. The ſeveral Rows of Pillars, and the exceeding high Spire which riſes from a ſquare Tower in the middle of the Croſs, ſhew a wonderful Piece of Architecture. It is now divided into ſeveral Preaching-places, one above the other.

Near the Church ſtands a ruinous Caſtle, formerly the Reſidence of the Archbiſhop, who was legal Lord or Superior of the City, which ſtands on his Ground, and from whom it received its firſt Charter, and many Privileges. It is encompaſſed with an exceeding high Wall of hewn Stone, and has a fine Proſpect into the City.

The Duke of *Montroſe* has ſo great an Intereſt here, and in the Country round, that he is, in a Civil Senſe, Governor of this City, as he is legally of their Univerſity, and much beloved in theſe Parts.

Glaſgow

Glaſgow is a City of Buſineſs, and has the Face of foreign as well as domeſtic Trade; nay, I may ſay, it is the only City in *Scotland*, at this time, that apparently increaſes in both. The Union has, indeed, anſwered its End to them, more than to any other Part of the Kingdom, their Trade being new formed by it; for as the Union opened the Door to the *Scots* into our *American* Colonies, the *Glaſgow* Merchants preſently embraced the Opportunity; and tho', at its firſt concerting, the Rabble of this City made a formidable Attempt to prevent it, yet afterwards they knew better, when they found the great Increaſe of their Trade by it; for they now ſend near 50 Sail of Ships every Year to *Virginia*, *New England*, and other *Engliſh* Colonies in *America*.

But if this City could have a Communication with the Firth of *Forth*, ſo as to ſend their Tobacco and Sugar by Water to *Alloway* below *Stirling*, as they might from thence again to *London*, *Holland*, *Hamburgh*, and the *Baltick*, they would very probably in a few Years double their Trade.

The Share they have in the Herring Fiſhery is very conſiderable; and they cure their Herrings ſo well, and ſo much better than they are done in any other Part of *Great Britain*, that a *Glaſgow* Herring is eſteemed as good as a *Dutch* one.

I have no room to inlarge upon the Home Trade of this City, which is very conſiderable in many Things. I ſhall therefore touch at ſome few Particulars.

1. Here are two very handſome Sugar-baking Houſes, carried on by ſkilful Perſons, with large Stocks, and to a very great Perfection. Here is likewiſe a large Diſtillery for diſtilling Spirits from the Melaſſes drawn from Sugars, by which they enjoyed a vaſt Advantage for a Time, by a reſerved Article in the Union, freeing them from *Engliſh* Duties.

2. Here is a Manufacture of Plaiding, a Stuff croſs-

ſtriped

ſtriped with yellow, red, and other Mixtures, for the Plaids or Veils worn by the Women in *Scotland*.

3. Here is a Manufacture of Muſlins, which they make ſo good and fine, that great Quantities of them are ſent into *England*, and to the *Britiſh* Plantations, where they ſell at a good Price. They are generally ſtriped, and are very much uſed for Aprons by the Ladies, and ſometimes in Head-cloaths by the meaner Sort of *Engliſhwomen*.

4. Here is alſo a Linen Manufacture; but as that is in common with all Parts of *Scotland*, which improve it daily, I will not inſiſt upon it as a Peculiar here, tho' they make a very great Quantity of it, and ſend it to the Plantations as their principal Merchandize: Nor are the *Scots* without a Supply of Goods for ſorting their Cargoes to the *Engliſh* Colonies, without ſending to *England* for them; and it is neceſſary to mention it here, becauſe it has been objected by ſome, that the *Scots* could not ſend a ſortable Cargo to *America*, without buying from *England*; which, coming thro' many Hands, and by a long Carriage, muſt conſequently be ſo dear, that the *Engliſh* Merchants can underſel them.

It is very probable indeed, that ſome Things cannot be had here ſo well as from *England*, ſo as to make out ſuch a ſortable Cargo as the *Virginia* Merchants in *London* ſhip off, whoſe Entries at the Cuſtom-houſe conſiſt ſometimes of two hundred Particulars, as Tin, Turnery, Millinery, Upholſtery, Cutlery, and other *Crooked-lane* Wares; in ſhort, ſomewhat of every Thing, either for Wearing or Houſe-furniture, building Houſes or Ships.

But tho' the *Scots* cannot do all this, we may reckon up what they can furniſh, which they have not only in ſufficient Quantities, but ſome in greater Perfection than *England* itſelf.

1. They have Woollen Manufactures of their own, ſuch

ſuch as *Stirling* Serges, *Muſſelburgh* Stuffs, *Aberdeen* Stockens, *Edinburgh* Shalloons, Blankets, *&c.*

2. The Trade with *England* being open, they have now all the *Mancheſter*, *Sheffield*, and *Birmingham* Wares, and likewiſe the Cloths, Kerſeys, Half-thicks, Duffels, Stockens, and coarſe Manufactures of the North of *England*, brought as cheap or cheaper to them by Horſe-packs, as they are carried to *London*, it being at a leſs Diſtance.

3. They have Linens of moſt Kinds, eſpecially Diapers and Table-linen, Damaſks, and many other Sorts not known in *England*, and cheaper than there, becauſe made at their own Doors.

4. What Linens they want from *Holland* or *Hamburgh*, they import from thence as cheap as the *Engliſh* can do, and for Muſlins, their own are very acceptable, and cheaper than in *England*.

5. Gloves they make better and cheaper than in *England*; for they ſend great Quantities thither.

6. Another Article, which is very conſiderable here, is Servants, which they can tranſport in greater Plenty, and upon better Terms, than the *Engliſh*, without the ſcandalous Art of Kidnapping, Wheedling, Betraying, and the like; for the poor People offer themſelves faſt enough, and think it their Advantage, as it certainly is, to ſerve out their Times ſoberly in the foreign Plantations, and then become diligent Planters for themſelves; which is a much wiſer Courſe than to turn Thieves, and then be tranſported to ſave them from the Gallows. This may be given as a Reaſon, and, I believe, it is the only one, why ſo many more of the *Scots* Servants, who go over to *Virginia*, ſettle and thrive there, than of the *Engliſh*; which is ſo certainly true, that if it holds on for many Years more, *Virginia* may be rather called a *Scots* than an *Engliſh* Plantation.

I might mention many other Particulars; but this is ſufficient to ſhew, that the *Scots* Merchants are not

at a Loſs how to make up ſortable Cargoes to ſend to the Plantations; and that if we can outdo them in ſome things, they are able to outdo us in others. If they are under any Diſadvantages in the Trade I am ſpeaking of, it is that they may not, perhaps, have ſo eaſy a Vend and Conſumption for the Goods they bring back, as the *Engliſh* have at *London*, *Briſtol*, or *Liverpool*; for which Reaſon they have lately ſet up a Wharf at *Alloway* in the *Forth*, whence they ſend their Tobacco and Sugars thither by Land-carriage, and ſhip them off from thence to *Holland*, *Hamburgh*, or *London*, as the Market offers; and indeed they carry on a profitable Trade with *England* in Tobacco, which from the Difference of Duty, *&c.* they do with no ſmall Advantage.

Now, tho' their carrying their Tobacco and Sugars ſeveral Miles over Land may be ſome Diſadvantage, yet, if, on the other hand, it be calculated how much ſooner the Voyage is made from *Glaſgow* to the Capes of *Virginia*, than from *London*, the Difference will be made up in the Freight, and in the Expence of the Ships, eſpecially in time of War, where the Chanel is thronged with Privateers, and the Ships wait to go in Fleets for fear of Enemies; for the *Glaſgow* Veſſels are no ſooner out of the Firth of *Clyde*, but they ſtretch away to the North-weſt, are out of the Road of the Privateers immediately, and are often at the Capes of *Virginia* before the *London* Ships get clear of the Chanel. Nay, even in times of Peace, there muſt always be allowed, one time with another, at leaſt fourteen or twenty Days Difference in the Voyage, both going out and coming in, which, taken together, is a Month or ſix Weeks in the whole Voyage; and conſidering Wear and Tear, Victuals and Wages, this makes a conſiderable Difference in the Trade.

One thing ſtill I muſt take notice of, before I quit *Glaſgow*. I have mentioned, more than once, the Duties

Duties laid on Ale and Beer ſold in divers Towns in *Scotland*, for the Benefit and publick Emolument of the ſaid Towns; but have here to take Notice of the like Duty laid for a different Purpoſe, that is to ſay, for a Puniſhment: The Caſe was this:

When the Malt-Duty was extended for the firſt time to *Scotland*, it occaſioned much murmuring; and particularly *Daniel Campbell*, of *Shawfield*, Eſq; who lived at *Glaſgow*, and was Member for that Town, having given his Vote for it in Parliament, the Populace roſe, entered his Houſe, deſtroyed all his Goods and Furniture, and committed other Acts of Violence and Outrage.

This the Legiſlature reſenting as a Defiance of lawful Authority, an Act paſſed in the 12th of King *George* I. 1725. to take from the Town of *Glaſgow* the Benefits of an Act before paſſed, for laying a Duty of two Pennies *Scots* one very Pint of Ale or Beer brewed for Sale in the ſaid City and its Privileges; and veſting it for the Remainder of the Term, which was for thirteen Years to come, (*viz.* from 1725. to 1738.) in his Majeſty, to be put under the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, in order to raiſe the Sum of 6080*l.* for ſatisfying the Damages and Loſſes ſuſtained by Mr. *Campbell* in the ſaid Riot; but it was provided, that when the ſaid Sum was paid, the Duty of Two Pennies *Scots* was to return, for the Remainder of the Term, to the Magiſtrates, for the Purpoſes for which they were originally granted. This occaſioned no good Blood, it may be believed, between the City and Mr. *Campbell*; but yet, this was not the laſt time this City had the Honour to be repreſented in Parliament by the ſame Gentleman, as it is joined with the Burghs of *Renfrew*, *Ruglen*, and *Dumbarton!*—So placable, and ſo forgiving, are the generous *Scotiſh* Nation! or, at leaſt, ſo little Title has the City of *Glaſcow* in particular to the National Motto of *Scotland*!--- Nor did this good Behaviour of theirs turn out to its Diſadvantage; for in the

9th

9th of *George* II. a new Act paſſed, continuing the former Act for Twenty-five Years longer, and extending it to the Villages of *Gorbells*, and *Port Glaſgow*, both which Places were in the Juriſdiction of the City, and reaped all their Advantages from its Neighbourhood; the latter eſpecially, at which the People of *Glaſgow* had built, and conſtantly maintained, a very commodious Harbour, and yet were neither of them in the former Act.

From *Glaſgow* I went eight Miles Southward to *Hamilton*, a Town pleaſant and well-built, the Church of which is the Burying-place of the Noble Family of *Hamilton*. But it is chiefly noted for its fine Palace, the Seat of the Duke of *Hamilton*, premier Peer in *Scotland*, and nearly related to the Royal Family of the *Stuarts*. The Houſe at preſent is large, tho' Part of the Deſign is yet unfiniſhed. It has a fair Front, with two Wings, and two more are laid out in the Ichnography of the Building, which are not yet begun.

The Front is very magnificent, all of white Free-ſtone, with regular Ornaments according to the Rules of Art. The Wings are very deep, and when the other two are added, the Sides of the Houſe will be like two large Fronts rather than Wings. The Apartments are very noble, and more fit for the Court of a Prince, than the Houſe of a Subject. The Pictures, the Furniture, and other Decorations are exquiſitely fine, and ſuitable to the Dignity of the great Poſſeſſors. The late Ducheſs, marrying a Branch of the Family of *Dowglas*, obliged him to take the Name of *Hamilton*, and ſo continue the Eſtate in her Name. Her Grace had ſix Sons, four of whom were Peers either by Birth or Creation; *viz.* The late Duke, who was killed in a Duel with Lord *Mohun*, *Anno* 1712. *Charles*, late Earl of *Selkirk*, ſo created by King *James* VII. *John*, Earl of *Ruglen*; and *George*, late Earl of *Orkney*. The other

other two were Lord *Baſil*, and Lord *Archibald*, late one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

The Situation of the Houſe has all the Advantage imaginable; for it ſtands in a plain Country, near enough to the Banks of *Clyde* to enjoy the Proſpect of its Stream, and yet far enough from it to be out of the Reach of its Torrents and Floods.

The great Park is about ſeven Miles in Circumference, and noted for its fine Oaks and Firs, and the ſmall River *Aven* runs thro' it. It is walled round with Stone, and well ſtock'd with Deer. The leſſer Park is rather a great Incloſure, than a Park; tho' this, as well as the other, is extremely well planted with Trees. The Gardens are finely deſigned, but I can't ſay they are ſo well finiſhed and kept, as thoſe at *Drumlanrig*.

Ruglen is another Town in this County, which gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Hamilton*, as has been ſaid.

Here is alſo the Town and Caſtle of *Dowglas*, which gives Title and Surname to the Dukes of *Dowglas*: Of which Family more anon.

Crawford Lindſey, in this County, gives Title alſo to the Earl of *Crawford*, who claims Precedency as firſt Earl.

In *Crawford-Moor*, Gold has been found in the Sand of the Brooks after Rain, and that in pretty large Pieces, and they have dug up *Lapis Lazuli* there. The Remains of a *Roman* Cauſeway are to be ſeen in this County from one End to the other.

We then turned to the Left for *Stirlingſhire*, and, after paſſing the *Clyde*, came to *Kilſyth*, a good plain Country Burgh, tolerably well-built, but not large, near which the Marquis of *Montroſs* gave a great Overthrow to the Covenanters in the Civil Wars. Here, upon a particular Occaſion, we went to ſee the antient Seat of *Calendar*, which ſeems now in its Decline. The Town of *Falkirk* is near *Calendar* Houſe,

Houſe, but has nothing remarkable in it, except the other old decayed Houſe of the Earl of *Calendar*.

In the Church is the Tomb of one *Graham*, which was a few Years ago repaired by the Duke of *Montroſs*. He was a celebrated Warrior, and Companion to the famous Sir *William Wallace*; as appears by his Epitaph which I ſhall give you.

Mente manuque potens, et Vallæ fidus Achates,
Conditur hic Græmus, *bello interfectus ab Anglis.*

It is thus Engliſhed by a *Scotch* Bard.

Here lies Sir John a Graham Wallace'*s true Achates,*
Of Mind and Body ſtout, ſlain by the Engliſh *Boties.*

Here we plainly ſaw the Remains of the antient Work, which they call *Severus*'s Wall, *Adrian*'s Wall, or *Graham*'s Dyke, for it is known by all theſe; built by the *Romans* croſs this narrow Part of the Country, and fortified with Redoubts and Straions to defend the South Country from the Incurſions of the *Picts*, *Iriſh*, and other wild Nations, in the *Highlands*. This Wall reached from *Dunbriton Firth* (ſo they called the Firth of *Clyde*) to the *Forth*, and was ſeveral Times repaired, till the Deſtruction of the *Roman* Empire in *Britain*, with which it periſhed. Yet neither this, while it ſtood, nor the ſtronger one at *Newcaſtle*, called *Severus*'s Wall, could ſo well preſerve the Country from the Invaſion of *Picts* and *Scots*, but the *Romans* were often obliged to ſend powerful Succours to the Relief of the diſtreſſed *Britons*. *Camden* thinks, that this Wall was built by *Antoninus Pius*, who being adopted by *Adrian*, aſſumed his Name. Be this as it will, 'tis certain, that in all the *Scotiſh* Hiſtories, it is called *Graham*'s *Dyke*.

The Manner of the Wall is beſt underſtood by Mr. *Pont*'s Deſcription in Dr. *Gibſon*'s (now Lord Biſhop of *London*) Tranſlation of *Camden*'s *Britannia*, p. 959. Firſt, there appears a Ditch of 12 Feet wide before the Wall, towards the Enemies Country; the

Wall

Wall is 10 Feet thick, but it is not known how high it was at firſt: There is a paved Way at the Foot of the Wall, five Feet broad, Watch-towers within Call of one another, where Centinels kept Watch Day and Night; a Court of Guard to lodge a ſufficient Number of Soldiers againſt all ſudden Alarms, and a Void within, for the Soldiers Lodgeings. Beſides theſe, there are along the Wall great and noble Forts, ſtrongly intrench'd, and tho' within the Wall, able to receive a whole Army together. The Forts which remained in Mr. *Pont*'s Time, who traced them all, were theſe; one at *Langtoun*, a Mile Eaſt of *Falkirk*; one juſt at *Rouintree Burnhead*; one at *Weſter-Gowden*, about *St. Helen*'s Chapel; one at the *Croy-hill*; a very great one at the Top of the *Banhill*; one at *Atchindevy*; one at *Kirkintilloch*, or *Kaerpencolloch*; one at *Eaſt-Calder*; one at *Hilltoun-Calder*; one at *Balmudy*; one at *Simerſtone*, and over *Kilvin* River, and *Careſtoun*; one at *Atermynie*; one at *Balcaſtle*, over-againſt *Banbil*; one at *Kaellbye*, over-againſt *Croy-hill*; one at the *Roch-hill*, over-againſt the *Weſt-wood*; a large one at *Bankyir*, over-againſt *Caſtle-Cairy*; one at *Dumbaſe*: In the Ruins of that at *Bankyir* was found a large Iron Shovel, or ſome Inſtrument reſembling it, ſo weighty that it could hardly be lifted by one Man. At the ſame Fort alſo were diſcover'd ſeveral Sepulchres covered with large rough Stones; and at *Duu-Chroe Chyr*, by *Mony-Abroch*, were formerly large Buildings. The Length of the Wall was 36 *Scots* Miles, beginning between *Queen's Ferry* and *Abercorn*; it ranged along Weſt by the *Grange* and *Kineil*, to *Innereving*, ſo on to *Falkirk*; from whence it proceeded directly to the Foreſt of *Cumbernald*; next, it ran to the great Fort at the *Banhill*, where have been found ſeveral Stones, ſome with Pictures engraven upon them, and with Inſcriptions. From whence it went to the *Peel* of *Kirkintolloch*, the

greateſt

greateſt Fort of all, and ſo Weſtward to *Dumbarton*, with a great Ditch upon the North-ſide of the Wall all along. It had alſo many ſquare Fortifications in form of *Roman* Camps.

From *Kilſyth* we mounted the Hills, black and frightful as they were, to find the Road over the Moors and Mountains to *Sterling*; and being directed by Guides, we came to the River *Carron*. The Chanel of a River appeared, indeed, and looked as if it had been cut out by Art thro' horrid Precipices, to mark out a Courſe for the Water; but yet not a Drop was at that Time to be ſeen. Great Stones, ſquare, and formed as if cut out by Hand, of a prodigious Size, lay ſcattered in a confuſed manner in the very Courſe of the River, which, as we were told, the Fury of the Water, at other Times, had hurried down from the Mountains. If ſo, they muſt have been ſome Ages upon their Journey down the Stream; for 'tis not probable, that a Flood often comes with a Force ſufficient to move ſuch Stones as theſe, unleſs a great Quantity of Ice, as well as Water, comes down upon them together. But in all Probability, they are not driven down by the Force of the Water at all; but are *Roman* Monuments; of which more by-and-by.

Here we paſſed another Bridge of one Arch, not quite ſo large as that we ſaw in *Galloway*, but very like it. 'Tis finely built of Free-ſtone, but the Shores being flat, it riſes ſo high, that it is not every Head can bear to ride over it. But there was a Neceſſity of building it with one Arch only; for no Piers in the middle of the Chanel could have borne the Shock of the great Stones, which ſometimes come down this Stream.

From hence, deſcending on the North-ſide, we had a View of the Firth of *Forth* on our Right, and of the Caſtle of *Stirling* on our Left. In going to the latter, we paſſed the Water of *Bannockburn*, famous

mous in the *Scots* Hiſtory for the great Battle fought here between King *Robert de Bruce*, and the *Engliſh* Army commanded by King *Edward* II. in Perſon, in which the *Engliſh* were utterly overthrown, and that with ſo terrible a Slaughter, that tho' it was the greateſt Army that ever marched from *England* into *Scotland*, very few eſcaped, and the King with much ado ſaved himſelf by Flight. How he could ſave himſelf by a little Boat, (as Mr. *Camden* ſays) I cannot underſtand, there being no River near, that had any Boats in it, but the *Forth*; and then the King muſt have fled North, whereas, to be ſure, he fled to *England* with all the Speed he could. He might, indeed, have made uſe of a Boat to paſs the *Tweed*, but that was at leaſt 50 Miles from the Field of Battle.

Whether the *Scots* magnify this Victory or not, is not my Buſineſs to inquire. 'Tis certain that the *Engliſh* Army was totally overthrown here; for they loſt 50000 Men, among whom were abundance of their Nobility and Gentry.

This Place is alſo remarkable for the execrable Murder of King *James* III. whoſe young Son was by ſome diſcontented Nobles worked up to this impious Deed. But when his Underſtanding ripened, he ſaw the Action in its proper Light, and was ſo greatly affected by it, that he did Penance for ever after by conſtantly wearing an Iron Chain near his Fleſh.

Sterling was our next Stage, an antient Town, and an important Paſs, which, together with *Dumbarton*, is the Defence of the Lowlands againſt the Highlands; for, as one very knowingly ſaid, *Dumbarton* is the Lock of the Highlands, and *Stirling* Caſtle keeps the Key. The Town is ſituated, exactly as *Edinburgh*, on the Ridge of a Hill, ſloping down on both Sides, and the Street gradually aſcending from the

East to the Caſtle, which is at the Weſt-end. It is large and well-built, and tho' it is antient, yet the Buildings are not unlike thoſe of *Edinburgh*.

The Church is alſo a very ſpacious Building, but not Collegiate. It ſtands in the upper Part of the Town, towards the End, is of good Architecture, and adorned with a lofty Tower. There was formerly a Church, or rather a Collegiate Chapel, in the Caſtle, and likewiſe a private Chapel, or Oratory, in the Palace, for the Royal Family; but they have been long diſuſed.

The Caſtle is not ſo very difficult of Acceſs as that at *Edinburgh*. but is eſteemed equally ſtrong; for the Works are capable to mount more Cannon, and there is a Battery that commands the Bridge, which is of the utmoſt Importance, and ſeems to have been the main End and Purpoſe for which it was built. The Walls, and all the Outworks, are ſo firm, that they ſeem in as good Condition, as if they had been lately built.

The Palace and Royal Apartments are very magnificent, but are all in Decay, and likely to continue ſo. This is at preſent alſo the Fate of the Palaces of *Linlithgow*, *Falkland*, *Dumfermling*, and all the other Royal Houſes in *Scotland*, *Holy-rood-houſe* at *Edinburgh* excepted.

In the Park adjoining to the Caſtle were formerly large Gardens. The Figure of the Walks and Graſs-plots is ſtill plainly to be ſeen.

The Park here is large, and walled about, as moſt of the Parks in *Scotland* are; but there is little or no Wood in it. The Family of *Mar*, of the Name of *Ereſkin*, who claims to be Hereditary Keeper of the King's Children, and of this Caſtle, had a Houſe at the upper End of the Town, very finely ſituated for Proſpect, but not for Security, being too near the Caſtle; for were the Caſtle ever to ſuffer a cloſe Siege, and be vigorouſly defended, it would run a great

great Riſque of being demoliſhed on one Side or other; beſides, this Nearneſs to the Caſtle makes the Site more confuſed to the Eye.

From a pretty little Flower-garden upon one of the Baſtions on the North-ſide of the Caſtle, we had a moſt agreeable Proſpect over the Valley, and of the Meanders, Turnings, or Reaches of the River *Forth*, which are extremely beautiful. They are ſo ſpacious, and return ſo near themſelves with ſo regular and exact a Sweep, that, I believe, the like of it is not to be ſeen in *Britain*, and perhaps, not in *Europe*, eſpecially in ſo large a River. The *Seine*, indeed, between *Paris* and *Roan*, fetches a Sweep ſomething like theſe, and ſome Miles longer, but then it is but one; whereas here are three double Reaches, which makes ſix Returns together, and each of them above three *Scots* Miles in Length: And as the Bows are almoſt equal for Breadth, as the Reaches are for Length, it makes the Figure complete. It is an admirable Sight indeed, and continues from a little below the great Bridge at *Stirling* to *Alloway*, the Seat of the Earls of *Mar*. The Form of this Winding may be conceived by the Length of the Way; for it is twenty-four Miles from *Sterling* to *Alloway* by Water, and hardly four Miles by Land.

One would think theſe large Windings of the Stream would check the Tide very much; but, on the contrary, we found the Tide of Flood make up very ſtrong under *Sterling-bridge*, tho' it does not flow above ſeven or eight Miles farther; for the Stream grows narrow apace, and the rapid Current of all Rivers in this Country checks the Tide, when it comes into narrow Limits: the ſame is the Caſe in the *Tyne* at *Newcaſtle*, and the *Tweed* at *Berwick*, in both which, tho' the Tide flows as ſtrong in at the Mouth of theſe Rivers as in this, yet the Navigation goes not near ſo far up.

The Bridge of *Sterling* has only four Arches; but they are very large, and the Chanel widens conſiderably below it. At *Alloway* it is above a Mile broad, and deep enough for Ships of any Burden; ſo that the *Glaſgow* Merchants are certainly in the right to ſettle Warehouſes there, and ſhip off their Goods for the Eaſtern Countries.

I was very curious to inquire into the Courſe of this River, as I had been before into that of the *Clyde*, to ſee if there was a Poſſibility of uniting their Waters for an Inland Navigation; becauſe I had obſerved that the Charts and Plans of the Country brought them almoſt to meet. But when I came to ſurvey the Ground exactly, I found the Map-makers greatly miſtaken, and that they had not only given the Situation and Courſes of the Rivers wrong, but the Diſtances alſo. However, upon the whole, I ſaw plainly, that notwithſtanding ſeveral Circumſtances which might obſtruct it, and cauſe the Workmen to fetch ſome winding Turns out of the Way, yet a Canal of about 18 Miles would fairly join the Rivers, and make a clear Navigation from the *Iriſh* to the *German* Sea; and that this could be done without any conſiderable Obſtruction; for they would not have Occaſion for above four Sluices in the whole Way, and thoſe only to head a Baſon, or Receptacle, to contain a Fluſh of Water, to puſh on the Veſſels either Way, as Occaſion required.

How eaſy ſuch a Work would be, and how advantageous, not to *Scotland* only, but even to *England* and *Ireland*, the Thing itſelf will explain at firſt Sight. I could enter upon particular Deſcriptions of the Work, and anſwer all the Objections raiſed from the great Quantity of Waters in the Winter, and the Force and Fury of their Streams; but I have no room for it here.

There is a very conſiderable Manufacture at *Stirling* for Serges or Shalloons, which they make and dye

dye very well; nor has the *Engliſh* Manufacture for Shalloons broke in ſo much upon them as it was apprehended it would. This Manufacture is a great Support to the poor People that are employed in it, who are thereby enabled to live very comfortably.

The Family of *Ereſkine* is very conſiderable here; for beſides the Earls of *Mar* and *Buchan*, there are ſeveral Gentlemen of Quality of that Name.

We had here a very fine Proſpect both Eaſt and Weſt: Eaſtward we could plainly ſee the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, and the Hill, called *Arthur's Seat*, in the Royal Park at *Holy-rood-houſe*; and Weſtward we could ſee *Dumbarton* Caſtle. To the Northward we ſaw *Dumblane*, and the Field of Battle, called *Sheriffmuir*, between it and *Sterling*.

But our Buſineſs was not to the North yet; for having a Part of the Border to view, we went from *Stirling* to the South-eaſt, over ſome of the ſame Hills we paſſed at our coming hither, that we might leave nothing behind to oblige us to come this Way again. The Duke of *Argyll* has a ſmall Houſe here, which the Family call the *Lowland Houſe*, to diſtinguiſh it from the many Seats they are poſſeſſed off in the Highlands. This Seat belonged formerly to the Earls of *Stirling*. The Country round it, South of the *Forth*, is called *Stirlingſhire*, or *Striveling ſhire*.

Stirling was one of the Boundaries of the *Roman* Empire in *Britain*, as appears by the Inſcription on a Stone below the Caſtle, towards the Bridge, importing, That one of the Wings of their Army kept Guard there. On the Right of the Town ſtood the noble Abbey of *Cambuſkenneth*. The River *Carron*, which I mentioned before, is famous for ſome *Roman* Monuments, particularly two little Hills, called by the Vulgar *Dunipace*, *i. e.* Hills of Peace, and two Miles lower is a round Edifice of Stone, which, by the Deſcription, reſembles what the *Romans* called the *Temple of Terminus*. But

Buchanan

Buchanan thinks, they were rather Monuments of ſome great Actions performed here.

From *Stirling* we went directly to *Linlithgow*, a large Town, well built, with a ſtately Town-houſe, but moſt famous for the noble Palace of the Kings of *Scotland*, which is the leaſt decayed of all the reſt; for King *James* VI. repaired, or rather rebuilt it; and his two Sons Prince *Henry*, and Prince *Charles*, afterwards King of *England*, had Apartments here, which a Traveller may eaſily diſtinguiſh by the different Coats of Arms, eſpecially over thoſe called the *Prince's Lodgings*.

This Palace ſtands on a riſing Ground, which runs into the Lake, in the form of an Amphitheatre, and has a Deſcent reſembling Terrace-walks. There are two Towers at each Corner of the Court, with Apartments, and a curious Fountain in the Middle, adorned with ſeveral fine Statues, from whence the Water formerly roſe to a good Height, but it is at preſent dry. A noble Park alſo belongs to it.

The Church of St. *Michael* makes a Part of this Building, and is a Wing on the Right-hand of the firſt Court, as the proper Offices make the Left. The Inner-court is very large and elegant for the Taſte of the Times. In the Middle of this is the large Fountain I have mentioned, which ſtill ſhews the Remains of ſome good Carving, and other Ornaments.

Here King *James* V. reſtored the Order of the Knights of St. *Andrew*, as the Order of Knights of the *Bath* lately was in *England*, and erected a Throne and Stalls for them in St. *Michael*'s Church, making it the Chapel of the Order. He was likewiſe the firſt who ordered the *Thiſtle* to be added to the Badge of the Order, and the Motto, *viz. Nemo me impune laceſſet*, which is worn about it in the Royal Arms, was of his Invention. This Prince ſeems to have been very much honoured in the World; for he wore the Badges of three Orders beſides his own; *viz.* That Empe-

of the *Garter*, conferred upon him by his Uncle, the King of *England*; that of the *Golden Fleece*, by the Emperor, then King of *Spain*; that of St. *Michael*, by the King of *France*.

In his Time the *Green Ribband* was worn by the Knights Companions of this Order; but King *James* VII. changed it to the *Blue*, like that of the Knights of the Garter in *England*. After the Union Queen *Anne*, the Sovereign of both, to diſtinguiſh them, reſtored the Green Ribband, and intended to have called a Chapter of the Order, to bring it once more to its full Luſtre, but was prevented by Death.

In this Town the Earl of *Murray*, Lord Regent, was murdered with a Musket-bullet ſhot by one *Hamilton*. This Earl was a natural Son of King *James* V. and aſpiring to the Crown, joined with the Reformers, having firſt got the Revenues of the Convents of St. *Andrews* and *Pittenweem*, whereof he was Abbot, or Prior, ſecured to him and his Heirs. His Ambition and Intrigues were the chief Cauſe of almoſt all the Troubles of Queen *Mary*'s Reign. But I ſhall have Occaſion to mention him in another Place.

At *Linlithgow* is a great Manufactuae for Thread, which they do not weave into Linen, but ſend to *London*. The Water of the Lake is eſteemed greatly for bleaching or whitening Linen Cloth, but a very inconſiderable Quantity is as yet made here. This Lake is ſituate on the North-ſide of the Town, and between it and the Palace are Terrace-walks, which are ſo beautiful, that a more delightful Place can ſcarce be ſeen.

In the Year 1722. An Act paſſed for laying Two-pennies *Scots* on every *Scots* Pint of Ale or Beer ſold in *Linlithgow*, and its Liberties, in order to repair the publick Buildings, which were run to Decay, ſuch as the Church and Town-houſe,

&c.

&c. to ſupply ſuch Parts of the Town with freſh Water, as want it; to pave and amend the Streets, and alſo the Avenues within a Mile round the Town; for diſchargeing the Town-Debts, and other neceſſary Purpoſes. Great Progreſs was made in theſe laudable Undertakings by virtue of this Act; but the End being not ſufficiently attained, nor likely to be, at the Expiration of the Act, theſe Duties were farther continued for 21 Years more, by an Act which paſſed in the Year 1733. which, it is not doubted, will completely anſwer all the propoſed Ends, to the great Advantage of the Town and Country.

Forſichen, formerly the Reſidence of the Knights of *Malta*, is two Miles South-weſt from *Linlithgow*.

Near a Place called *Kips*, South from this Town, is an antient Chapel or Altar of great unpoliſhed Stones, leaning ſo as to ſupport one another. The Vulgar call them *Arthur's Oven*; but the Learned think them to be a Temple of *Terminus*, built by the *Romans*; and others ſtill there are, who conjecture them to be a Temple of the *Gelts* or *Druids*. Near this Chapel or Altar is a Circle of great Stones, and on two adjacent Hills are the Remains of old Camps, with great Heaps of Stones, and antient Graves, which ſome think *Roman* Works.

About four Miles North-eaſt from *Linlithgow* lies the Caſtle of *Abercorn*, ſuppoſed to be the *Kebercurnig* of *Bede*, where began the *Roman* Wall, thought to be begun by *Severus*.

From *Linlithgow* we turned to the Right, and following the *Clyde* upwards, from a little above *Hamilton*, where we were before, we came into the Shire of *Clydſale*. This Tract has ſome Remains of *Roman* Antiquity; for from *Errick-ſtone* to *Mau's Mitre*, which borders upon the Shire of *Renfrew*, are evident Footſteps of a *Roman* Cauſeway for ſeveral

ral Miles together; and there is a Tradition, that another *Roman* Street went from *Lanark* to the *Roman* Camp near *Falkirk*.

Lanark is the Capital of this County, but is no extraordinary Town; its Bridge, however, is very remarkable. It was built at a vaſt Expence by the Inhabitants: But the violent Current of the Water rendering the keeping of it in Repair too chargeable for the Town to ſupport, and making it require frequent Reparations, an Act of the *Scotiſh* Parliament paſſed, *Anno* 1703. impowering them to collect Tolls for Pontage, in order to keep up the ſame. This Act was in Force for 19 Years, and there was ſo much Reaſon for it, and the Bridge was of ſo great Uſe to the County, that tho' the Duties expired in the Year 1722. yet the Rates were voluntarily paid for many Years; till ſome Diſputes ariſing with ſome ſelfiſh Perſons, who wanted to reap the Fruits of other Peoples Labour for nothing, an Act was paſſed, in the 10th of King *George* II. for enabling the Magiſtrates to repair and maintain ſo uſeful a Work. This Act is to continue in Force for 31 Years, and is ſo reaſonable, that it ought, and perhaps will be, perpetuated: For the Rates are only 6 *d.* Sterling for every Coach or Chariot drawn by four or more Horſes; 2 *d.* for every Cart or Wheel-carriage; 1 *d.* for every Sledge or Horſe loaded or unloaded; Two-thirds of a Penny for every Ox, Cow, or Bull; One-ſixth of a Penny for every Calf, Hog, Sheep or Lamb; and the ſame for every Foot Paſſenger; who muſt be a worſe Beaſt than any I have named, to grudge it for ſo great a Convenience.

A little below this Town the River *Dowglas* falls into the *Clyde*, and gives the Name of *Dowglaſdale* to the Lands near it. In a dull Vale near this River ſtands a very old Caſtle, which has been the paternal Seat

Seat of the great Family of *Dowglas* for above a thouſand Years, for which Reaſon it is ſtill kept in Repair: But by the frequent Additions to the Building, it is become ſuch a wild irregular Maſs, that, at a Diſtance, it ſeems rather like a Town than a ſingle Fabrick; tho' the Apartments are very noble.

The complete Hiſtory of this Family would take up a Volume by itſelf, as it actually has in a late Work, where the Heroes of the Name are fully ſet forth, and all the illuſtrious Actions they have been concerned in. I ſhall only obſerve, that there are no leſs than Seven Branches of this Family in the Peerage of *Great Britain*, namely, the Duke of *Dowglas*, who is Chief of the Name, the Duke of *Queensberry* and *Dover*, the Earls of *Morton*, *Dumbarton*, and *March*, and the Lords *Mordington* and *Forfar*, the latter of whom was unhappily killed at the Fight near *Dumblaine*, againſt the Pretender.

The Country abounds with Coals, Peat, and Limeſtone; but what turns to the greateſt Profit, are the Lead-mines belonging to the Earl of *Hopton*; not far from which (after Rains) the Country People find Pieces of Gold, ſome of which are of a conſiderable Bigneſs. This is thought to be what *Camden* calls *Crawford-Moor*, where *Lapis Lazuli* is daily dug up with little Trouble, as I have ſaid.

Here we left the laſt-mentioned wild Place on the Right, and went Eaſtward into the Shire of *Peebles*. The firſt Town we came to of any Note was *Peebles*, which ſtands on the Bank of the *Tweed*, and is Capital of the County. The Town is ſmall, and but very indifferently built or inhabited, yet there are ſome good Houſes in it. It was formerly remarkable for three Churches, three Gates, three Streets,

Streets, and three Bridges, of which that over *Tweed* has five Arches.

The Country hereabouts is very hilly; but thoſe Hills are covered with Sheep, which are a principal Part of the Eſtates of the Gentry. A great Quantity of them are ſent into *England*, to the great Damage of the Poor, who are thereby deprived of the Advantage of manufacturing their Wool. They uſed formerly to export it to *France*; but by the Act of Union, the Exportation of it was prohibited upon the ſevereſt Penalties; and to make the Gentlemen of the Southern Counties amends for this Loſs, a great Sum of Money was at that time granted them as an Equivalent, as I have mentioned before, to encourage them to ſet the Poor to work.

This County of *Tweedale* has two remarkable Lakes in it; the one called *Weſt-water Lake*, abounds ſo with Eels and other Fiſh, about *Auguſt*, that, during a Weſt Wind, they come out in ſuch Shoals into a ſmall River which runs from the Lake, that, we were told, they are ready to overthrow the People who go in to catch them. The other is *Lochenen Lake*, upon *Genen-hill*, which falls into *Anandale* from a Precipice of 200 Feet high, that many times Fiſhes are killed by the Fall of the Water, and forms the fineſt Caſcade in *Europe*.

The *Frazers* were Anceſtors by Marriage to the Family of *Tweedale*; and of this Name was that great Captain, who contributed ſo much to the Victory which the *Scots* obtained in one Day over three *Engliſh* Armies at *Roſbin* 1301. during *Wallace*'s Adminiſtration.

Merlin is ſaid to be buried in the Church-yard of *Drumelzier*, in this County; and according to an old Prophecy, *That the Kingdoms ſhould be united, when* Tweed *and* Pauſel *met at his Grave*, they ſay that it happened ſo by an Inundation, when King *James* VI. came to the Crown of *England*, *Anno* 1603.

1603. the only time, before or ſince, it ever did ſo.

Some Remains of Antiquity are viſible in this County. The Place called *Randal's Trench* ſeems to have been a *Roman* Camp, and a Cauſeway leads from it half a Mile together to the Town of *Lyne*.

In this County are two very lively Monuments of the Vanity of human Glory. The firſt is the Foundation of a prodigious Building (more like a Royal Palace, than the Seat of a private Nobleman) begun by the Earl of *Morton*, whoſe Head was no ſooner cut off, than his Deſign periſhed; for it has never ſince been carried on.

The other is the Palace of *Traquair*, built and finiſhed by the late Earl of *Traquair*, for ſome Years Lord High Treaſurer of *Scotland*, and a Perſon in the higheſt Poſts both of Honour and Profit in the Kingdom, who yet loſt all by the Fatality of the Times; for growing into univerſal Diſlike by his Conduct under King *Charles* I. he ſunk into the moſt abject Condition of human Life, even to want Bread, and to take Alms, and died in thoſe miſerable Circumſtances about a Year before the Reſtoration. The Houſe is noble, the Deſign great, and well finiſhed; but the Owner was ſoon turned out of it by his Enemies, who thought the ſparing his Life an Act of great Mercy.

Biſhop *Burnet* repreſents this Earl as a very mean-ſpirited Man, and one that ſuffered himſelf to be made ſo vile a Tool in other Peoples Miſchiefs, that he fell unpitied. 'Tis very remarkable, that he was deſpiſed even by the Party which he had ſerved, and but too faithfully adhered to.

Here we ſaw the Ruins of the once famous Abbey of *Melroſs*, the Greatneſs of which may be a little gueſſed at by the vaſt Extent of its Remains. One may ſtill diſtinguiſh many noble Parts of the Monaſtery, particularly the great Church or Chapel, as large

large as ſome Cathedrals, the Choir of which is viſible, and 140 Feet in Length, beſides what may have been pulled down at the Eaſt-end; and by the Thickneſs of the Foundations there muſt have been a large and ſtrong Tower, or Steeple, in the Centre of the Church. There are likewiſe ſeveral Fragments of the Houſe itſelf; and the Court, and other Buildings are ſo viſible, that 'tis eaſy to know it was a moſt magnificent Place in its Day.

Following the Courſe of the *Tweed*, we paſſed by abundance of antient Seats of Gentlemen, whoſe Poſſeſſions are large in this Country; ſuch as that of the Family of *Dowglas*, of whom one is called *Dowglas* of *Cavert*, who is Hereditary Sheriff of the County; and who ſhews the Standard of the brave Lord *Dowglas*, who was killed at the Battle of *Otterburn*, falſely, as the *Scots* ſay, called *Cheviot Chaſe*, juſt as he had gained the Victory; as alſo the Mace of Iron he fought with.

The Country, South-eaſt from *Tweedale*, is called *Tiviotdale*, or the Shire of *Roxburgh*. In which are ſome Footſteps of *Roman* Encampments, and a Military Way runs from *Hounam* to *Tweed*, called *the* Roman *Cauſeway*, and vulgarly, *the rugged Cauſeway*.

The Town and Caſtle of *Roxburgh* are both now demoliſhed. They were famous in the Hiſtory of both Nations, during their mutual Wars, when the Town was frequently taken and retaken, and in the Siege of which King *James* II. of *Scotland* was killed by the burſting of a Gun.

Jedburgh is a Royal Burgh, on the River *Jed*. It was one of thoſe Towns that ſuffered in the Rebellion in 1715. and being beſide in Debt, and its Revenue ſmall to anſwer its Outgoings; and it being well ſituated for manufacturing coarſe Wool; but greatly ſuffering for want of freſh Water; and

its

its publick Buildings, Bridges, Streets, and Works, greatly out of Repair; for these Reasons, and also to enable the Inhabitants to erect Workhouses, *&c.* for the Manufacture aforesaid, an Act passed 1720, imposing a Duty of Two-pennies *Scots* upon every Pint of *Scots* Ale, *&c.* to be vended within the said Town and its Liberties; and it now reaps the good Effects of it.

The Duke of *Roburgh* has a very great Estate. His Grace's House, called *Fleurs*, has been finely embellished of late Years, and is a noble Seat; and the Country about it, which was formerly wild and rugged, is now greatly impaired and cultivated, and fine Plantations of Trees and Vistas surround the House.

From hence we came to *Kelso*, a handsome Market-town upon the Bank of *Tweed*, which, being so near the *English* Border, and having one of the great Roads from *Edinburgh* to *Newcastle* lying thro' it, which is a nearer Way by far than by that thro' *Berwick*, is a considerable thorough-fare to *England*. They only want a good Bridge over the *Tweed*; for at present they have only a Ferry just at the Town, and a good Ford thro' the River a little below it.

The Country about *Kelso* is very pleasant and fruitful on both Sides of the *Tweed*. The River here does not part *England* from *Scotland*; but you are upon *Scots* Ground for four Miles, or thereabouts, on the South-side of the *Tweed*; and the farther West, the more the *Tweed* lies within the Limits of the Country.

From *Kelso* we went North, where we passed thro' *Lauderdale*, a long Valley on both Sides of the little River *Lauder*, from whence the Family of *Maitland*, first Earls, then Dukes, and now Earls again, took their Title.

The Country is good here, and fenced with Hills on both Sides. The River *Lauder* runs through it, keeping its Course due North.

The

The Town of *Lauder* is a Royal Burgh, the Seat of the Commiſſariot; and very pleaſantly ſituated. 'Tis remarkable for the Execution done upon the Minions of King *James* III. who headed by the Earls of *Angus*, took them out of the Court, and hang'd them over *Lauder-bridge*. The Seat of the noble Family of *Maitland*, Earls of *Lauderdale*, is called *Lauderfort*: It is a ſtately Houſe, about the Middle of the Valley, on the River, but not large.

We kept the great Road over a high Ridge of Mountains, from whence we had a plain View of *Mid-Lothian*. One of theſe Mountains is called *Soutra-hill*, and belongs to a Branch of the Family of *Maitland*, the elder Brother of which Houſe was a Gentleman of great Merit, and raiſed himſelf by his perſonal Accompliſhments to the higheſt Poſts in the Army. At the Battle of *Treves* in *Germany*, where the *French* Army. under the Mareſchal *de Crequi*, was defeated by the *Germans*, commanded by the old Duke of *Zell*, he had the Misfortune to loſe one of his Hands, which he ſupplied with another of Steel, from whence he was called *Handy Maitland*. About the Time of the Union he was Lieutenant-General of the Queen's Armies, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, and Governor of *Fort-William* and *Inverlochy*.

I could not paſs this Way to *Edinburgh* without going off a little to the Right, to ſee two very fine Seats. One of them is an old Abbey belonging to the Marquis of *Lothian*, of the antient Name of *Ker*, a younger Branch of the Houſe of *Roxburgh*, at *Newbottle*; whoſe Predeceſſor, *Mark Ker*, being Abbot of it, turned Proteſtant, and got it ſettled on him and his Heirs. 'Tis an old Building, but finely ſituated among the moſt agreeable Walks and Rows of Trees, all full grown, and contains one of the beſt choſen Collections of Pictures, Statues, and Buſts, in *Scotland*.

About

About a Mile from hence is the Duke of *Buccleugh's* Houſe at *Dalkeith*, without Exception the fineſt and largeſt new-built Houſe in *Scotland*. It was built by the late Ducheſs, Relict of the Duke of *Monmouth*, on the Ground where the old Caſtle of *Dalkeith* ſtood, which was the Eſtate of the Great Earl of *Morton*, Regent of *Scotland*, who was beheaded under King *James* VI. by an Engine he himſelf had introduced into this Country. He ſuffered for being acceſſary to, and acquainted with the barbarous Deſign of the Lord *Darnley's* Murder.

This Palace ſtands on a riſing Ground on the Edge of the River *North-Eſk*, from whence it overlooks the Plain, with a Majeſty like that of *Windſor* on the Bank of the *Thames*, making ſome Allowance for the Difference of the two Rivers. The Park is very large, and beautified with Water-works, *Jets d'Eau*, and a Canal, the expenſive Work of the late Ducheſs, and the preſent Duke.

The Inſide of this magnificent Palace is anſwerable to the Grandeur of the Family, being very richly furniſhed, and adorned with many fine Paintings, eſpecially of the Ladies of the *Engliſh* Court, and ſome Royal Originals.

Juſt beyond the Park is *Dalkeith*, a pretty large Market-town, and the more conſiderable for being ſo near *Edinburgh*; for great Quantities of Proviſions are brought hither from the Southern Countries, which are ſold here, and afterwards ſent to that City.

I will conclude this Letter with the following Inſcription on the Tombſtone of one *Margaret Scott*, who died in the Town of *Dalkeith*, *February* 9. 1738.

Stop,

Stop, Paſſenger, until my Life you've read:
The Living may get Knowledge by the Dead.
Five Times five Years I liv'd a Virgin Life:
Ten Times five Years I was a virtuous Wife:
Ten Times five Years I liv'd a Widow chaſte;
Now, tired of this Mortal Life, I reſt.
I, from my Cradle to my Grave, have ſeen,
Eight mighty Kings of Scotland, *and a Queen.*
Four times five Years the Commonwealth I ſaw;
Ten times the Subjects roſe againſt the Law.
Twice did I ſee old Prelacy pull'd down;
And twice the Cloak was humbled by the Gown.
An End of Stuart's *Race I ſaw: No more!*
I ſaw my Country ſold for Engliſh *Ore.*
Such Deſolations in my Time have been,
I have an End of all Perfection ſeen.

I am Sir,

Yours, &c.

LETTER IV.

CONTAINING

A Deſcription of the antient Caledonia, *or Northern Part of* Scotland, *and particularly of the Shires and Towns of* Fife, St. Andrews, Perth, Dumblain, Alloway, Culroſs, Scone, Angus, Dundee, Montroſe, Aberdeen, Buchan, Murray, Elgin, Inverneſs, *and the* Highlands, *&c.*

SIR,

I AM now to enter the true and real Caledonia; for that Part of the Country on the North of the Firth of Forth is alone called by that Name, and was antiently known by no other.

I croſſed the River at Queens-Ferry, ſeven Miles Weſt of Edinburgh, into the Shire of Fife; and as the moſt conſiderable Places in this County are on the Sea-ſide, or near it, I directed my Journey Eaſt along the Coaſt. The firſt Place we came to was the Burgh of Innerkeithein, an antient walled Town, with a ſpacious Harbour opening from the Eaſt into the River, which had been lately much

much neglected for want of Trade. The town however, is large, and ſtill populous.

I can't paſs over a tragical Story, which happened in this Town in the Reign of the late Queen Anne. The maſter of Burleigh (ſo the eldeſt ſon of a lord or viſcount is called, while the father is living) fell in love with a young woman in his father's family, but could not prevail with her either to marry him, or to ſacrifice her virtue to him; which being known, ſhe was ſent away, and he perſuaded to travel. However, before his departure, he declared ſhe ſhould be his wife at his return; and if any one elſe ſhould marry her in his abſence, he would murder him. This paſſed without much notice, and the young woman was ſoon after married to a ſchool-maſter in this town.

The gentleman returned, and underſtanding who was her huſband, went to his houſe at noon-day, pull'd out a piſtol, and ſhot him dead on the Spot, making his eſcape unmoleſted.

But a proclamation being afterwards iſſued, with a reward of 200 *l.* for apprehending him, he was at laſt taken and tried at Edinburgh by the lords of the juſticiary, and condemned to have his head cut off. Great Interceſſion was made to the Queen for his pardon, which proving ineffectual, he found means to make his eſcape out of the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, diſguiſed in his ſiſter's cloaths, the night before he was to have been executed.

After that, he appeared in the late rebellion, and was in the battle of Dumblane, or Sheriffmuir, but eſcaped again with his life, tho' his eſtate, which was but ſmall, was forfeited among the reſt.

Near Innerkeithin, a little within the land, ſtands the antient town of Dumfermling, which is now in a very ruinous ſtate. For, 1. Here is a decayed monaſtery, which before the reformation was very large, but then demoliſhed, ſaving a Part, which

was turned into a parochial church; and even that is now decayed, and with it the monuments of ſeveral kings and Queens of Scotland; particularly, that of Malcolm III. who founded the monaſtery.

2. Here is a decayed court, or royal palace, of the kings of Scotland; but by whom built, is uncertain. Almoſt all king James the ſixth's children were born in it, particularly king Charles I. and the princeſs Elizabeth, afterwards queen of Bohemia; and his queen made this place her particular reſidence, and had it ſettled upon her as her jointure: Here ſhe built herſelf an apartment over the arch of the great gate for her particular retirement, having a gallery reaching from it to the royal lodgings. All is now ruinous.

3. Here is a decayed town, the natural conſequence of the decay of the palace. The treatment king Charles II. met with here, from the Covenanters, was ſufficient to make him take a Diſguſt to the place.

The church has ſtill a venerable face, and at a diſtance ſeems a mighty pile, the building being once vaſtly large. What is left appears too heavy for the preſent dimenſions. The church itſelf is ſaid to be as long as the cathedral of Carliſle, deſigned by the model of that of Glaſgow; but I rather think, that at Glaſgow was deſigned by the model of this at Dumfermling; but it ſeems the moſt antient.

The people are poor, but would be poorer, if they had not the manufacture of linen for their ſupport, the diaper and better ſort of linen-trade being carried on here, and in the neighbouring towns, with more hands than ordinary. The marquis of Tweedale has a great eſtate in theſe parts, and is hereditary chamberlain or keeper of the royal houſe.

The rocking ſtone, near Balvaird in Fife, was a remarkable curioſity. It was broken by Oliver Cromwell's

Cromwell's ſoldiers, and then it was diſcovered, that its motion was performed by an egg-ſhaped extuberance in the middle of the under ſurface of the upper Stone, which was inſerted in a cavity in the ſurface of the lower ſtone. As the lower ſtone was flat, the upper was globular; and not only a juſt proportion in the motion was calculated from the weight of the ſtone, and the wideneſs of the cavity, as well as the oval figure of the inſerted prominence; but the vaſt bulk of the upper ſtone abſolutely conceal'd the mechaniſm of the motion; and, the better ſtill to impoſe on the vulgar, there were two or three ſurrounding flat ſtones, tho' that only in the middle was concerned in the feat. By this pretended miracle they condemn'd of perjury, or acquitted, as their intereſt or affection led them; and often brought criminals to confeſs what could be no other way extorted from them.

From turning eaſt, we ſaw many ſeats of private gentlemen, and ſome of noblemen, particularly one belonging to the earl of Morton, at Aberdour; which fronts the Firth to the ſouth, and the grounds belonging to it reach down to the ſhore.

From this part of the Firth, to the mouth of Innerkeithin harbour, is a very good road for ſhips, the water being deep, and the ground good; but the weſtern part, which they call St. Margaret's Bay, is a ſteep ſhore, and rocky, there being 20 Fathom water within a ſhip's length of the rocks. So that if a ſouth-eaſt wind blows hard, it may be dangerous riding in it: but this wind blows ſo ſeldom that the ſhips often venture it.

He that will view the county of Fife, which is wedg'd in by the Forth and the Tay, and ſhoots out far in the eaſt, muſt, as I ſaid before, go round the coaſt; and yet there are four or five places of note in the middle of the county, which are ſuperior to all the reſt, and muſt not be omitted: Kin-

roſs, Leſsly, Falkland Melvil, Balgony, and Cowpar; the laſt a town, the others great houſes, and one, viz. Falkland, a royal palace, and once the moſt in requeſt of all the royal houſes in Scotland.

An Engliſh reader will be ſurpriſed to hear of ſuch numbers of palaces; but however mean our thoughts may be of the Scots court in antient times, their kings had more fine palaces than moſt princes in Europe; for in the time of king James IV. they had all in good repair and in uſe, the ſeveral royal palaces of Holy-rood-houſe, and the caſtle at Edinburgh, the royal palace in the caſtle at Sterling, Linlithgow, Dumfermling, Falkland, Scone, the Caſtles of Dumbarton, Blackneſs, and Inverneſs.

Beſides leſſer Seats and Hunting-houſes, of which king James V. had ſeveral; and the ſeveral palaces of earl Morton and others, which were forfeited into the king's hands.

The ſouth coaſt of the county of Fife abounds with towns; and the following Thirteen are royal burghs, viz. Innerkeithin, Bruntiſland, Kinghorn, Kirkaldy, Dyſart, Pittenweem, Anſtruther Weſter, Anſtruther Eaſter, Kilrinny, Crail, St. Andrews, all on the coaſt, Dumfermling and Cowpar in the midſt of the County. And it contains alſo theſe other Towns of Note; viz. Toryburn, Aberdour, the two Weemys's, Levinſmouth, Ely, St. Monan's, and Newburgh on the Tay: and it has in it four Preſbyteries; viz. at Cowpar, St. Andrews, Kirkaldy, and Dumfermling.

The ſhire itſelf takes its name from Fyfus, ſurnamed Duffus, to whom it was granted by king Kenneth II. for his valour againſt the Picts, about the year 840. His poſterity were firſt called Thanes of Fife, and afterwards Earls by Malcolm II. about the year 1057. and endowed with greater Pri-

privileges than any other earls of the kingdom, becauſe of their extraordinary ſervices: A famous monument of which, was that called Clan Macduff's Croſs, on the publick road near Abernethy, to which if any within the 9th degree to the great Macduff, which was the chief inſtrument of ſubduing the tyrant Macbeth, ſhould have recourſe in caſe of manſlaughter, he was to be pardon'd on paying a ſmall number of cattle. This monument had an inſcription importing thoſe privileges, now worn out, and was in ſuch antiquated Terms, mixed with Macaronick, or half Latin words, that few men now living would have been able to make it out.

From this Macduff the families of Dowglas, Weemys, and the clan Chattau, are ſaid to be deſcended. The earl of Rothes is hereditary Sheriff of Fife.

Having ſeen Aberdour, I took a turn, at a Friend's invitation, to Leſly; but by the way ſtopt at Kinroſs, where we had a view of two things worth nothing. Firſt, the famous lake or lough, called Lough Leven, in an iſland of which ſtands the caſtle, where queen Mary, commonly known in England by the name of queen of Scots, was confined by the firſt reformers, being firſt compelled to quit her favourite Bothwell, and afterwards her crown; but from which ſhe found means to make her eſcape, tho' as it prov'd, Out of the Frying-pan into the fire.

The lough itſelf is worth ſeeing; 'tis very large, being above 10 miles in circumference, in ſome places deep, and famous for fiſh. Formerly it had good Salmon, but now chiefly trouts, perch, pikes, and other ſmall fry; out of it flows the river Leven, which runs from thence to Leſly.

At the Weſt-end of the lake, (the Gardens reaching down to the very water's edge) ſtands the moſt beautiful and regular piece of architecture

(for a private gentleman's ſeat) in all Scotland; I mean the houſe of Kinroſs, belonging to Sir John Hope Bruce, bart. The town which has a very good market and a ſtreet tolerably well built, lies at a little diſtance from the houſe, ſo as not to obtrude upon its privacy, and yet ſo as to be ready to wait upon its call. 'Tis all beauty; the ſtone is white and fine, the order regular, the contrivance elegant, the workmanſhip exquiſite. Dryden's lines, intended for a compliment on his friend's poetry, are here literally true.

> Strong Dorick columns from the baſe,
> Corinthian fills the upper ſpace;
> So all below is ſtrength, and all above is Grace.

Sir William Bruce, the ſurveyor-general of the works, the Wren of North Britain, was the Founder, as well as Architect of this houſe. That gentleman has left many noble monuments of his admirable ſkill and taſte in thoſe parts; ſuch as the palace of Holy-rood at Edinburgh; the houſe of Rothes, and this at Kinroſs, beſides ſeveral others.

The ſituation of this houſe of Kinroſs would be diſliked by ſome for its being ſo very near the water, inſomuch that ſometimes, when the lake is ſwelled by winter rains, and melted ſnows, it reaches to the very gardens; but as the country round is dry, free from ſtagnated boggs, and unhealthy marſhes, this is of very little inconvenience, if any. Sir William planted numbers of fir-trees upon the land round his houſe, which the preſent poſſeſſor, Sir John Hope Bruce, is as careful to improve as his grandfather was to plant. Poſterity will find the advantage of this taſte, which, if it ſpreads as it has begun, will in time make Scotland a ſecond Norway for fir; for the lowlands, as well as the highlands, will be overſpread with timber.

From

From Kinroſs I came to Leſsly, where I had a full view of the palace of the earl of Rothes, built in the reign of king Charles II. by the ſaid Sir William Bruce.

Here it was king James II. when duke of York, lodged, moſt part of the time, when he was obliged by his brother to retire into Scotland; and his Apartments are ſtill called the Duke of York's lodgings.

The magnificence of the inſide of this houſe is unuſually great; but what is very particular, is the long gallery, which is the full length of one ſide of the building, and is filled with paintings, but eſpecially (as that is at Drumlanrig) of the great anceſtors of the houſe of Rothes, or Leſsly, at full lengths, and in their robes of office.

The rooms of ſtate at Kinroſs are well ſupply'd with very fine and valuable pictures, many of which are of princes, &c. but moſt, if not all the full lengths in this gallery of Rothes, are of the family, and the immediate anceſtors, of the preſent earl, moſt of them having been peers, and poſſeſſed of the greateſt places of truſt in Scotland, from the year 1320. to 1725. ſo that you may imagine there may well be enough to furniſh a gallery.

Tho' the houſe is magnificent, I cannot ſay the ſituation of it is ſo advantageous as that of ſome other ſeats; for it has no excellent proſpect from the grand town, tho' it ſtands on the banks of the Leven juſt where another ſmaller river joins it.

The park on the ſouth-ſide is very beautiful, ſix miles in circumference, walled round and diverſified with little woods of fir-trees, which have viſtas reaching thro' them up to the houſe. The gardens are at the eaſt-end of the houſe, well deſigned and planted, extending to the angle where the two rivers meet; ſo that they are watered on the north and eaſt ſide, and on the ſouth are parted

with a wall from the park, the weſt-end of them beginning from the houſe.

The town of Leſsly (ſeated at a ſmall diſtance weſt from the houſe, or a little north-weſt) has a good market, but is, in no other reſpect, conſiderable. The houſe aforeſaid is the principal glory of the place.

From Leſsly, we turn'd ſouth to the coaſt, and came to Bruntiſland, ſituated in the middle of the north-ſide of the river Forth, juſt oppoſite to Leith; ſo that we have from hence a fair proſpect as well of the road of Leith, as of the city and caſtle of Edinburgh. Here is a very commodious harbour, which has no bar, but enters, as if it had been made by hand, into the center of the town; ſo that the ſhips lie with their broad ſides to the very houſes; and it is the common port of ſafety to all ſhips that happen to be forced up the Firth by ſtorms or contrary winds: and ſhips trading on this coaſt frequently winter here. The water is commonly 18, and at ſpring-tides, 26 feet deep within the harbour; ſo that it is capable of receiving and careening the largeſt men of war. The town is adorned alſo with a beautiful church, and has a large town-houſe and goal. But the harbour having ſuffered much by time, and by ſtorms; and the church, town-houſe and goal, becoming ruinous, an act paſſed Anno 1719. for laying a duty of two-pennies Scots upon every Scots pint of beer, &c. ſold within the town and liberties, for increaſing the revenues, reſtoring the harbour, and repairing the publick ſtructures abovementioned.

Here is a manufacture of linen, as there is upon all the coaſt of Fife, and eſpecially for green-cloth, as it is called, which has been ſeveral years in great demand in England for printing or painting, in the room of calicoes, which are prohibited there.

Next

Next to Bruntiſland, upon the ſame coaſt, is Kinghorn, noted for its thread manufacture, which the women chiefly carry on; the men being generally ſeamen upon all this coaſt, as high as the Queen's-Ferry.

Great numbers of porpoiſes are ſeen almoſt conſtantly in this Firth, which the men make a practice of ſhooting, and then bring on ſhore, and boil their fat into train oil, as they do whales, and ſeveral other great fiſh, which they ſometimes meet with thereabout. But the Firth affords a much more regular fiſhing-trade lower down; of which in its place.

The ferry from Leith to the ſhore of Fife, is fixed in Kinghorn, which is of conſiderable advantage to it; tho' ſometimes the boats by ſtreſs of weather, are driven into Bruntiſland.

Eaſt of this town is Kircaldy, a larger, more populous, and better-built town than the other, and indeed, than any on this coaſt. It conſiſts chiefly of one ſtreet running along the ſhore, from eaſt to weſt, a full mile, very well built. It has ſome conſiderable merchants in it, in the moſt extenſive ſenſe of the word, beſides others that deal very largely in corn, exporting great quantities of it both to England and Holland. Others again trade in linen to England, who in return bring back all needful ſupplies of foreign manufactures.

Here are ſeveral coal-pits, not only in the neighbourhood, but even cloſe to the very ſea, at the weſt-end of the town, and where, one would think, the tide ſhould make it impoſſible to work them. At the eaſt-end of the town is a convenient yard for building and repairing ſhips, and farther on, ſeveral ſalt-pans for boiling and making ſalt.

Dyſert boaſts, as I ſaid, of being a Royal Burgh; but notwithſtanding it is a very decaying corporation; the only ſupport of it is, that the lord

Dyſert, the landlord, has a good ſalt-work here, and in the lands adjoining an excellent vein of Scotch coal; both which are eaſily put on ſhip-board at a ſmall wharf adjoining. This, I think, is the whole trade of the town, except what ariſes from a few nail-makers and hard-ware workers.

I take the decay of moſt of theſe ſea-port towns, which 'tis evident have made a much better figure in former times, to be owing to the removing of the court and nobility of Scotland to England, which has been doing ever ſince the junction of the kingdoms under the ſame prince in James I. and VI. and more compleated by the union. Their Sea-port towns had, before, a trade; when their court was magnificent; when their nobility built fine houſes, and lived in them. They then exported goods infinitely more in value, than what they received; and therefore the ballance was evidently on their ſide; whereas, now, the union has open'd a door to all Engliſh manufactures, and ſuppreſſed many of the Scots; has prohibited their wool going abroad, and yet ſcarcely takes it off at home. If the cattle are ſent to England, the money is too generally ſpent there likewiſe. The troops raiſed here are in Engliſh ſervice, and Scotland receives no premium for the levies, which ſhe might have done, had they been ſent abroad, as the Swiſs and other nations do at this time.

But the benefits that will attend its principal ports on the repairs of their harbours and publick ſtructures, by the many acts already paſſed, and every ſeſſion of parliament paſſing, by the two-pennies Scots levied for thoſe purpoſes, will in time, very probably, turn the ſcale in favour of the union, and increaſe the trade of this part of the united kingdom, as by virtue of that act it ſtands on the ſame foot of advantage with England, and has ſo many good Ports, to receive ſhipping, and carry on a commerce with foreign

foreign Parts, as well as Coaſtwiſe to England and Ireland. Of this the Towns of Glaigow, Dundee, Dumfries, Irvin, Dunbar, Pittenweem, Montroſe, Inverneſs, Elgin, Aberbrothock, Bruntiſland, Lanerk, Linlithgow, &c. will bear Teſtimony, as I have and ſhall obſerve in their proper Places. Indeed 'tis pity but Scotland ſhould find its Account in this reſpect, in general; for it muſt be own'd, as I have in part obſerved before, that it has a plentiful Product for Exportation; and were the Iſſue of that Product returned and conſumed at home, it muſt neceſſarily grow rich and flouriſh.

To take only a ſhort View of the Commodities it exports into foreign Countries, England included; for I am now conſidering Scotland as if not united:

Carried to England; Corn, Black Cattle, Sheep, Wool; Linen of ſeveral Sorts; ſome Woolen Manufactures, Stockens in particular.

To Holland, Bremen, and Hamburgh; Corn, Lead, Salt, Coal, barrell'd Pork, and Salmon.

Note, The Dutch buy the barrell'd Pork from Aberdeen for victualling their Eaſt-India Ships, it being much better cured than that from any other Country.

To Norway, Salt, Oatmeal, Salmon, Lead, Stockens, and Linen.

To Sweden, Dantzick, and Riga; Salt, Woolen Manufactures of Sterling and Aberdeen.

To Spain and the Streights; Herrings pickled; barrell'd and dry'd Salmon; Herrings, and Whitefiſh.

To France; Coal, Salt, Lead, Herrings, Whitefiſh, and Wool.

For all theſe Exportations the Returns are, or at leaſt were, before the Union;

From England; Pewter, Block-tin, Wrought Iron, Glaſs Ware, Sugars, Tobacco, Drugs and Dyers Stuffs.

All

All the Engliſh woolen and ſilk manufactures were prohibited upon the ſevereſt penalties; ſo that the returns from England in goods were very ſmall; the grand return from thence was in ſpecie: And 'tis known, that above an hundred thouſand pounds were paid into Scotland every year for cattle only.

From Holland; ſome fine linens; but not much, becauſe of their own. Lace, and fine threads, gimp, incle, &c. Eaſt-India good, linſeed, and lint, or flax, linſeed-oil, train-oil, and whalebone.

From Norway; pitch, and tar, deals and firr timber.

From Sweden, iron in bars, and copper, deals and timber.

From Dantzick, Koningſberg, Riga, Narva, and Peterſburg; plank call'd eaſt country clap-board, or wainſcot, oak timber, and in quarters; hemp, pitch, tar, turpentine, ſturgeon, and flax.

From France; wine, brandy, apples (rennets) reſin, cork, paper, wrought ſilks, raw ſilks, toys, perſumes, &c.

From the royal canal thro' France; oil and Italian pickles from Leghorn.

From Hamburg; ſtaves for caſks, clap-board, Rheniſh wine, and old hock.

All theſe ſorts of goods are returned into Scotland, but the quantities are very ſmall: the chief articles, to ſum up all in a little, are,

From England, ſugar, and tobacco; from France, wine and brandy; from the eaſt country, naval ſtores; from Sweden, iron and copper; from Norway, deals and timber; from Holland, lint and linſeed.

Now theſe put together, if I am rightly informed do not balance the lead, coal, and ſalt, which they export every year: So that the balance of trade muſt ſtand greatly to the credit of the Scots account, which would be all returned into Scotland in Specie every

every year, if there was not a neighbouring Gulph, into which it is all ſunk. And what a Figure would ſuch an advantage of running caſh be able to make?

I have already touched upon the advantages, that will probably accrue to Scotland by the method they have fallen upon of augmenting and repairing their ports and harbours, by virtue of the two-pennies tax; and ſome will further add, to ballance the diſadvantages they lie under from the union, that it is now eſtabliſh'd in a laſting tranquility; and an end put to thoſe wars that uſed to lay waſte the borders of both nations; that this will give encouragement to the improvement of the land, and conſequently of raiſing the value of eſtates; that the taxes are eaſy and aſcertained; that the charges of defending the country both abroad and at home lie upon England; and the Weſt-India trade abundantly pours in wealth upon her. And all this is true; but, is it not pity, for all that, that her own nobility ſhould not, like true Patriots, lend a helping hand to the riſing advantage of their own country, and ſpend ſome of the large ſums they get in England, in erecting manufactures, employing the poor, and propagating the trade at home, which they may ſee plainly has made their united neighbours of England ſo much exceed them?

But to return to our travels: We came next to a village called the Weſter-Wemys, belonging to the earl of Wemys, whoſe houſe ſtands a little farther weſt, on the top of a high cliff, with its front looking down upon the ſea. At the weſt-end of the cliff, is a ſmall plain, once a bowling-green, where the late earl, being admiral, had ſome ſmall field-pieces planted to anſwer Salutes. Behind the houſe is a ſmall and irregular church yard, with two wings of building, being offices to the houſe on one ſide, and ſtables on the other. Gardens there are none, only a large well-planted orchard, between

tween which and the houſe, the road goes on to Eaſter-Wemys.

From thence you come to another village, called Buckhaven, inhabited by fiſhermen, who are employed wholly in catching freſh fiſh every day in the Firth, and carrying them to Leith and Edinburgh markets. The buildings are but a miſerable row of cottages; yet there is ſcarce a poor man in it; but they are in general ſo very clowniſh, that to *be of the college of* Buckhaven, is become a proverb.

Here we ſaw the ſhore of the ſea covered with ſhrimps, like a thin ſnow; and as you rode among them, they would riſe like a kind of duſt, and hop like graſhoppers, being ſcared by the footing of the horſe.

The fiſhermen of this town have a great many boats of all ſizes, which lie upon the beech unrigged, ready to be fitted out every year for the herring ſeaſon, in which they have a very great ſhare.

Beyond this is the Ely, a little town, but a very ſafe and good harbour, firmly built of ſtone, almoſt like the Cobb at Lime, tho' not projecting into the ſea ſo much as that. It ſtands a little on the weſt-ſide of the mouth of the Leven; the ſalmon of which river are eſteemed the beſt in this part of Scotland.

To this town the earl of Wemys brings his coal, which he digs about two miles off, on the banks of the river Leven; as alſo what little ſalt he can make. The coal-works are greatly prejudiced by the breaking in of the water, notwithſtanding the immenſe charges they have been at to prevent that inconvenience.

The people, who work in the coal-mines in this country, partly from their poverty and hard labour, and partly from the black hue which they get from the coal, make ſuch a frightful appearance, that

their own countryman Drumond of Hawthornden, in his famous Macaronick Poem, called Polemo-Middinia, thus deſcribes them:

Coale-hewers Nigri, Girnantes more Divelli.

From whence we have ſeveral ſmall towns on the coaſt, as Criel or Crail, Anſtruther or Anſter, as 'tis uſually called, alſo the port of Pittenween; theſe are all royal burghs.

Pittenween is a port and harbour very conveniently ſituated near the mouth of the Forth, in the ſhire of Fife; and great quantities of herring, cod, and other fiſh, are taken here. But it has had two great difficulties to encounter with; that is to ſay, the low ſituation of the town, cloſe on the harbour, by which means the inhabitants were at a great and conſtant expence beyond their ability, to maintain a pier, and other works, to defend both the ſhipping and its people; The other, that the entrance was very narrow and ſtrait, and ſeveral rocks lay in the way of the ſhipping, which was a great hindrance to its trade and commerce. But in the year 1719. an act paſſed for laying a duty of two-pennies Scots upon every Scots pint of ale, &c. ſold within the town and its liberties, for remedying theſe inconveniences.

Over-againſt this ſhore, and in the mouth of the Forth, oppoſite to the iſle of the Baſs, lies the iſle of May, known to mariners by a light-houſe upon it. The only conſtant inhabitant is ſaid to be the man maintained there by the government to take care of the fire in the light-houſe. It was famous in former times for barren women going to St. Adrian's ſhrine there.

Here the French fleet lay with ſome aſſurance, with the Pretender on board, in 1708. when the Engliſh ſquadron approaching, the four o' clock gun gave an alarm; upon which they immediately weighed,

weighed, got under ſail, and made the beſt of their way, the Engliſh purſuing in vain.

The ſhore of the Firth or Frith ends here, and the Æſtuarium or mouth opening, the land of Fife falls off to the North, making a promontory of land, which the ſeamen call Fifeneſs, looking eaſt on the German ocean, after which the coaſt bends away North, and the firſt town you come to is St. Andrew's, an antient, and once flouriſhing city, the metropolis of all Scotland, and the ſeat of the firſt univerſity, and before the revolution an archbiſhop's ſee.

It is remarkable for a fine ſituation, ſurrounded with extenſive corn-fields abounding in excellent wheat and barley, and the pleaſant downs, called the Links, lying on the ſea-ſide towards the North. The famous phyſician Cardan eſteemed it the healthieſt town he ever lived in, having occaſion to experience it ſome months, when he came over from Italy, at the requeſt of the Pope, to preſcribe to archbiſhop John Hamilton, whom he recovered of a conſumption. And twenty years before, it had the approbation of the moſt eminent phyſicians of the country, when a houſe was fitted up here for the reception of Magdalen, daughter of Francis King of France, who married James V. King of Scotland, 1537. but that Lady died ſhortly after her arrival at Holy-rood-houſe in Edinburgh, and never reached St. Andrews.

The town of old conſiſted of four large ſtreets lying from eaſt to weſt, almoſt parallel to one another. The northermoſt of the four, called Shallow-ſtreet, tho' formerly the principal, is now totally ruined, not ſo much as one houſe remaining. The other three by their regularity do not ſeem to have been a fortuitous concourſe of houſes, as moſt of the other towns of this country do; all of them terminating Eaſtward at the cathedral, which look upon

upon each other, and ſeem to lament their decaying condition. For tho' the town was heretofore about two miles in circumference, there remain now hardly a 1000 houſes; and of thoſe near 200 are become ruinous, and not habitable. The number of inhabitants ſtill amount to above 4000, but many of them have nothing to do; there being neither trade nor manufactures in the place, tho' at the ſame time it has a harbour, but capable only of ſmall veſſels. Near the town is plenty of free-ſtone, of which all the houſes are built.

Before the reformation, the city was crouded both on account of trade and religion, pilgrims coming hither in great numbers to viſit the relicks of St. Andrew, ſaid to be brought over by St. Regulus, about the end of the fourth century, from Patras in Greece, where that apoſtle ſuffered martyrdom. Here there were religious houſes, a Franciſcan, Dominican, and Auguſtine priory, the laſt founded by Robert, biſhop of St. Andrews, who died 1139. and was eſtabliſhed upon ſome of the Revenues formerly belonging to the antient Culdees of this place. James Stewart, afterwards earl of Murray, and regent of Scotland, was, in his younger days, prior of it. This monaſtery was more like the magnificent palace of a prince, than a convent of Monks profeſſing poverty, as appears ſtill by its ruins, and particularly by the wall that encompaſſed it of fine hewn ſtone, with many battlements and turrets.

Here is now only one pariſh church, that of the Holy Trinity, remaining; but there are two others, which are rather chapels, one to St. Salvator's college; of which, however, no uſe is made, it having no endowment, and the provoſt of that college being often a layman, even in a preſbyterian ſenſe. The other is the chapel belonging to St. Leonard's college, the provoſt whereof muſt be a miniſter.

The

The church of the Holy Trinity is an antient and ſtately edifice built with fine free-ſtone in form of a croſs, and has at the weſt-end a handſome ſpire in good repair. In it is a fine monument of archbiſhop Sharpe, who was aſſaſſinated upon a moor, as he was coming home in his coach: It was erected by the archbiſhop's ſon, Sir William Sharpe, Bart. who to ſecure it from the fate he feared it might be liable to, mortified 6000 merks to the city of St. Andrews to keep it in conſtant repair; which has had its intended effect; for the magiſtrates are very careful of it, and would be very ſevere upon any who ſhould attempt to deface it.

On the North-ſide of the town was the old caſtle, of which now nothing is remaining but the walls, built by Roger, biſhop of St. Andrews, who died 1202. being the ſecond ſon of Robert Beaumont, earl of Leiceſter, and chancellor of Scotland. It was repaired by cardinal Bethune, and archbp. Hamilton; the former of whom procured George Wiſhart to be burnt here in the parade, while from his window he glutted his eyes with ſo horrid a ſpectacle; but was himſelf afterwards aſſaſſinated, 1546. in the ſame place; to revenge whoſe death, the queen regent permitted it to be attacked by the French, from whom it ſuffered greatly. But at the reformation it ſuffered more, and its ruin has been completed ſince the revolution.

To the eaſt of the caſtle are the ruins of the ſtately cathedral founded by biſhop Arnold, who died 1163. and finiſhed by biſhop Lambertoun, who died 1328. It was in length from eaſt to weſt 370 feet, and the croſs from ſouth to north 180; its breadth 65, and its heighth 100 feet; tho' ſome draw another kind of ichnography, and make it ſeven feet longer, and two broader, than St. Peter's at Rome; and for the height, as well as the beauty of its pillars, and the ſymmetry and proportion of the

the whole, it was one of the beſt Gothick ſtructures in the world.

It was ſometimes called Kill-ri-mont, from the Church built by Herguſt King of the Picts in the fourth century; but the name of St. Andrews has prevailed for many ages. The cathedral was near demoliſhed at the reformation; but was repaired, in ſome meaſure, by the ſucceeding archbiſhops; but ſince the revolution it has been entirely in ruins, as we now ſee it.

Near the ruins of the cathedral are ſtill remaining the walls of the moſt antient chapel of St. Rule, with the great ſquare ſpire ſtill very entire. It is in height 105 feet, and made of ſuch large and durable ſtones, that tho' it was built ſo many ages ago, yet ſo little has it ſuffered by the injuries of the weather, that a ſmall ſum would ſave it from falling for many ages to come: and as this is probably one of the moſt antient monuments of chriſtianity in Great Britain, it is pity it ſhould go to ruin for want of a ſuitable reparation. This beſides would be the moſt proper chapel and chapter-houſe for the noble knights of the moſt antient order of the thiſtle, ſince under the patronage of the apoſtle St. Andrew (whoſe relicks were preſerved at this place) that order of knighthood had its riſe and foundation; and by King James VIIth's letters patents reviving and reſtoring this noble order, which were dated at Windſor the 26th of May 1687, it appears the knights of the thiſtle, or St. Andrew, formerly held their chapters in the great church of St. Andrews; which being demoliſhed, his ſaid Majeſty ordered them for the future, to be kept at the Chapel Royal of Holy-rood-houſe.

This city is famous particularly for its univerſity, conſiſting of three colleges, founded by Henry Wardlow, Biſhop of St. Andrews, in the Year 1412. It obtained very ample privileges and immunities from

from Pope Benedict XIII, which were afterwards confirmed to them by King James I. of Scotland, and by ſeveral other ſucceeding Kings. During epiſcopacy the archbiſhops were chancellors of it. The rector is choſen yearly, and by the ſtatutes ought to be one of the principals of the three colleges here, called St. Salvator's, St. Leonard's, and the New College.

St. Salvator's college was founded by James Kennedy, biſhop of St. Andrews, anno 1448. who erected the edifice, furniſhed it with coſtly ornaments, and endowed it with ſufficient revenues for a doctor, a batchelor, and licentiate of divinity, four profeſſors of philoſophy, and eight poor ſcholars. The earl of Caſſils ſettled a maintenance for a profeſſor of philoſophy. It has a good library founded by Dr. Sheen. The edifice itſelf is a moſt ſtately pile of fine hewn ſtone, has a large vaulted chapel covered with free-ſtone, and over it is a very lofty ſpire. The common hall and ſchools are vaſtly large; and the cloiſters and private lodgings for maſters and ſcholars have been very magnificent and convenient; but the fabrick is of late become very much out of repair, nor is the college revenue able to ſupport it.

St. Leonard's college was founded by John Hepburne, prior of St. Andrews, in the reign of King James V. with ſalaries for a principal or warden, four profeſſors of philoſophy, and eight poor ſcholars. A profeſſor of philology was added by Sir John Scot of Scots-tarvet, with a liberal ſalary. He alſo augmented the library very conſiderably; and Sir John Wedderburn, at his death, left a great collection of books to it. Fordun's MS. of the Scotiſh hiſtory is in this library.

The New College was founded by archbiſhop Bethune, uncle to the cardinal of that name, with endowments for a principal and profeſſor of divini-

divinity, and ſome ſtudents in the ſame faculty; for no philoſophy is taught in this college.

Theſe laſt two colleges, having a better revenue to ſupport them, than that of St. Salvator, are in much better repair. In the latter, King Charles I. held a parliament, in a large ſpacious room able to ſeat 400 perſons in regular order, and it ſtill retains the name of the Parliament Room.

A Profeſſor of Mathematicks was of late years added to this univerſity; as was alſo, not long ſince, a Profeſſor of Medicine, with a handſome endowment by his Grace, James Duke of Chandos; whom the univerſity, upon the death of the Duke of Athol, in gratitude, choſe to be their chancellor; which office is during life; and to that alone, and that of his vice-chancellor, belongs the conferring of all univerſity degrees.

Mr. James Gregory, profeſſor of Mathematicks in this univerſity, famous for his knowledge in that ſcience, has erected in the college gardens, a commodious obſervatory, and furniſhed it with good mathematical inſtruments.

It has produced many learned men; among others, the famous Lord Napier, who invented the logarithms, Sir Robert Murray, Sir Andrew Balfour, and the great lawyer Sir George Mackenzie.

The harbour here has ſuffered ſo much by the encroachments of the ſea, that I fear it will never be ſufficiently repaired. The pier is founded upon a rock of free-ſtone, in length about 440 feet; but this rock extends itſelf into the ſea 500 feet further, on the point of which ſtands a beacon; and the great rolling of the ſea, breaking over the rock, between the pier-end and this beacon, makes the harbour very dangerous. In the year 1728, it was propoſed to be repaired, and the pier carried as far as the beacon, and a brief was granted for that purpoſe.

purpoſe. But the collections were too ſmall to make any great advances.

By all we have ſaid, it will appear, that this antient city, and its univerſity too, are in a very declining ſtate. The archbiſhop's ſeat, and eccleſiaſtical courts kept there, beſide the great reſort of pilgrims to the convents, brought great buſineſs thither, which being now diſuſed, and one new college erected at Edinburgh, and another at Aberdeen, contribute much to the decay of both. The city enjoys ſtill ſome privileges by the original charter, yet extant, whereby it was incorporated by King David, Anno 1153.

From St. Andrews we proceeded on to two very agreeable ſeats belonging to the preſent Earl of Leven; one called Melvil, and the other Balgony. Melvil is a regular and beautiful building, after the model of Sir William Bruce's houſe at Kinroſs, deſcribed before. Balgony is an antient ſeat, formerly belonging to the family of Leſly; and if not built, was enlarged and repaired by General Alexander Leſly, noted for his ſervices in Germany, under Guſtavus Adolphus, King of Sweden; and at laſt, againſt King Charles I.

The river Leven runs hard by the walls of the houſe, and makes the ſituation very pleaſant. The park is large, but not well planted; at leaſt, the trees do not thrive.

From hence we went weſt to Cowpar, the ſhire town, and turned to the north-eaſt part of the country, to ſee the ruins of the famous monaſtery of Balmerinoch, of which Mr. Camden takes notice; but we ſaw nothing worth our obſervation, the very ruins being almoſt eaten up by time. The monaſtery was founded by Queen Ermengred, wife of King William of Scotland.

Hence we came to the bank of another firth, called the Firth of Tay, which opening to a large breadth

breadth at its entrance, as the Firth of Edinburgh does, draws in afterwards, as that does at the Queen's-ferry, and makes a ferry over at the breadth of two miles to the town of Dundee; and then the Firth widening again juſt as that of the Forth does alſo, continues its breadth from four to ſix miles, till it comes almoſt to Perth, as the other does to Sterling.

This river Tay is, without exception, the largeſt river in Scotland, tho' not of the longeſt courſe; for it riſes out of the mountains, near the edge of Argylſhire; and running firſt North into the diſtrict of Braidalbin, there receiving many other rivers, ſpreads itſelf into a large lake, called Lough Tay, extending about 14 or 15 miles in length, and traverſing the very heart of Scotland, comes into the ſea near this place: now, as I deſign to keep in this part of my work to the eaſt coaſt of the country, I muſt for the preſent quit the Tay, keeping a little on the hither ſide of it, and go back to that part of the country which lies to the ſouth, and eaſt of Dumbarton or Lenoxſhire; ſo drawing an imaginary line from Sterling-bridge, due north, thro' the heart of the country, to Inverneſs, which I take to lie almoſt due north and ſouth.

In this courſe I moved from the ferry mentioned above, to Perth, lying upon the ſame Tay, but on the hither bank. It was formerly called Johnſton, or St. John's Town, from an old church, dedicated to the Evangeliſt St. John, which is ſtill remaining, and ſo big as to make two parochial churches, and can ſerve the whole town for their publick worſhip.

Perth is the ſecond town of Scotland for dignity. Near it ſtood antiently the town of Berth, which being overflowed by an inundation of the Tay, occaſioned the building of this, where it now ſtands.

The chief buſineſs of this town at preſent is the linen manufacture; which is ſo conſiderable here, that all the neighbouring country is employed in it,

and it is the wealth of the whole place. The Tay is navigable up to the town for ſhips of good burden; and they ſhip off here vaſt quantities of linen, for England.

The ſalmon taken here, and all over the Tay, are extremely good, and the quantity prodigious. They carry them to Edinburgh, and to all the towns where they have no ſalmon, and barrel up great quantities for exportation: the merchants of this town have alſo a conſiderable trade to the Baltick and Norway.

This town was for ſome time the ſeat of the late rebellion; but by a peculiar felicity the townſmen got ſo much money by both parties, that they have ever ſince been enriched by it, as appears not only from particular families, but from the publick and private buildings, which they have raiſed ſince that time; particularly a new Tolbooth or Town-hall.

It will ſeem a little ſtrange to us in the ſouth, that any place ſhould be enriched by a rebellion; but a few words will explain it. It muſt be obſerved, that the Pretender and his troops, having their quarters hereabouts a conſiderable time, occaſioned a great conſumption of victuals and drink, which are ſo plentiful in theſe parts, that 'tis frequent for towns to petition the government to have regiments of ſoldiers quartered upon them; tho' in England nothing gives greater uneaſineſs.

Again, as the Pretender was here and at Scone, it occaſioned a great confluence of perſons of note, who gathered about him, waiting the iſſue of his fortunes, till they found the ſtorm gathering from the ſouth, and no probable means to reſiſt it, and then they ſhifted off as they could.

While they reſided here, lodgings in the town let at ſuch a rate, as was never known before; proviſions were dear, trade briſk; and had it laſted two or three months longer, it would have made all the towns rich in the neighbourhood.

When

When this cloud was diſperſed, the victors enter'd; new officers ſucceeded the routed party. Still the head quarters were here; and afterwards the Dutch troops continued here moſt part of the winter. All this while the money flowed in, and the town made their market on both ſides; they were gainers even by war and foreigners!

The linen trade, which we have mentioned before, has mightily increaſed ſince the act of parliament in England, for ſuppreſſing the uſe of printed calicoes; in the room of which Scotch and Iriſh linens have been bought and printed in England: So that the worſted and ſilk weavers in London ſeem to have had very little benefit by the act.

At Ardock in Perthſhire are the remains of a Roman camp; and near Perth is a Roman way, where ſeveral medals, ſepulchral urns, and other monuments of antiquity, have been found.

From Perth, I went ſouth to that part which they call Clackmanan, lying weſt from Dumfermling, and extending itſelf towards Sterling and Dumblain, none of which part I had gone over before.

North-eaſtward from Perth to Brechin lies a vale which they call Strathmore, eſteemed the moſt fruitful in corn of all that part of the country: Here are a great many gentlemens ſeats, tho' on the North-ſide of the Tay, particularly the noble palace of Glames, the hereditary ſeat of the family of Lyon, Earls of Strathmore. The heir in reverſion now enjoys the title and eſtate, though it very narrowly eſcaped being forfeited; for the elder brother entertained here the Pretender very magnificently, making up for him and his retinue fourſcore and eight beds, and afterwards eſpouſed his cauſe ſo ſtrenuouſly, that he loſt his life in his ſervice, at the battle of Sheriff-muir. The eſtate, being entailed, deſcended to the ſecond ſon, or younger brother, who is now earl of Strathmore.

It is one of the fineſt old-built palaces in Scotland, and by far the largeſt. When you ſee it at a diſtance, it is ſo full of turrets and lofty buildings, ſpires, and towers, ſome plain, others ſhining with gilded tops, that it looks not like a town, but a city; and the appearances ſeen thro' the long viſtas of the park are ſo different, that you would not think it the ſame houſe any two ways together.

The great avenue is a full half mile, planted on either ſide with ſeveral rows of trees. When you come to the outer gate, you are ſurpriſed with the beauty and variety of the ſtatues and buſts, ſome of ſtone, ſome of braſs, ſome gilded, ſome plain. The ſtatues in braſs are four, one of King James VI. one of King Charles I. booted and ſpurred, as if going to take horſe at the head of his army; one of King Charles II. habited like that in the Royal Exchange, London; and one of King James VII. after the pattern of that which is at Whitehall.

From hence I came away ſouth-weſt, and croſſing the Tay below Perth, but above Dundee, came at laſt to Dumblain, a town pleaſantly ſituated, on the banks of the river Allan; but without any ſort of trade. It contains the ruins of a church of excellent workmanſhip; but within our own memory it was made famous by the battle fought between the army of King George I. under the command of the Duke of Argyll, and the Pretender's forces under the Earl of Mar, on Sheriff-muir, between this place and Sterling. We took a full view of the field of battle, and could not but reflect with ſurprize, that a rabble of Highlanders appearing in rebellion, armed in haſte, and headed by a perſon of no experience in war, ſhould come ſo near to the overthrowing of an army of regular diſciplined troops, and led on by experienced officers, and ſo great a general.

From

From hence I proceeded on in ſight of Sterling-bridge; but leaving it on the right-hand, turned away eaſt to Alloway, where the earl of Mar had a noble ſeat, and where the navigation of the firth of Forth begins. This is, as I hinted before, within four miles of Sterling by land, and ſcarcely within 24 by water, occaſioned by thoſe uncommon meanders and reaches in the river, which gives ſo beautiful a proſpect from the caſtle of Sterling.

This fine ſeat was formerly called the caſtle of Alloway, but is now ſo compleatly modernized, that no appearance of a caſtle remains.

The gardens of Alloway houſe are by much the fineſt in Scotland, and not out-done by any in England, conſiſting of above 40 acres of ground; and the adjoining wood, which is adapted to the houſe in avenues and viſtas, above three times as much.

Here is a harbour where ſhips of burden ſafely ride. The Glaſgow merchants have erected ware-houſes, to which they bring their tobacco and ſugars by land, and then ſhip them for Holland, or Hamburgh, or the Baltick, or England, as they find the market.

The high-ſtreet of Alloway reaches down to this harbour, and is a very ſpacious, well-built ſtreet, with rows of trees finely planted all the way. Here are ſeveral teſtimonies of the goodneſs of their trade, as particularly a large deal-yard, or place for laying up all ſorts of Norway goods, which ſhews that they have a commerce thither. They have large ware-houſes of naval ſtores; ſuch as pitch, tar, hemp, flax, two ſawing mills for cutting or ſlitting of deals; and a rope-walk, for making all ſorts of ropes and cables for rigging and fitting ſhips; with ſeveral other things, which convinces us they are no ſtrangers to other trades, as well by ſea as land.

East from Alloway, is a ſmall county, called Clackmannanſhire, from the head burgh, and is part of Fife. The country is plain, the ſoil fertile; moſt of it proper for paſture; and what lies below the Orchil-hills, producing corn very well. But the ſhire is chiefly known for yielding the beſt of coal, and the greateſt quantity of it, of any county of Scotland; ſo that it is carried, not only to Edinburgh, but alſo to England, Holland, and France. But while the freight from Scotland is ſo dear, and the tax in England ſo heavy, the price of theſe coals muſt always be ſo high at London, as will not fail to reſtrain the conſumption.

On this ſhore of the firth, farther down, ſtands the neat and agreeable town of Culroſs, lying in length by the water-ſide, like Kirkaldy, being likewiſe a trading town, as trade muſt be underſtood in Scotland. Here is a pretty market, a plentiful country behind it, and the navigable Firth before it. The coal, the linen manufacture, and plenty of corn, will always keep ſomething of trade alive upon the whole coaſt.

Here is a very noble ſeat belonging to the Bruces earls of Kinkairn, and is well worth a traveller's notice; and indeed theſe inſtances of magnificence are ſo frequent in Scotland, that were we to dwell upon each of them, ſuch of our readers as know nothing of Scotland would be apt to think we were too partial in its favour. But it is certain, that no gentry or nobility in the world exceeded the Scots while an independent kingdom, in noble houſes and all manner of magnificence; as their families for antiquity or deſcent hardly have any equals in any one country on earth.

Culroſs is a royal burgh in the ſhire of Fife, famous for a branch of the iron manufacture in making girdles, i. e. broad round plates, on which they bake their oaten cakes. They told me of mines of

Copper

copper, and of lead, lately diſcovered in Fife, and of ſilver alſo: But I could not learn that any of them were actually wrought. It is, however, not improbable, but that there are ſuch mines; and particularly the two Lomons, which are remarkable mountains in this ſhire, ſeem to promiſe metal in their bowels, if they were thoroughly ſearched. They riſe up like two ſugar-loaves in the middle of a plain country, not far from Falkland, and give a view of the Firth at Edinburgh ſouth, and the Firth of Tay north, and are ſeen from Edinburgh very plain.

Having made this little excurſion to the ſouth from Perth, you may ſuppoſe me now returned northward again; and we proceeded to Scone, that antient ſeat of royal ceremony, where almoſt all the kings of Scotland were crowned, ſince the conqueſt of the Picts.

The celebrated wooden chair, with the ſtone in it, was brought away from hence, as is well known, by the victorious king Edward I. and placed in Weſtminſter-Abbey, where it now is; but the Scotiſh royal blood ſucceeding to the Engliſh crown, in the perſon of king James I. of England, and VI. of Scotland, verify'd the following prophetic diſtich, tho' at the time, it was accounted no ſmall loſs and diſgrace to the kingdom. The lines were theſe:

Ni fallat Fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum
Invenient Lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.

Thus tranſlated by the Scots:

Unleſs old Prophets fail, and Wizards Wit decay,
Where-e'er this Stone is found, the Scots *ſhall reign for ay.*

It is ſaid to have been firſt dignified by K. Kenneth, who having fought a bloody battle here with the Picts, in which he gave them a great overthrow, ſat down to reſt him upon this ſtone, after he had

been tired with the ſlaughter of the enemy; upon which his nobles came round him to congratulate his ſucceſs; and in honour to his valour, crowned him with a garland of victory; from whence he dedicated the ſtone to the coronation of all the future kings of Scotland, hoping from this omen, that they ſhould, like him, be victorious over all their enemies.

But the better ſort of Scots hiſtorians ſay, their kings brought it from Ireland into I-Colm-Kill in the iſles, and from thence to Scone or Scoon, when they had ſubdued the Picts.

The palace of Scone, tho' antient, is not ſo much decay'd as thoſe I have already ſpoken of; and the Pretender found it very well in repair for his uſe. Here he lived and kept his court, in all the ſtate and appearance of a ſovereign; but it was a ſhort-lived ſplendor; for in 20 days he was obliged to quit the kingdom, by the advance of the royal army. In this palace is the longeſt gallery in Scotland, and the ceiling painted, but the painting very old.

The building is large, the front being above 200 feet; it has two extraordinary fine ſquare courts, beſides others, which contain the offices, out-houſes, &c. The royal apartments are ſpacious and large; but the whole building is intirely after the antient manner.

From Scone to Dunkeld is ſo little a way, that we could not help viſiting it, being the place where a ſkirmiſh was fought between the forces of king William, after the revolution, and ſome of the viſcount of Dundee's men, who purſued the king's forces, as they were obliged to retire from Killy-cranky, after lord Dundee himſelf had been killed there. The duke of Athol has a noble old houſe here, in one of the courts of which that part of the action happened.

Here

Here was formerly a beautiful and magnificent cathedral church, dedicated to St. Columba, the ſeat of a biſhop, whoſe chapter or prebendaries were Culdees, or Black Monks; but they are now diſſolved, and moſt part of the church in ruins.

Dunkeld is the chief market-town of the Highlands, and ſuppoſed to have been formerly the chief town of Caledonia. It is ſituated on the north-ſide of the Tay, at the foot of the Grampian hills, and is ſurrounded with pleaſant woods.

Upon the river Tay alſo lies Errol, the ſeat of the earl of that name, chief of the antient family of Hay, who derive their name and origin from a famous peaſant, who in the reign of Kenneth III. being at plough with his two ſons, and perceiving the Scots fleeing before the Danes, he and his two ſons ſtopt their flight, renew'd the battle, and gained the victory; for which they had the lands of Errol beſtowed upon them; and the family arms is three bloody ſhields, ſupported by two naked men with yokes, in remembrance of this famous victory; the father and two ſons having no other weapons when they put themſelves at the head of the flying Scots, but the yokes they took from their ploughs. Of this family are, beſides the earls of Errol, the marquis of Tweedale, the earl of Kinnoul, &c.

But our determined rout lay up the eaſtern ſhore, and thro' the ſhires adjacent on that ſide, as particularly Angus, Mearns, Marr, Aberdeen, Buchan, and ſo, as I laid it out before, to Inverneſs.

Mr. Camden tells us, that the Firth of Tay was the utmoſt boundary of the Roman empire in Britain: that Julius Agricola, the beſt of generals, under Domitian, the worſt of emperors, though he pierced farther, and traverſed by land into the heart of the highlands, yet ſeeing no end of a barbarous country, and no advantage by the conqueſt of it, withdrew, and here fixed the Roman eagles; that he

frequently haraſſed the Picts by excurſions and inroads, but always returned to his poſt here, making the Tay his frontier.

But our Engliſh Cæſars have outgone the Romans; for Edward I. as is ſaid before, paſſed the Tay, and rifled the abbey at Scone, and, if we may believe hiſtory, penetrated into the remoteſt parts, which, however, I take to be only the remoteſt parts of what was then known to the Engliſh; for as to the Highlands, the mountains of Loquhaber, Roſs, Murray, Sutherland, and Caithneſs, we read nothing of them: From theſe retreats the Scots always returned, Antæus like, with double ſtrength after every defeat; till in the next reign they overthrew his ſucceſſor Edward II. at Bannockbourn, and drove the Engliſh out of the whole country; following them over Tweed into England, and ravaging the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland.

Oliver Cromwell, indeed, (according to the Motto of a noble houſe in Scotland, Rode Through) penetrated to the remoteſt part of the iſland; and that he might even literally rule it with a rod of iron, built citadels and forts in all the angles and extremes, where he found it needful to place his ſtationary legions, juſt as the Romans did; as at Leith, at St. Andrews, at Inverneſs, Perth, Air, and ſeveral other places. We have ſince ſeen the forces of King George I. making the ſame rout, nay, ferrying over into the Weſtern, and North-weſtern iſlands; here again imitating the prudence of the old Romans, who employ'd their ſoldiery in mending roads, and making cauſeways over mountains, that were before thought inacceſſible.

Where armies have marched, there's room enough, no doubt, for travellers. With this aſſurance therefore, we chearfully croſſed the Tay.

We left Strathern, with the little country of Menteith, for our return, and went down into Angus

Angus to Dundee, a pleaſant, large, populous city, which as it ſtands well for trade, ſo it has as large a ſhare of it as moſt towns in Scotland, and that as well foreign as domeſtick.

It is exceeding populous, full of ſtately houſes, and large handſome ſtreets; particularly four very good ones, with a large market-place in the middle, the largeſt and faireſt in Scotland, except that of Aberdeen.

The inhabitants have a very large correſpondence with England, and ſhip off a great deal of linen thither; and a great quantity of corn is ſent from hence to England, as well as to Holland. They have likewiſe a good ſhare of the Norway trade, and as they are concerned in the herring fiſhery, they conſequently have ſome eaſt country trade, viz. to Dantzick, Konigsburg, Riga, &c. They ſend ſhips alſo to Sweden, and import iron, copper, tar, pitch, deals, &c. from the ſeveral trading ports of that kingdom.

The country behind them called the Carſe, or the Carſe of Gowry, with the vale mentioned above of Strathmore, abounds in corn, which the port of Dundee ſhips off in large quantities, when a crop allows it, to the great advantage of the gentlemen as well as farmers; for as the gentlemen receive all their rents in kind, they would find a great difficulty ſometimes to diſpoſe of it, if the merchants here did not ſhip it off, either for London or Amſterdam.

The town of Dundee ſtands at a little diſtance from the Tay Firth; but they were joined by a cauſeway or walk well paved with flat freeſtone, ſuch as the ſide-ways in Cheapſide and Cornhill; and rows of trees are planted on either ſide of the walk, which makes it very agreeable. On one part of this walk are very good warehouſes for merchandizes, eſpecially for heavy goods; and alſo granaries for corn,

of

of which ſometimes they have a vaſt quantity laid up here; and theſe, being near the harbour, are convenient, as well for the houſing of goods, when landed, as for the eaſy ſhipping off what lies for exportation.

The harbour of Dundee was formerly very good and ſafe; but of late years became ſo ruinous and choaked up with ſand, that it would not contain, as antiently, ſhips of burden, except at the higheſt tides; and its piers were ſo out of repair, that ſhips could not lie in it with ſafety. At the ſame time the Tolbooth and publick goal were ſo much decay'd, they were obliged to be pulled down; and the town being greatly in debt beſides, could not rebuild the ſame. Wherefore, to anſwer all theſe good purpoſes, and to pave the ſtreets, diſcharge their debts, and provide ſalaries for ſchool-maſters to inſtruct their children, an act paſſed, Anno 1731. for continuing the duties impoſed by a former act, then near expired, of two-pennies Scots, upon every pint of ale and beer ſold within the town and its privileges, for 25 years longer. And the inhabitants now reap the benefit of it, and will ſtill more, when the propoſed works are abſolutely perfected.

This town was ſtorm'd and plunder'd of great riches by Cromwell and the Engliſh army.

The great church was formerly collegiate, and a very large building; but part of it was demoliſhed in the civil war; the remainder is divided into three churches for the preſent uſe of the citizens.

They have alſo a meeting-houſe or two for the epiſcopal worſhip; for you are to take it once for all, that north of Tay, there are far more of the epiſcopal perſuaſion than are to be found in the ſouth; and the farther north, the more ſo.

The tower upon the great chuch here is a handſome ſquare building, large and antient, and very

very high, and is a good ornament to the city: It reſembles the great tower upon the cathedral of Canterbury, but not quite ſo high. There is a fine and well-endowed hoſpital for decay'd townſmen of Dundee, where they are well taken care of, and provided for. The Pretender was in this city ſoon after his landing, and ſtaid here ſome time before he advanced to Scone.

It was the birth-place of Hector Boetius, the Scots hiſtorian; a Man famous in his time, and whoſe work was antiently more in eſteem, than of late. It gave the title of viſcount to Graham of Clavers, who commanded the forces that appeared for the late king James at the revolution, and was killed at the battle of Killicranky, which I have mentioned..

Near to Dundee, in the mouth of the river, lies Brochty-craig, formerly well fortify'd, and noted now for a noble ſalmon-fiſhery in its neighbourhood.

It is 20 Scots miles from Dundee to Montroſe, the way pleaſant, the country fruitful, and filled with gentlemens Houſes. Among theſe is the noble palace of Panmure, forfeited in the late rebellion by the unforunate earl of that name, who was wounded in the fight near Dumblain. The ſurname of the family is Maul; and Maulſburg, a ſmall town near Montroſe, is called from it.

The town and port of Montroſe was our next ſtage, ſtanding upon the eaſtmoſt ſhore of Angus, open to the German, or the Caledonian ocean, and at the mouth of the little river of Southeſk, which makes the harbour.

This town is well ſituated for trade, and has a good harbour, and the inhabitants always carried on an advantageous trade with Norway. But as it was ſtill capable of great improvements, were a dock to be made for the conveniency of ſhipping; and if good freſh water could be procured for it, of which

it

it ſtood in a very great want; and the two hills that defend the town againſt the inundations, having alſo ſuffered by tempeſts; the corporation procured an act, Anno 1719. for laying a duty of two-pennies Scots upon every pint of ale, *&c.* ſold within the town and its privileges, for effecting theſe good purpoſes.

The town is adorned with fine buildings, and has an hoſpital for the poorer inhabitants. It gives title of duke, as it did formerly of earl and marquiſs, to the chief of the antient and noble family of Graham.

The French fleet firſt made land at this port, when they had the Pretender on board, in the reign of queen Anne, having over-ſhot the mouth of the Firth ſo far, whither they at firſt deſigned; but this miſtake, which ſome thought a misfortune, was certainly a deliverance to them; for as on one hand it gave time to the Engliſh fleet to come up with them before they could enter the Firth, ſo it left them time and room alſo to make their eſcape; which, if they had gone up the Firth, they could never have done but muſt inevitably have been burnt and deſtroyed, or taken by the Britiſh fleet under ſir George Byng, which was ſuperior to them in force.

The royal burgh of Aberbrothock on this coaſt, beſides being famous for the ſtately ruins of the greateſt abbey in Scotland, deſerves to be mentioned for its convenient ſituation for trade; which induced, ſome years ſince, the inhabitants to lay the foundation of a new harbour, the old one being ſo decayed, that it was hazardous even for ſmall veſſels to ſail into it. But the work exceeding their abilities, they procured contributions towards ſo good a deſign; but ſtill all proving ſhort of what was requiſite to complete the work, and the town having run itſelf into debt by what it had done, and at the ſame time the publick ſtreets and cauſe-

cauſeways, as well as the town-houſe and goal, being in a very ruinous condition, they procured an act to paſs in the 11th of king George II. for laying a duty of two-pennies Scots upon every Scots pint of ale or beer ſold within the town and liberties, which was to commence in May 1738. and to continue for 25 years, for bringing to effect theſe good purpoſes. And we may ſay, that of late ſo many of theſe acts have paſſed, that Scotland will in a few years, if haraſſed by no inteſtine broils, and continuing in peace, make a better figure than it has done for centuries paſt.

The abby was formerly endowed with great revenues by King William I, who was buried here under a ſtately monument.

In the inner parts of the ſhire, to the weſtward, is Forfar the county town, and Brechin formerly a biſhop's ſee, made ſo by K. David, and where ſome part of a ſmall cathedral is ſtill ſtanding. It is ſeated upon the river Southeſk, over which it has a ſtately bridge of two arches, and is conſiderable for its ſalmon and cattle-markets. It is alſo memorable for a great victory obtained over the Danes, by the chief of the family of Keith, earl mareſchal, who, having killed their general, was advanced to great honours by Malcolm II. There was a high ſtone erected over the grave of the Daniſh general, which is ſtill called Camus's Croſs, from his name; and at 10 miles diſtance is another croſs, over the grave of another eminent Daniſh warrior; and both of them have antique letters and pictures upon them.

From Montroſe the ſhore lies almoſt North to Aberdeen: In the way is the caſtle of Dunnoter, once a ſtrong fortification upon a high precipice of a rock. The caſtle was ſurrounded with invincible walls, (ſaid the honeſt Scot, who ſhewed us the road to it) having towers at proper diſtances,

after

after the old way of fortifying towns. The earl mareſchal, of the name of Keith, was lord of this caſtle, as alſo of a good houſe near it, and a great eſtate: But what he had, is now gone; for, being in the rebellion, his eſtate was forfeited, and his lordſhip, making his eſcape, went into the ſervice of Spain, in which he ſtill continues. But we ought to obſerve, that his brother, going into the ſervice of Ruſſia, made ſuch a figure there, that he is a lieutenant-general in that empire, and greatly eſteemed for his perſonal bravery and conduct. This gentleman making, lately, a viſit to England, was received with great marks of diſtinction and favour, by the court and nobility; and may be truly ſaid to be one of the beſt generals that the late Czarina, who yet had many excellent commanders, had reaſon to boaſt of.

Dunnoter Caſtle is now demoliſhed. It is ſituated in the ſhire of Kincardin called the Merns. The county is noted for its timber, having in it upwards of five millions of fir-trees, beſides vaſt numbers of other kinds, planted within theſe 70 years by the gentry, at and about their ſeats, and which they are yearly adding to, and improving. Kincardin was formerly the county-town; but that advantage now, by ſtatute, belongs to Stonehyve.

Innerbervy, on the coaſt, was made a royal burgh by king Alexander III.

Paldykirk, ſo called from Palladius, firſt biſhop of the Scots, is noted for its annual three days fair: The principal commodity brought to it is coarſe cloth, which is commonly tranſported to the Netherlands.

On the lands of Arbuthie and Redeloak, are ſome trenches to be ſeen, caſt up by the Danes at one of their invaſions: And round the hill of Urie is a deep ditch, where the Scots encamped.

Fordun lies alſo in this county, famous in antient times for the reliques of the aforeſaid St. Palladius.

It

It is alſo noted for being the ſurname of John Fordun, the Scots hiſtorian, author of the book called The Scots Chronicon, to which all ſucceeding hiſtorians of this nation have been much obliged.

The earl mareſchal was hereditary ſheriff of this county.

We proceeded then to Aberdeen, a place ſo eminent, that it commands ſome ſtay upon it. It ſtands at the mouth of two rivers, and is divided into two towns or cities, one called the New, the other the Old Aberdeen, about a mile diſtant from each other; one ſituate on the river Don, the other on the river Dee, from whence they are more properly called Aberdon and Aberdeen.

Aberdon, or the Old Town, lies a mile northward from Aberdeen, or the New Town, and is ſometimes called Bon-accord, from its motto. It is ſituated in the mouth of the river Don, which is remarkable for the multitude of ſalmon and perch taken in it.

The Old Town muſt, without doubt, be very antient; for they tell us the New Aberdeen is ſuppoſed to be upwards of 1200 years old, tho' none of their regiſters mention the particular time of its being built, or by whom. The cities are not equally ſituated for trade, one of the rivers being broader than the other; and it is the common opinion, that part of the old city, called the Monaſtery, was waſhed down by the ſea, ſo that it obliged the citizens to build farther off: that accordingly they built the New Aberdeen upon the bank of the other river, upon a piece of hilly ground: But this is all conjecture, and has probability only for its ſupport.

Old Aberdeen was formerly the biſhop's ſeat, and has a cathedral, commonly called St. Machar's, a large and ſtately ſtructure, which was antiently much more magnificent: It ſuffered greatly at the time of the reformation, and more ſince the revolution.

The

The chief ornament of this town is the King's College on the ſouth-ſide of it, a neat and ſtately ſtructure.

The church and ſteeple are built of hewn ſtone, and the ſummit of the latter reſembles an imperial crown. The windows of the church were formerly eſteemed for their paintings; and ſomething of their ſplendor ſtill remains. In the ſteeple are two bells of extraordinary bigneſs, beſides others.

Cloſe to the church is a library well furniſhed with books.

This college was founded by biſhop Elphinſton, in the year 1500. and the greateſt part built by him; but King James IV. taking the patronage upon him, it was called the King's College. The bull for it was procured from pope Alexander VI. in 1510. endowing it with as ample privileges as thoſe of Paris and Bononia.

There are in this college a principal, a ſub-principal, who is alſo one of the regents, three other regents, or profeſſors of philoſophy, a profeſſor of humanity or philology, a profeſſor of divinity, a doctor of phyſick, a profeſſor of the oriental tongues, a profeſſor of the civil law, and a profeſſor of the mathematicks. Dr. Frazer has lately been a great benefactor to it.

New Aberdeen is about a mile diſtant, as we have ſaid, from the Old, ſituated at the mouth of the river Dee. It is the county town, and by conſequence the ſeat of the ſheriff's courts. It exceeds all the cities in the north of Scotland for largeneſs, extent, and beauty. It ſtands in a wholſome air, has a great revenue from its ſalmon-fiſhery, and the inhabitants are generally very courteous. It ſtands upon three hills; the main part upon the higheſt, and the ſkirts of it extend into the plain. The houſes are neatly built, and generally four ſtories high, or more, and have for the moſt part

gardens

gardens and orchards belonging to them, which makes the city pleaſant and healthful, and the proſpect of it beautiful at a diſtance.

From a round hill, at the weſt end of the city, flow two ſprings, one of clear water, and another with water, which, in taſte and quality, comes very near the ſpaw in Germany: Dr. William Barclay wrote a treatiſe concerning it.

In the high-ſtreet is a church built of free-ſtone, and good architecture.

In this city ſtands the Marſhal College, founded by George earl marſhal, in the year 1593. to which the city has added many buildings at their own charge.

In this college, which is a diſtrict univerſity of itſelf, are a principal, four profeſſors of philoſophy, a profeſſor of divinity, and a profeſſor of mathematicks, and there is lately added a profeſſor of phyſick. It has a very good library, which was founded by the city, inlarged by the gifts of ſeveral learned men, and furniſhed with mathematical inſtruments.

In this city is alſo a grammar ſchool, founded by Dr. Dune, having one maſter and three uſhers. There is alſo a muſick ſchool.

The church called St. Nicolas's, is a handſome edifice of free-ſtone, with a lofty ſteeple, reſembling a pyramid; it was formerly divided into three churches. The body of this church is adorned with a tower, and a ſteeple with pinacles.

Here is alſo a priſon and a work-houſe belonging to the town, likewiſe an alms-houſe, and three hoſpitals; and near the harbour ſtands the cuſtom-houſe. The market-place is very beautiful and ſpacious, and the ſtreets adjoining are very handſome, and moſt of the houſes are built of ſtone, four ſtories high, with handſome ſaſh-windows, and are very well furniſhed within; the citizens here being

being as gay, as genteel, and perhaps as rich, as in any city in Scotland.

The bridge at Old Aderdeen, over the Don, conſiſts of one immenſe arch of ſtone, ſprung from two rocks, one on each ſide, which ſerve as a buttment to the arch, ſo that it may be ſaid to have a foundation coeval with nature, and which will laſt as long. The other bridge is upon the river Dee, weſt above New Aberdeen, and has ſeven very ſtately arches, and was built by biſhop Gawin Dunbar.

The people of Aberdeen, and indeed of almoſt all this country, are generally of the epiſcopal perſuaſion; ſo that, were it not for the legal eſtabliſhment, the preſbyterian preachers would have but few hearers, and ſlender incomes: Almoſt every pariſh has a meeting-houſe, where the liturgy is read: At Aberdeen and Peterhead they have beautiful chapels, and even organs.

The air of this country, to thoſe who were born in a hotter, ſeems cold, but is in itſelf healthful and temperate. The winter is milder than can be expected from ſuch a climate, which ſeems a wonder to Danes, Poles and Pruſſians, when they come into this country, and conſider that with them, during the winter, there is nothing but perpetual froſt and ſnow. The ſoil in general is not unfruitful, if duly cultivated; it produces wheat, rye, barley, oats in abundance, peaſe and beans; nor do they want roots and herbs for food and phyſick; and foreign plants grow very well there, as daily experience teſtifies. The mountainous part of the country affords very good paſturage, and the other as good corn,

The adjoining ſea not only furniſhes them with plenty of fiſh, but reproaches them with their negligence, when they ſee the Dutch fleets continually fiſhing on the coaſts, from whence they reap great

great gain; but 'tis the humour of the inhabitants to apply themſelves to the ſalmon-fiſhing, and to neglect that of all other ſorts.

The quantity of ſalmon and perches, taken in both rivers, is a kind of prodigy. The proprietors are united into a company, there being ſo many ſhares, of which no perſon can enjoy above one at a time. The profits are very conſiderable, the ſalmon being ſent abroad into different parts of the world, particularly into England, France, the Baltick, and ſeveral other places.

The herring-fiſhing is a common bleſſing to all this ſhore of Scotland, and is like the Indies at their door, were it properly uſed, by the Scots in general: But I muſt obſerve, that by this, however, the merchants of Aberdeen are able to carry on a trade to Dantzick and Koningſberg, Riga and Narva, Wybourg and Stockholm.

They have alſo a very good manufacture of linen, and likewiſe of worſted ſtockens, which they ſend to England in great quantities; I have ſeen them ſold for 14, 20, and 30 ſhillings a pair, and they make ſome of them ſo very fine that they have been ſold for five pounds a pair. They alſo ſend them over to Holland, and into the north and eaſt ſeas, in large quantities.

They have alſo a particular export here for pork, pickled and packed up in barrels, which they ſell chiefly to the Dutch for victualling of their Eaſt-India ſhips and their men of war, the Aberdeen pork, having the reputation of being the beſt cured, for keeping on very long voyages, of any in Europe.

They export alſo corn and meal; but they generally bring it from the Firth of Murray, or Crowarty, the corn coming from about Inverneſs, where they have great quantities.

In a word, the people of Aberdeen are univerſal merchants, ſo far as the trade of the northern part

of

of the world will extend; and it may be eſteemed the third city in Scotland, that is, the next after Edinburgh and Glaſgow.

This ſhire contains in it Mar, with its appurtenances, Birſe, Glentaner, Glenmuick, Strathdee, Strathdon, Braes of Mar and Cromar, moſt part of Buchan, Formartin, Garioch, and Strathbogy.

The latter is a large and antient barony, watered by the rivers Dovern and Bogy; it was erected into an earldom by king James VI. in favour of the chief of the noble and antient family of Gordon, whom he afterwards created marquis of Huntley. Strathbogy is very fruitful in corn and paſturage, and is remarkable for the fine linen-yarn ſpun by the women there, and ſold to the merchant.

It is moſtly inhabited by Gordons, vaſſals to the duke of Gordon, who has a magnificent caſtle here called Strathbogy, from the name of the country. There are of this name, beſides the duke, the earls of Sutherland, Aboyn, Aberdeen, and late viſcount of Kenmure; likewiſe a great many gentlemen of note in other parts of the kingdom.

The county of Mar gave title of earl to the chief of the family of Erſkin. The ſheriffdom is the king's gift.

In Aberdeenſhire are quarries of ſpotted marble and ſlate, and pearls are found in their rivers of a large ſize, and fine colour.

There was formerly a mint at Aberdeen, as appears by ſeveral pieces of coin with the Aberdeen upon them, kept in the cloſets of the curious.

Other towns in this county are;

1. Kintore, a royal burgh on the Don, which gives the title of earl to a branch of the family of Keith.

2. Inverary, made a royal burgh by king Robert Bruce.

3. Peter

3. Peterhead, with a good harbour.

We ought not to omit, that on the 30th of October, 1721. an accidental fire broke out in Aberdeen, whereby the commiſſary-clerk's office was ſuddenly conſumed, and at the ſame time the regiſters and records of all teſtaments and confirmations, all acts of curacy, judicial deeds, and other writs and evidences, &c. were intirely burnt and deſtroyed; which unhappy accident being likely to be attended with pernicious effects to perſons rights and properties, an act paſſed 8 George I. for ſupplying the records ſo burnt or loſt; and another in the 9th of the ſame reign, for making the former more effectual.

The town of Aberdeen had ſuffered much by the publick commotions in Scotland, after the revolution took place, ſo that an act for laying the duty of two-pennies Scots on every Scots pint of ale and beer ſold within the town, &c. had been impoſed by the Scotiſh parliament in 1695. and continued by the ſame in 1707. for enabling them to diſcharge the debts incurred on that occaſion. And the laſt act being near expired, and debts ſtill remaining unpaid, an act paſſed 1731. for continuing the ſaid duties, for the following good purpoſes; viz. for paying off the remaining debts of the town; for building a new pier on the north-ſide of the harbour, for repairing the old pier on the ſouth-ſide, which was very much ſunk and decayed; for repairing the great church, called the Old Church, which was in a very decayed condition; for rebuilding the town-houſe, which was alſo in a very bad ſtate; and for maintaining and carrying on other publick works for the benefit of the town. This act is to remain in force for 25 years; and it may be eaſily judged, that the town of Aberdeen will be much improved, when the propoſed works are all abſolutely completed.

From

From Aberdeen the coaſt goes on to a point of land, which is the fartheſt north-eaſt part of Britain, and is called by the ſailors Buchanneſs, being in the ſhire or county of Buchan, part of which belongs to Aberdeenſhire. It was to this point the French ſquadron, with the Pretender on board, in the reign of queen Anne, kept their flight in ſight of the ſhore, being thus far purſued by Sir George Byng with the Engliſh fleet; but from hence they ſteer'd away north-eaſt as if for the Norway coaſt, when the Engliſh admiral, ſeeing no probability of coming up with them, gave over the chace; but they altered their courſe in the night, ſtood away ſouth, and came back to Dunkirk, whence they ſet out.

On the ſouth ſide of the water of Eugie ſtands Peterhead, with a road which will hold 100 ſail of ſhips; and at this place it is high-water, when the moon is directly ſouth. In many places of this ſhire are great ſtones placed circularly, one of the largeſt in the middle towards the ſouth, which have the air of places of worſhip in the ages of heatheniſm. The dropping cave of Slanes is very remarkable, of the petrify'd ſubſtance whereof is made excellent lime.

This county, however remote, is full of nobility and gentry, and their ſeats are ſeen even unto the extreameſt ſhores: The family of Frazer carries its name to Frazerburg, in the very nethermoſt point of the county. Erſkines earl of Marr, has their family-ſeat at Kildrumny, in the county of Marr, a little ſouth of this part of the county where the late unhappy earl firſt ſet up his ſtandard for the Pretender. The Hayes, earls of Errol, are in Buchan; and the family of Forbes lord Forbes and Forbes lord Pitſligo, are ſtill farther, and the latter on the very ſhore of the Caledonian ocean. The Gordons and Keiths are very numerous alſo in theſe parts.

Mr. Camden relates, that on the coaſt of this country a great piece of amber was driven on ſhore by the force of the ſea, as big (to uſe his own words) *As an horſe.* I ſhall add nothing to the ſtory, becauſe it is hard to give credit to it: it is enough that I name my author; for I could not learn from the inhabitants, that they ever ſaw any more of it.

I ought not to omit Innerury, belonging to Garioch in Aberdeenſhire, being the Scotſman's boaſt; for here Robert Bruce, tho' ſick, and carried in a Horſe-litter, defeated John Cumins, and thoſe who adhered to him, in favour of Edward I. of England; who held Scotland in ſubjection. This was the firſt victory King Robert obtained, and laid the foundation of the overthrow of the Engliſh uſurpation in Scotland. Near the ſame place alſo in 1411. Alexander Steuart, Earl of Mar, defeated Donald of the iſles, in the bloody battle of the Harlow.

From hence, the eaſt ſhore of Scotland being at an end, the land tends away due weſt; and the ſhire of Bamff beginning, you ſee the towns of Bamff, Elgin, Frazerſburg, and the famous monaſtery of Kinloſs, where the murdered body of King Duff was after many years dug up, and diſcovered to be his by various tokens.

The ſhire of Bamff deſerves ſome Notice for the following particulars; for that in it is ſituated Strathyla, which drives a great trade in lime and fat cattle; and it abounds ſo with lime-ſtone, that they build their houſes with it. They carry on a trade in fine linen alſo, by means of their weekly markets at Keith, a neighbouring village. Upon the banks of the Spey, which runs thro' this county, lies the Bog of Gicht, now called Gordon Caſtle, the nobleſt palace in the north, being the Duke of Gordon's chief ſeat, adorned with pleaſant gardens, and a great park. The caſtle appears ſo large, that

it looks more like a town than a nobleman's ſeat. The Duke is proprietor of this part of the county. Strathave is the paternal inheritance of his family: and his Grace has a fine eſtate, and other ſeats hereabouts. The late Duke had a little embroiled himſelf with the affairs of 1715, and his ſon, then Marquis of Huntley, ſtill more; but got off without a forfeiture, by his prudence and good fortune.

The town of Cullen, an antient royal Burgh, ſtands in the ſhire of Bamff. It is chiefly noted for its fruitful ſoil, and ſalmon-fiſhing; for having no port, it has little trade, except for its corn and ſalmon.

The ſhire itſelf takes name from Bamff, a burgh royal, ſeated at the mouth of Doverne in the Boyne, where the ſheriff holds his courts. In it are the ruins of an old caſtle, near which is the abbey of Deer, formerly belonging to the Ciſtercian monks, and founded by William Cumin, Earl of Buchan. In Belvenie is found the ſtone of which alum is made, and in the county of Boyne great quarries of ſpotted marble have been diſcovered.

Buchan is part in Aberdeenſhire, part in the ſhire of Bamff, one of its principal towns is Frazerſburgh, and Peterhead is another. The latter is a good market-town, with a port, and ſmall harbour with two little piers for fiſhing; but being ſo near Aberdeen, has not thoſe helps and advantages, that might be otherwiſe probably given to it; ſo that at low water it is all dry, and the ſmalleſt ſhips lie aground in it.

The Earl of Saltoun has very lately built, (1738) at Frazerſburgh, a moſt excellent new pier and bulwark, all of free-ſtone; which renders that harbour as ſafe and commodious as any on the eaſt coaſt; ſo that 30 ſhips may winter there at once, with great ſafety: the water at full ſea is 18 or 20 feet.

From

From the point of land, called Buchanneſs the ſhips begin their accounts for their ſeveral voyages; what they call their departure: as in England, they do from Wintertonneſs, on the north-eaſt part of Norfolk, and from the Downs for the voyages to the ſouthward.

From Fifeneſs, which is the northermoſt point, on the mouth of Edinburgh Firth, being the ſouthermoſt land of Fife to this point of Buchanneſs, the land lies almoſt due north and ſouth, and the ſhore is the eaſtermoſt land of Scotland. The diſtance between them is 33 leagues, 1 mile, which is juſt 100 miles; tho' the mariners ſay, that meaſuring by the ſea, it is but 28; and from Wintertonneſs, near Yarmouth, to this point called Buchanneſs, is juſt 300 miles.

The river or Firth of Tay opens into the ſea, about four leagues north from Fifeneſs; and as there is a light-houſe on the Iſle of May, as I have ſaid before, in the mouth of the Firth of Forth at Edinburgh, a little ſouth of this point, call'd Fifeneſs; there are likewiſe two light-houſes at the entrance of the Firth of Tay, for the directions of the ſailors, when they are bound into that river, and particularly for their avoiding the two ſands, which lie off from the ſouth-ſide of the entrance.

Buchanneſs is generally alſo the firſt land of Great Britain, which the ſhips make in their voyages home from Archangel in Ruſſia, or from their Whale-fiſhing voyages to Greenland and Spits-bergen in the north ſeas: and near this point, at Pitſligo, a great ſhip was caſt away in Queen Elizabeth's time, bound home from Archangel, having on board the firſt embaſſador ſent by the great Duke of Muſcovy to any of the chriſtian princes of Europe, he being commiſſioned to treat with Queen Elizabeth for a league of peace and commerce. He likewiſe loſt a moſt valuable preſent, deſigned for the Queen, of

rich and coſtly furrs, in thoſe days, reputed ineſtimable. The embaſſador was happily ſaved, and brought on ſhore by the people of Pitſligo; but the ſhip and all the goods were loſt.

From this point of eaſterly land all that great bay, or inlet of the ſea, reaching quite to the north of Scotland, is called Murray Firth, and the northermoſt point is Dungſby-head, which is the north-eaſt point of Caithneſs, and opens to Pentland Firth. By Pentland Firth you are to underſtand the paſſage of the ſea beyond Caithneſs, between Scotland and the iſles of Orkney. What is call'd Murray Firth, is not, like many others, the mouth of a river, as that of Edinburgh or Tay, but is an open bay in the ſea, as the bay of Biſcay, or the gulph of Mexico are; and reaches, as I have ſaid, from Peter head, to Dungsby-head, oppoſite to the Orkneys, the diſtance of 79 miles; but it is almoſt twice as far by land, becauſe of the depth of that bay, which obliges us to travel from Pitſligo weſt, near 70 miles, till we paſs Inverneſs.

This county of Buchan is more to be taken notice of from what is to be ſeen on the ſea ſhore than in the land; for the country is mountainous, and in ſome places not very fertile; but as we coaſted along weſt, we came into a much better country, particularly the ſhires of Bamff, which I have already mentioned, Elgin, and the county of Murray, from whence the bay I juſt now deſcribed, is called Murray Firth.

Murray is a pleaſant country, the ſoil fruitful, water'd with fine rivers, and full of good towns, and gentlemens ſeats more than could be expected in ſo remote a part of the kingdom.

This country is a plain for between 20 and 30 miles together, and the ſoil is by that means rendered more fruitful and rich, and the temperature of the air more ſoftened, than in other parts of Scotland;

Scotland; inſomuch that the harveſt here, and in the vale of Strathbogy, and all the country to Inverneſs, is obſerved to be more early than in Northumberland, nay, than in Derbyſhire, and even ſome parts of the more ſoutherly counties in England; as particularly in the eaſt of Kent and Suſſex. As a confirmation of this, I affirm that I have ſeen the new wheat of this country and Inverneſs brought to market to Edinburgh, before the wheat at Edinburgh has been fit to reap; and yet the harveſt about Edinburgh is thought to be as forward as in moſt parts, even of England itſelf. In a word, it is uſual in Murray and the country about it, to begin with their harveſt in the month of July, and it is not very unuſual to have new corn fully ripe and threſh'd out, ſhipped off, and brought to Edinburgh to ſale, within the month of Auguſt.

The river Loſſie in this county is famous for ſalmon; there being annually pickled and exported from 80 to 100 laſts, all taken in a few months of the ſummer, and in a ſpace of one mile, at a village called Germach. It abounds with fiſh to the very head; but ſtill the greateſt quantity is uſed for home conſumption, and taken either with hooked tridents by day, or wicker baſkets, or little boats covered with hides, by night. None but the natives, who are uſed to them, will venture into thoſe boats. The common drink in theſe parts is ale, and ſometimes beer, and they have good French wine very cheap, as I and my company experienced; but the inhabitants prefer Aqua Vitæ of their own extracting from ale-dregs and ſpices, to much richer wines than the French; of this they drink plentifully themſelves, and are very liberal of it to their friends. And a bottle of this liquor, and ſome cheeſe, will make a Murray man undertake the greateſt winter-journeys, without wiſhing for any other proviſion.

This county is divided into two ſhires; the greater, called the ſhire of Elgin, the other, the ſhire of Nairn. The town of Nairn lies on the mouth of the river of that name; along which lie the ſeats of many perſons of quality.

Near the caſtle of Caddel or Calder, on that river, is a vein of free-ſtone, and many ſigns of copper.

Tarnaway caſtle, on the river Findorn, in this county, is an old caſtle and ſeat belonging to the earls of Murray.

A little lower on the other ſide, ſtands the burgh of Forreſs, in an exceeding pleaſant ſituation. The kings of Scotland formerly reſided here, in a caſtle that is now gone to ruin; and lower, formerly, ſtood the noble abbey of Kinloſs.

On the road to Forreſs is a large pillar of one ſtone, being a monument of a victory obtained by king Malcolm Mac Kenneth over Sueno, king of Denmark; the inſcription is now worn out. Betwixt this place and Elgin, are numberleſs ſeats of the quality.

In this rich county, on the river Loſſie, which riſes a few miles above it, and empties itſelf into the ſea a few miles below it, lies Elgin, formerly a biſhop's ſee. It is ſituated in a very fruitful ſoil, tho' ſomewhat ſandy. The ruins of the caſtle are ſtill to be ſeen on the eaſt end of the town; tho' demoliſh'd ſo long ago, as the wars of the Danes. There was a noble cathedral here, which for largeneſs, ſplendor, magnificence and workmanſhip, had hardly its equal in the kingdom. The uſual place of reſidence of the biſhop was at the caſtle of Spynie, within a mile of the town, a very noble ſeat, with fine gardens and woods.

But tho' the town of Elgin has reaſon to be proud of its ſituation, it was not very rich in its town revenues; for it had long laboured under heavy

heavy and burdenſome debts; which being increaſed by the rebellion in 1715. put a ſtop to divers of its new publick works, and made ſeveral others run into decay. At the ſame time the river Loſſie having very inſufficient banks, the chanel of it became choaked with ſand, which made it ſubject to overflow; and moreover, the harbour of Loſſie itſelf, which may be called the port of Elgin, lying not far from it, became ruinous and decayed, to the great prejudice of perſons trading in the Murray Firth, as well as to the town. For all theſe reaſons, and in order to inlarge and improve, as well as repair, the ſaid harbour of Loſſie, an act paſſed in the year 1721, laying a duty of two-pennies Scots on every Scots pint of ale or beer, that ſhould be vended within the ſaid town and its liberties; ſo that it bids fair to make as flouriſhing a figure as it has done for centuries paſt.

Above Elgin, Forreſs and Nairn, lies that part of the country called, *The Brae of Murray*, no way comparable to the lower part for fruitfulneſs; and beyond this are mountains, woods, and green valleys; particularly Strathherin, well inhabited, and abounding with little towns and villages, and Strathnairn, a ſtill better ſoil, and poſſeſſed by ſeveral gentlemen. Strathherin alſo abounds with lakes, mountains, and ſtreams.

In this county lies Lochmoy, with an iſland, where the laird of Mackintoſh (a name well known in England, as well as Scotland, by means of the famous Brigadier of that name, who was taken priſoner at the battle of Preſton, eſcaped out of Newgate, and lately died in peace in Scotland) has his ſeat. This tribe is called Clan Chattau; and are numerous in this county.

But to ſay a few words more of Elgin, before we leave this county: gentlemen of all parties and opinions, as if this town was the court for this part of the iſland, leave their highland habitations in the winter, and come to live at Elgin, with very

engaging freedom; so that it is a place of greater resort than could be imagined, at the distance of 450 measured miles from London, and more, if we must go by Edinburgh.

This rich country continues with very little intermission, till we come to Strathnairn, or the valley of Nairn, where it extends a little farther in breadth towards the mountains, and is not inferior to the other in fruitfulness: from the western part of this county you may observe that the land goes away again to the north; and, as if you were to enter into another island beyond Britain, you find a large lake or inlet from the sea of Murray, going on west, as if it were to cut through the island; for we could see no end of it, nor could some of the country-people tell us how far it reached, but that it went beyond Lochaber: So that we thought, till our maps and further inquisition informed us, it had joined the western ocean.

After we had travelled about twelve miles, and descended from a rising ground, upon which we then were; we perceived the lake contracted in one particular place to the ordinary size of a river, as if designed by nature to give passage to the inhabitants to converse with the northern part; and then it opened again to its former breadth, and continued in the form of a large lake, as before, for many more miles than we could see; being in the whole, according to Mr. Camden, 23 miles long; but if it be taken on both sides of the pass, 'tis above 35 miles in length.

This situation must necessarily make the narrow part a most important pass, from the more southerly parts of Scotland to the northern countries, which are beyond it. We have been told, the Romans never conquered thus far, and the conquests of Oliver Cromwell have been much magnified on this account; but if what Mr. Camden records, and is confirmed by other accounts from the men of learning

learning and obſervation, be true, this muſt be a miſtake; for we are told, that near Bean caſtle in the county of Nairn, there was found, in the year 1406. a fine marble veſſel curiouſly carved, which was full of Roman coins of ſeveral ſorts; alſo ſeveral old forts or mounts have been ſeen here, which, by their remains, evidently ſhewed themſelves to be Roman.

I now entered the ſhire of Inverneſs, abounding with large woods of firr and oak, and having in it ſome iron mines. It contains Badenoch, Lochaber, and the ſouth and weſt parts of Roſſe, and the Iſle of Sky; of all which I ſhall ſpeak, as they offer in the courſe I took.

In the narrow paſs mentioned above, over the lake ſtands the town and fortreſs of Inverneſs, that is, a town on the inner bank of the river Neſs. The ſituation of it (as I have ſaid before) intimates, that it is a place of ſtrength; and accordingly it has a caſtle, founded in antient times to command the paſs: And ſome authors write, that it was antiently a royal houſe for the kings of Scotland. Be that as it will, Oliver Cromwell thought it a place of ſuch importance, that he built a ſtrong citadel here, and kept a ſtated gariſon always in it, and ſometimes more than a gariſon; finding it needful to have a large body of his veteran Troops poſted here to preſerve the peace of the country, and keep the Highlanders in awe, which they did effectually all his time.

It is obſerved, that at the end of thoſe troubleſome days, when the troops on all ſides came to be diſbanded, and the men diſperſed, abundance of Engliſh ſoldiers ſettled in this fruitful part of the country, from whence it received two advantages:

1. They learnt the art of huſbandry in full perfection, which they did not underſtand before; which, with the help of a rich ſoil, has rendered this part

of the country more fruitful than the reſt of Scotland to this day. And to this it is in ſome meaſure owing, that the harveſt is ſo early, and the corn ſo good, as is obſerved above.

2. As Cromwell's ſoldiers initiated them thus into the arts and induſtry of the huſbandman, ſo they left them the Engliſh accent upon their tongues, which they likewiſe preſerve to this day; for they ſpeak perfect Engliſh, even much better than in the moſt ſoutherly provinces of Scotland; nay, ſome will ſay, as at London itſelf.

Their tongue is not only Angliciſed, but their palates too; their way of eating and cookery, dreſs and behaviour, is according to the ſouthern mode: I wiſh they do not, in time, degenerate into luxury, and forget that military original which firſt reformed them.

The fort which was then built, and afterwards demoliſhed, has been reſtored ſince the revolution, and a gariſon was always kept here by king William, for the better regulating of the Highlands; which poſt was of ſingular importance in the time of the inſurrection of the earl of Marr for the pretender; when, tho' his party took it, they were driven out again by the country with the aſſiſtance of the earl of Sutherland, and ſeveral other of the nobility and gentry, who ſtood faſt to the king's intereſt.

Inverneſs may be ſaid to be a pleaſant, clean, and well-built town. There are ſome merchants in it, and it has a good ſhare of trade. In it the ſheriff keeps his court. It conſiſts of two large handſome ſtreets, and has a ſtately ſtone bridge of ſeven large arches over the river Neſs, where (as I ſaid before) it grows narrow between the ſea and the lake. The water of this river is almoſt always warm, and all the year long is never ſo cold as to freeze; nay, in the ſharpeſt winter, if cakes of ice are thrown into it, they will be quickly thaw'd by its warmth,

warmth. Small veſſels may come up to the town; but larger ſhips, which often come thither for corn, are forced to lie at ſome diſtance eaſt from it.

But it has been lately improved, and is ſtill farther improving; for in the year 1718 an act paſſed, for laying a duty of a ſixth of a penny ſterling on every pint of ale, &c. ſold within the town and its privileges, for building a church and making a harbour there. The preamble to the act, giving a deſcription of the place, and the reaſons of applying for it; I ſhall inſert, and is to the following effect:

That the town of Inverneſs is ſituate near the ſea, and very capable of improvements of its trade and commerce, and having but a very ſmall publick revenue, incumbered with debts, and thoſe increaſed by the expence the inhabitants were at in oppoſing the rebellion of 1715. And the church of the ſaid town, beſide, being ruinous, was not large enough to contain the inhabitants; for the effecting of theſe good purpoſes the ſaid act was paſſed.

This act was to be in force for 19 years only; and the firſt five years it produced ſo well, that the magiſtrates of Inverneſs entered upon a deſign greatly to inlarge and improve their harbour; in order to which they purchaſed grounds, rented quarries, built boats for tranſporting ſtone, deepened their harbour, erected bulwarks and quays; ſo that it was made much more commodious than ever: But the next 13 years the produce of the duties was ſo low, occaſioned by the exceſſive uſe of run tea and brandy, which people could buy ſo cheap, that the conſumption of beer and ale was greatly leſſened, and they having run much-behind-hand, were forced to apply for a further continuation of the act; and accordingly, in the 11th year of king George II. an act paſſed for continuing the ſame for

21 yea

21 years more, for paying the debts contracted, and effecting the other good purpoſes I have mentioned. Which, when done, will make Inverneſs a place of as great account as any in the north of Scotland.

When we are over the bridge of Inverneſs, you enter that which we truly call the north of Scotland, and others the north Highlands; in which are ſeveral diſtinct ſhires, but cannot call for a particular deſcription, becauſe they are all one undiſtinguiſhed range of mountains and woods, overſpread with vaſt and almoſt uninhabited rocks and ſteeps filled with deer innumerable of various kinds; among which are ſome of thoſe the antients called Harts and Roebucks, with over-grown ſtags and hinds of the red-deer kind.

Before I deſcribe this frightful country, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that Scotland may be divided into four diſtricts, which I have not ſeen any of our geographers do before me; yet, I believe, may not be an improper meaſurement for ſuch as would form a due idea of the whole in their minds.

1. The South-land, or that part of Scotland ſouth of the river Tay, drawing a line from the Tay, about Perth, to Loch-lomond, and down to Dumbarton, and the bank of Clyde.

2. The Middle, or Mid-land, being all the country from the Tay and Loch-lomond, north to the lake of Neſs and Aber, including a long ſlope to the ſouth, taking in the weſtern Highlands of Argyll and Lorn, and the iſles of Iſla and Jura.

3. The North-land, being all the country beyond Inverneſs, and the Lough or river Neſs, north, drawing the line over the narrow ſpace of Glengary; between the Neſs and Aber, and bounded by them both from the eaſtern to the weſtern ſea.

4. The

4. The Iſlands, being all the weſtern and northern Iſlands, the Hebrides, Skye, Orkneys, and other iſles of Shetland.

According to this deſcription, having paſſed the bridge over the river Neſs, I am now entered on the third diviſion of Scotland called the North-land. Here are not only the beſt hawks of all kinds, but eagles in great numbers, which prey upon the young fawns when they fall firſt, and upon wild fowl, with which this part of the country abounds.

The ſeveral counties beyond the Neſs are, Roſs, Sutherland, Strathnavern, Caithneſs, and beyond thoſe the iſlands of Orkney and Shetland.

Sutherland is called the ſhire of Dornoch, from the chief town of the province called Dornoch, a royal burgh, noted for a caſtle belonging to the earl of Sutherland; for its cathedral church for the dioceſe of Caithneſs, which once was part of this ſhire; and for its four annual fairs. It has three remarkable foreſts, beſides abundance of other woods, which afford pleaſant hunting and fowling. One ſort of bird is peculiar to this country, called Knug, which reſembles a parrot, and digs its neſts in the trunks of oak, with its beak. There are about 60 lakes in this county: The greateſt is Lochſkin, 14 miles in length; in many of them are iſlands very pleaſant for ſummer habitations. In the iſle of Brora, the earl of Sutherland has a houſe, which he makes uſe of when he comes to hunt deer, which abound in it; and in ſome of the lakes and rivers of this county, as well as in the rivers of Aberdeen, and Roſſe, are found pearls of great value. In ſhort, this ſhire ſo abounds with lakes, rivers, and bays, that there is ſcarce a farm in the whole county, but is waſhed either with freſh or ſalt water, ſo that the inhabitants have ſtore of fiſh and fowl. The beer or big in this county is reckoned excellent.

It has alſo ſilver mines, and excellent iron mines, coal mines, and quarries of free-ſtone, but much neglected. It has many commodious harbours for ſhips to export its commodities; which are cod, ſalmon, ſalt beef, wool, ſkins, hides, tallow, butter, cheeſe, &c. The bays and coaſts alſo abound with ſeals, have ſometimes whales, and ſhell fiſh of all ſorts.

The earl of Sutherland has a caſtle beyond Inverneſs, called Dunrobin, ſituate on the eaſtern ſhore, of which his lordſhip was ſent down by ſea to take an early poſſeſſion in the late rebellion; and which if he had not done, would ſoon have fallen into the hands of the late earl of Marr's party; but his coming timely thither prevented him and the country on that ſide, from joining the troops of the Pretender. In the gardens of this ſeat, tho' ſo northerly, ſaffron grows very well, and comes to maturity.

Strathnavern is part of Sutherland, and derives its name from Strath, a valley, ſituated on the river Navern, which runs thro' it. The country is mountainous, and formerly was noted for breeding greater numbers of ravenous wolves than any other in Scotland. The bays and rivers are full of fiſh; it is very woody, and many lakes are in the valleys. There are ſeveral monuments in it of victories gained over the Danes, particularly one at Enbo, which is a ſtone croſs, ſaid to be over a Daniſh king. The inhabitants are great hunters, and deſpiſe thoſe who are not; ſo that veniſon with them is a common diſh. The ſituation of the country not admitting of towns, the inhabitants live up and down in ſmall villages. On the northern coaſt of this country are ſeveral iſlands. Of the many lakes, Lochnavern and Lochyol are the largeſt, and the latter affords an iſland which is inhabited

inhabited in the ſummer time. Borwe and Young, are the places of moſt note, the latter the principal ſeat of the lord Rea, chief of the Mackays, who is the principal proprietor of Strathnavern; but holds it of the earl of Sutherland, to whoſe eldeſt ſon it gives the title of lord. The earls of Sutherland were formerly of the name of Sutherland, to the heireſs of which a ſon of the houſe of Gordon married, from whom the preſent earl is deſcended. They have a long time claimed precedency, as the firſt earls of the kingdom, and in order to recover it, have re-aſſumed their former name. They have great royalties, as being admirals of that, and ſome of the neighbouring counties, and all the gentlemen of Sutherland hold of them. Lord Duffus is deſcended of this family. The earl is hereditary ſheriff of it. The county has ſeveral mountains of white marble, as we were told.

North of the mouth of the river Neſſe, is the famous Cromarty Bay, or Cromarty Firth, noted for being the fineſt harbour, with the leaſt buſineſs, perhaps, of any in Britain. It is 15 miles long, and in many places two miles broad; and, like Milford-haven in Wales, is able to receive the royal navy of Great-Britain both to go out and come in with ſafety; but, for want of trade, this noble harbour, which by geographers and mariners, is called Portus Salutis, or the Harbour of Safety, is become almoſt uſeleſs.

The ſhire of Cromarty is denominated from a royal burgh, ſtanding upon the Firth of Cromarty. The waters of Connel are celebrated for the pearls found in them. Of great part of this county the earl of Cromarty is ſheriff and proprietor. The ſtraths or valleys upon the water-ſide abound with woods. Particularly, upon the hills is great ſtore of all ſorts of game; alſo near Alſerig, upon the

the waters of Braan, and on the Carron, are great woods of fir.

All the country beyond the river Neſſe, and the Loch flowing into it, is by ſome called Caithneſs, and extends to the northermoſt land in Scotland. But proper Caithneſs is divided from Sutherland by the mountain Ord, and a tract of mountains running from it as far as Knochfin.

Some people tell us they have lead, copper, and iron in this part of Scotland; and I am very much inclined to believe it; but it ſeems reſerved for a future and more induſtrious age to ſearch into it. Should a time come, when theſe hidden treaſures of the earth ſhall be diſcovered and improved, this part of Scotland would be no longer eſteemed poor; for ſuch a production would ſoon change the face of things, bring wealth and commerce to it, fill the harbours with ſhips, the towns with people, and by conſuming the proviſions, occaſion the ſoil to be cultivated, the fiſh cured, the cattle conſumed at home, and thereby diffuſe proſperity all around them.

Our writers have repreſented the inhabitants here wild and barbarous: They were formerly, perhaps; but we ſee the Mackenzies, Macleods, Sutherlands, Mc. Leans, Mc. Donalds, Gordons, Mc. Keys, Mc. Fergusons, Mc. Intoſhes, and others ſprung from thence, equally accompliſhed for the court or camp.

It muſt be owned, here are but few towns; the people live diſperſed in clans under a kind of vaſſalage, ſubmitting to their lords as their lawful monarchs, and many of them acknowledge no other; tho' this too is in a manner got over, and the clans are leſs dependent on their chiefs, than they uſed to be, by virtue of an act of parliament made for that very purpoſe.

Their employment is chiefly hunting for their food, tho' they alſo breed large quantities of black cattle,

Cattle, with which they pay their lairds or leaders the rent of the lands. These cattle are driven annually to England to be sold, and are bought up chiefly in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex; as I have mentioned in several places in my tour.

There are many little towns and villages, besides gentlemens seats in Caithness, as far north as it is: But the people are more addicted to good living within doors, than to shewy edifices, or fine seats. The best house in it, is castle Sinclair, so called from the name of the earls of Sinclair, whose seat it is, and they have several other castles in the county. The lord Sinclair of Ravensheugh in Fife is chief of the name. His ancestors formerly possessed Orkney and Shetland, and were allied to the Royal family of Denmark. But one of the family squandered away his estate, and among the rest, these islands; and got for it the inglorious title of, William the Waster. The chief town and royal burgh in Caithness is Wick or Weich, whence it is called the shire of Weich. This town lies conveniently for trade, and has a good harbour for ships on the eastern coast. It is the residence of the sheriff, or his officer.

Thurso, another town with a good harbour, lies also on the northern coast, in a little bay. The isles of Orkney and Shetland, I refer to the account of the isles.

And I shall observe, once for all, that I am the more particular in my description of these northern parts of Scotland, because they are least known, and less valued and esteemed than they deserve.

This district is surrounded with the sea, and those two great inlets of water, mentioned above, called the Ness and the Abre: so that it forms a peninsula, by means of that small neck of land of about eight miles long, which Mr. Camden calls the Garrow or Glengarrough, others Glengary. Were

it

it not for this, the whole diviſion of the North-land would be a diſtinct iſland, ſeparated from all the reſt of Great Britain, as effectually as the Orkneys or the iſle of Skye is from this.

That part which lies to the eaſt, is open to the ſea, without cover; the weſt and the north are, in a manner, ſurrounded with out-works as a defence to break off the raging ocean from the north; for the weſtern iſlands on one ſide, and the Orkneys on the other, lie as ſo many advanced fortifications or redoubts, to combat that enemy at a diſtance.

From Dunrobin caſtle you have nothing of note offers itſelf, either by ſea or land, but an extended ſhore lying north and ſouth, without towns, and without harbours; and as there are none of the former to be found, ſo there are none of the laſt wanting.

The land thus extended lies north and ſouth to Dungſby-head, which is the utmoſt extent of it, on the eaſt-ſide of Britain north, and is diſtant from Cromarty 28 leagues north. From this point of Dingſby or Dungſby-head, as I obſerved before of Buchan and Winterton, the ſailors take their diſtances, and keep their accounts in their going farther north; e. g.

From this point of Dingſby-head to the Fair-iſle or Faro, which is the firſt of Shetland, or the laſt of the Orkneys, (call it which you will; for it lies between both) is 25 leagues, or 75 miles.

From the ſame Dungſby-head to Sumburgh-head, that is, to Shetland, is 32 leagues, or 96 miles, and to Lerwick fort in Shetland 110 miles.

Thus from Buchaneſs to Sumburgh-head in Shetland, is 57 leagues.

And from Wintertonneſs near Yarmouth, on the coaſt of Norfolk, to Buchanneſs, on the coaſt of Aberdeen, is juſt 100 leagues. So from Winterton to Shetland is 157 leagues, or 461 miles.

I am now to obſerve, that we are here at the extremeſt point of the iſland of Great Britain; and

that

that here the land bears away weſt, leaving a large ſtreight or ſea, which they call Pictland, or Pentland firth, and which divides between the iſland of Great Britain, and the iſles of the Orkneys; a paſſage broad and fair; for 'tis not leſs than five leagues over, and has a ſufficient depth of water for ſhips to ſail in: But the tides are ſo fierce, ſo uncertain, and the guſts and ſudden ſqualls of wind ſo frequent, that very few merchant ſhips care to venture thro' it, and the Dutch Eaſt-India ſhips, which come north about, (as 'tis called) in their return from India, keep all farther off, and chuſe to come by Fair-iſle, in the paſſage between the iſlands of Orkney and Shetland; whither they generally ſend their men of war to meet them, being ſure of not miſſing them in ſo narrow a paſſage.

But the paſſage here is much broader, being at leaſt nine leagues from north Ranalſha, the fartheſt iſland of the Orkneys, to Fair-iſle, and five more from Fair-iſle to Shetland: So that it is 14 leagues clear open ſea between the Orkneys and Shetland, with only a ſmall iſland in the way, which has nothing dangerous about it.

In the paſſage between the land's end of Britain and the Orkneys, is a ſmall iſland, which our mariners call Stroma, Mr. Camden, and others, Sowna; and is much ſpoken of as dangerous for ſhips: but I ſee no room to record any thing of that kind, any more than the report, that it is haunted by witches and ſpirits, which draw ſhips on ſhore to their misfortune.

At Dungſby-head is the moſt northerly land of Great Britain, where, in the month of June, after a clear day, we could ſee to read the ſmalleſt print, and to write diſtinctly, all night long, without the help of a candle.

No wonder the antient mariners, be they Phœnician or Carthaginian, who knew nothing of the motion of the heavenly bodies, when they were driven

driven thus far, were ſurpriſed to find they had loſt the ſteady rotation of day and night, which they thought had ſpread over the whole globe. They imagined the Elyſian fields muſt lie this way, when they found they were come already to the realm of everlaſting day.

From hence weſt we go along the ſhore of the firth, which they call Pentland, where is the famous houſe called John a Grot's. We ſet our horſes feet into the ſea, on the moſt northerly land, as the people ſay, of Britain, tho', I think, Dungſby-head is as far north. 'Tis certain, however, the difference is but very ſmall, being either of them in the latitude of 59 $\frac{1}{6}$ north, and Shetland reaching above two degrees farther. The dominions of Great Britain are extended from the iſle of Wight, in the latitude of 50 degrees, to the iſle of Unſta in Shetland, in the latitude of 61 degrees 30 minutes, being 10 degrees, or full 600 miles, in length; which iſland of Unſt or Unſta, being the moſt remote of the iſles of Shetland to the north-eaſt, lies 167 leagues from Wintertonneſs in Norfolk.

Here we found, however mountainous and wild the country appeared, the people extremely well furniſhed with proviſions, eſpecially four ſorts in great plenty; two of them ſufficient for a common table, the other two the ſplendor of the greateſt.

1. Very good bread, as well oat bread as wheat, tho' the laſt not ſo cheap as the firſt.

2. Veniſon exceeding plentiful, and at all ſeaſons, young or old, which they kill with their guns wherever they find it, for there is no reſtraint; on which account all the Highlanders have fire-arms, and become exceilent markſmen.

3. Salmon in ſuch plenty as is ſcarce credible, and conſequently ſo cheap, that to thoſe who have any ſubſtance to buy with, it is not worth giving themſelves any trouble to catch it. This they eat

freſh

freſh in the ſeaſon, and at other times cured by being dried in the ſun, and ſo preſerved all the Year.

4. They have no want of cows and ſheep, but the latter are ſo wild, that ſometimes, were they not, by their own diſpoſition, uſed to flock together, they would be much harder to kill than the deer.

From hence to the weſt point of the paſſage to Orkney is near 20 miles, which may be called the end of the iſland of Britain, which faces directly to the north pole, ſo that the tail of the Great Bear is ſeen juſt over your head. The day is here, in ſummer, ſaid to be 18 hours long, the ſun remaining ſo long above the horizon; and when he is ſet, he makes ſo ſmall an arch of a circle below the horizon, that it is much above a twilight all the night; but it muſt be remembered, that the dark nights take in winter their turn, and are protracted to as great a degree.

Yet it is obſervable here, that they have more temperate winters, generally ſpeaking, than we have in the moſt ſoutherly part of the iſland; and particularly, the water in ſome of the rivers, as in the Neſs, for example, never freezes (as I have obſerved before); which is accounted for from the nearneſs of the ſea, which filling the air with ſalt vapours, ſheaths, as it were, the acute particles of the cold.

For the ſame reaſon the ſnows are not ſo deep, nor do they lie ſo long upon the ground, as in other places. The ſummits indeed of the high hills, whither theſe vapours cannot reach, are continually covered with ſnow, and perhaps have been ſo for many ages, ſo that this country, if any in the world, agrees with the following deſcription:

——Vaſt wat'ry Lakes, which ſpread below,
And Mountains cover'd with eternal Snow.

On

On the moſt inand parts of this country, eſpecially in the ſhire of Roſs, they have vaſt woods of fir-trees for 15 or 20 miles in length, not planted by mens hands, as I have deſcribed in the ſouthern part of Scotland; but as they came out of the hands of nature, and nouriſhed by her hand-maid, time. If we may believe the inhabitants, they are large enough to make maſts for the biggeſt ſhips; and yet are of no ſervice, merely for want of the convenience of water carriage to bring them away. But methinks, rather than they ſhould remain an uſeleſs burden to the earth, they might be cut down and burnt, from whence might be drawn vaſt quantities of pitch, tar, roſin, turpentine, &c. which is of eaſier carriage, and would well anſwer the trouble. Indeed an attempt has been made of this kind for pot-aſh; but it did not ſucceed, rather thro' the fault of the undertakers at London, than any thing elſe.

And now leaving the northern proſpect, we paſs the oppoſite point weſt from Dungſby-head, and which the people call Farro-head, tho' Mr. Camden calls theſe two points by two different names: The eaſt point, or Dungſby-head, he calls Virvedrum Promontorium. The weſt point, or Farro-head, he calls Sarvedrum Promontorium.

From hence the vaſt weſtern Atlantick Ocean appears, for which the geographers have not agreed upon a name, there being no country to derive it from.

And now we were to turn our faces ſouth; for as to the iſlands of this ſea, which make the fourth diviſion of Scotland, as I mentioned before, I ſhall take notice of them under one head, in the concluſion of my tour.

In our attempt to come down to the ſouthward by the coaſt of Tayne, and the ſhire of Roſs, we ſhould have been extremely diſappointed, and perhaps

haps have been obliged to get a ſhip or bark, to have carried us round the iſle of Skye into Lochaber, had it not been for the extraordinary courteſy of ſome of the gentlemen of the country.

On the other hand, we unexpectedly met here ſome Engliſh men, who were employed by merchants in the ſouth, to take and cure a large quantity of white-fiſh, and afterwards of herrings, on account of trade. Here we had not only the civility of their aſſiſtance and accommodation in our journey, but the pleaſure of ſeeing what progreſs they made in their undertaking.

As for the herrings, the quantity of them was prodigious. The ſhoal was beginning to come, when we firſt came to the head of Pentland Firth; and in a fortnight's time, the body of their numberleſs ſhoals began to appear; but before we left the coaſt, you would have ventur'd to ſay of the ſea, as they do of the river Tibiſcus, or Thieſſe in Hungary, that it was one third water, and two thirds fiſh. The operation of taking them could hardly be called fiſhing; for they did little more than dip for them into the water, and take them up. I make no ſcruple to ſay, that if there had been 10,000 ſhips to have loaded with them, they might all have been filled. The fiſh did not ſeem to ſtay, but paſſed on to the ſouth, that they might ſupply other parts, and make way alſo for thoſe innumerable ſhoals which were to come after.

Had the quantity of white-fiſh been any way proportioned to the herrings, there would, no doubt, have been ſuch encouragement to the merchants, that they would never have given it over; but they found it would not fully anſwer: not but that there were great quantities of cod, and the fiſh were ſizeable and good; but as they are taken with hook and line, they could not with any diſpatch get a ſufficient

cient loading, or lay up enough in large quantities in the ſeaſon.

The bay of Tayne is unſafe for ſhips, runs a great way up into the country, divides Roſſe from Sutherland, and ends at the promontory of Tarbat We found the town of Tayne, and ſome other villages, tolerably well inhabited, and ſome trade alſo, occaſioned principally by the communication with the weſtern iſlands, and alſo by the herring-fiſhing, the fiſhing-boats from other parts often putting into thoſe ports; for all their coaſts is full of loughs and rivers, and other openings, which make very good harbours for ſhipping; and what is remarkable, ſome of thoſe loughs are infinitely full of herrings, even where, as they tell us, they have no communication with the ſea, ſo that they muſt have, in all probability, been put into them alive by ſome particular hands, and have multiplied there, as we find at this time, if they have not ſome communications with the ſea, which are not diſcovered to the inhabitants.

We could underſtand no more of what the people commonly ſaid on this ſide, than if we had been in Morocco; all the remedy we had was, that we found moſt of the gentlemen ſpoke French, and ſome few broad Scotiſh. It was indeed upon other accounts much for our convenience to make the common people believe we were French.

Should we go about here to give you an account of the religion of the people in this country, it would be an unpleaſant work, and perhaps ſcarce gain credit. You would hardly believe, that in a chriſtian iſland, as this is ſaid to be, there ſhould be people who know ſo little of the chriſtian religion, as not to diſtinguiſh Sunday from a common day of labour, or the worſhip of God from an ordinary meeting or converſation. I am unwilling to record ſo ungrateful a truth, which may in time find

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Redreſs; but I cannot but ſay that his Majeſty's Gift of 1000 *l.* paid annually to the Aſſembly of *Scotland*, for ſending Miniſters or Miſſionaries for the propagateing of Chriſtian Knowledge in the *Highlands*, is certainly one of the moſt needful Charities that could have been thought of, and truly worthy of a King; and, if prudently applied, as there is Reaſon to believe it is, may in time diſpel that Cloud of Ignorance that has ſo far overſpread this unhappy Part of the Country. The People have the *Bible* in their own Language, the IRS; and the Miſſionaries are obliged to preach to them, and examine and catechiſe their Children in the IRS Language, ſo that we are not to deſpair of having this Country as well inſtructed in Time as other Parts of *Britain*.

The Shire of *Tayne*, with the little Shire of *Cromarty*, and part of the Shire of *Inverneſs*, comprehends the whole Country called *Roſſe*. The firſt Tract towards the South-weſt in the County of *Roſſe*, is *Kintail*, ſeparated from the Iſle of *Skye* by a narrow Firth. Next is a little Tract called *Glenelebeg*, the paternal Eſtate of the Earl of *Seaforth*, whoſe chief Seat is called *Caſtle Ylendoven*, lying in an Iſland of the above-mentioned Firth. Farther North, on the ſame Coaſt, lies *Loch-ew*, with thick Woods, where Iron was formerly made. A little farther North, *Loch-brien* runs into this County, and is remarkable for its noble annual Fiſhery of Herrings.

The Peninſula which lies betwixt the Bay of *Cromarty* and *Murray*, is called *Ardmeanach*, upon the Shore of which ſtands the Town called, *the Chanonry of Roſs*, formerly a Biſhop's See. It is pleaſantly ſituated in a Valley betwixt fruitful Hills. It had once a ſtately Cathedral and Caſtle, where the Biſhop dwelt. Here the late Earl of *Seaforth* had a noble Houſe. *Beaulieu*, formerly a pleaſant and rich Abbey, lies near the Mouth of the River

Farrar, at the Head of the *Firth*, and is now poſſeſſed by the Lord *Lovat*. The Earl of *Seaforth* had near it a Caſtle called *Kildun*. There are other Seats of antient Families in this County, which my Compaſs will not let me deſcribe, and I ſhall mention them at the latter End of my *Tour*, in a general Liſt, that you may be enabled to form an Idea of the numerous Families of Gentry which *Scotland* produces.

On this Coaſt is the Iſle of *Skye*, lying from the Weſt-north-weſt, to the Eaſt-ſouth-eaſt, and bearing upon the main Iſland, only ſeparated by a narrow Streight of Water; ſomething like as the Iſle of *Wight* is ſeparated from the County of *Southampton*. We left this on our Right, and croſſing the Mountains, came, with as little Stay as we could, to the Loughs called *Lochyol*, and *Lochlochy*, which run thro' that large Country called *Lochaber*, that is, *over* the Lochs, and which ſome affect to call the River *Aber* or *Abre*, *i. e.* the Water which, as I ſaid above, aſſiſts, with *Loughneſs*, or *Lochneſs*, to ſeparate the North Land of *Scotland*, from the middle Part.

This is a long and narrow Inlet of the Sea, in Length above 24 Miles, the Depth unknown, which opening from the *Iriſh Sea* South-weſt, meets the River *Abre*, or, as the *Scots* much more properly expreſs it, the Water of *Abre*; for it is rather a large Lake or *Loch* than a River, and receives innumerable ſmall Rivers into it. It riſes in the Mountains of *Roſs*, or of *Glengary*, within five or ſix Miles from the Shore of the *Lochneſs*, or the Water of *Neſs*, which is a long and narrow Lake like itſelf; and as the *Neſs* runs away Eaſt to *Innerneſs*, and ſo into the great Gulph called *Murray Firth*, ſo the *Abre*, becoming preſently a *Loch* or Lake, always goes away more to the Southward, and ſloping South-weſt, runs into the *Iriſh Seas*, as above.

Lochaber

Lochaber is 50 Miles in a ſtrait Line from *Inverlochy* to *Inverneſs*, and is one of the moſt barren Countries in *North Britain*, tho' the People have Wood, Goats and Deer in Plenty. *Glenco* is almoſt the only Town in it; noted for the barbarous and inhuman Maſſacre perpetrated there by K. *William's* Soldiers, quartered in thoſe Parts, and who cut off Men, Women and Children without Mercy. A Maſſacre that made a great Noiſe, and was univerſally deteſted; and what made it ſtill the more odious was, that the Commander in that bloody Work found Friends enough to ſcreen him from the Inquiry that was attempted to be made into the horrid Fact, in order to find out who gave him his Orders for it.

Lochaber is noted in Hiſtory for *Banco*, its gallant Thane, about the Year 1050, who was murdered by the Tyrant *Macbeth*, becauſe of a Propheey, *That his Poſterity ſhould enjoy the Crown for a long Series of Years:* Which accordingly happened; for his Son, flying into *Wales*, married the Prince of *North Wales*'s Daughter; by whom he had *Walter*, afterwards Steward of *Scotland*, from whom the Royal Family of *Stuart* was deſcended. It was on this Story that our celebrated *Shakeſpeare* founded his Tragedy called *Macbeth*.

On this Water of *Abre*, juſt at the Entrance of the *Loch*, was antiently a Fort built to curb the *Highlanders*, on either Side, called *Inverlochy*. It was formerly of great Strength, and yet often deſtroy'd by the *Danes* and *Norwegians*. And at the Revolution, King *William* cauſed it to be rebuilt, or rather erected a new Fort there, which is called *Fort William*, as the Village is *Mary-burgh*; and there is always a good Gariſon kept in it for curbing the *Highlanders*. It is ſo ſituated, that tho' it may indeed be blocked up by Land, and diſtreſſed by a

Siege, yet, as it is open to the Sea, it may conſtantly receive Supplies by Shipping.

From *Inverlochy* to *Lochneſs* has General *Wade*, with the moſt commendable Induſtry and Pains, through almoſt inacceſſible Mountains, Moſſes, and Moraſſes, made a moſt convenient Road, which even ſurpaſſes (the Country conſidered) what the *Romans* performed with their ſeveral Military Ways; and ſhews, that the Soldiery might be made uſeful even in Times of Peace, and rather a Benefit than a Burden to the Country; and at the ſame time ſo inure them to Toil, Labour, and Hardneſs, as would render them fitter for their Country's Service in Time of War. To defend this Road from the Rage of the *Highlanders*, and at the ſame time to keep them in Awe, the General built a regular Fortification, which is called *Fort Auguſtus*. By this means the *Highlands*, which before were inacceſſible but by *Highlanders*, who eluded always the Reſentment of their Purſuers, are eaſily entered, and traverſed at the Pleaſure of the King's Forces; and even the noted *Rob Roy* himſelf, (ſo famous for his Excurſions and Plunders on the *Lowlands* and the King's Friends, and who, notwithſtanding the Proclamations and Rewards iſſued for apprehending him, could never be taken) were he alive, would not be able now to find a Place of Refuge from his Purſuers. And this muſt be in Time a great Help to the civilizing of the *Highlanders*, as the Schools eſtabliſhed among them (of which more by-and-by) will be another.

At this Place we take our Leave of the Third Diviſion, which I call the North Land of *Scotland*; for this Fort, being on the South-ſide of the *Lochaber*, is therefore called *Innerlochy*, as the other for the like Reaſon was called *Innerneſs*.

We have nothing now remaining for a full Survey of *Scotland*, but the Weſtern Part of the Middle Diviſion

Diviſion of *Scotland*; and this, tho' a large Country, yet affords not an equal Variety with the Eaſtern Part of the ſame Diviſion.

To traverſe the Remainder of this Country, I muſt begin upon the *Upper Tay*, as we may juſtly call it, where I left off, when I turned away Eaſt; and here we have in eſpecial Manner the Countries of *Badenoch*, *Athol* and *Braidalbin*: This is a hilly Country indeed; but as it is watered by the *Tay*, and many other pleaſant Rivers which fall into it, there are ſeveral fruitful Valleys interſperſed among the Hills; nor are even the *Highlands* themſelves or the *Highlanders* the Inhabitants, any thing ſo wild, untaught, or untractable, as we have been made to believe, and as are to be found in the North Land Diviſion, that is to ſay, in *Strathnavern*, *Roſs*, *Tayne*, &c.

The Duke of *Athol* is Lord, I had almoſt ſaid King, of this Country; and has the greateſt Number of Vaſſals, of any Nobleman in this, or any, Part of *Scotland*.

The late Duke was always an Oppoſer of the Union in the Parliament holden at *Edinburgh*, for paſſing it into an Act; but he did not carry his Oppoſition to a Height of Tumult and Rebellion. If he had, as ſome were forward to have had him done, he would poſſibly at that Time have bid fair to have prevented the Concluſion of it: But the Hour was come, when the Calamities of War, which for ſo many hundred Years had vexed the two Nations, were to have an End; and tho' the *Engliſh* Government had never leſs Power than at that Time in *Scotland*, yet the Affair was carried thro' with a high Hand, all the little Tumults and Diſorders of the Rabble, as well at *Edinburgh* as at *Glaſgow*, and other Places, being timely ſuppreſſed, and others by prudent Management prevented.

The Duke has ſeveral fine Seats in this Country; as firſt at *Dunkeld*, upon the *Tay*, which I mentioned before, where there was a Fight between the regular Troops and the *Highlanders*, in the Beginning of the Reign of King *William*; another at *Huntingtour*, in the *Strathern*, or Valley of *Ern*, where the Duke has a fine Park, and great Store of Deer; which may be called his Hunting-ſeat, whither he ſometimes retires for Sport.

He has another Seat at the Caſtle of *Blair*, farther North, and beyond the *Tay*, on the Edge of *Braidalbin*, upon the Banks of a clear and fine River, which falls into the *Tay* a few Miles lower.

The Country of *Braidalbin* has not ſo much as a ſingle Village in it of ten Houſes; yet from its *Latin* Name *Albania*, gives oft-times the Title of Duke to ſome of the Royal Family; 'tis ſeated very near the Centre of *Scotland*, and is alledged to be the higheſt Ground in it, for that the Rivers which riſe here, are ſaid to run every Way from this Part, ſome into the *Eaſtern*, and ſome into the *Weſtern* Seas.

The *Grampian* Mountains here are ſaid to cut thro' *Scotland*. As the Country is rough and uncultivated, the Inhabitants are a hardy Race of Men, who make excellent Soldiers, when they are liſted abroad in regular and diſciplined Troops; and I muſt add, that they are much civilized from what they were formerly. Theſe Mountains abound with Flocks of Black Cattle, Sheep, Horſes, and Goats. The Beef and Mutton are of a delicious Taſte, and the Wool is valued for its Whiteneſs and Softneſs.

The Duke of *Athol*, tho' he had not (till of late) an Eſtate equal to ſome of the Nobility, yet was Maſter of more of the Superiorities, as they are called here, than many of thoſe who have twice his Eſtate; and I have been told, that he can bring a Body of above 6000 Men together in Arms at a very little Warning.

The

The Pomp and Grandeur in which this noble Perſon lives, is not be imitated in *Great Britain*; for he is ſerved like a Prince, and maintains a greater Equipage and Retinue, than five Times his Eſtate would ſupport in another Country.

The Duke has alſo another Seat in *Strathern*, which is called *Tullibardin*, and which gives Title of Marquis to the eldeſt Son of the Houſe of *Athol*, for the Time being. At the lower Part of this Country the River *Ern* falls into the *Tay*, and greatly increaſes its Waters. This River riſes far Weſt, on the Frontiers of the Weſtern *Highlands* near *Glengyl*, and running thro' that pleaſant Country called *Strathern*, falls into the *Tay*, below *St. Johnſton*.

The preſent Duke is the only Peer that I know of, that is ſo by Statute, rather than Patent; for his eldeſt Brother, the Marquis of *Tullibardin*, being attainted for his Adherence to the *Pretender*, the Title would of courſe have failed; but that (together with the Eſtate) it was ſettled by Act of Parliament on the ſecond Brother, who is alſo Lord of, or King in, the *Iſle of Man*, and alſo Lord *Strange* of *Knocking*, to both which he ſucceeded by the Death of his Couſin *James* late Earl of *Derby*.

Soon after the *Ern* ſhoots forth from the Mountains, it ſpreads itſelf into a *Loch*, as moſt of thoſe Rivers do, called *Lochern*; and then runs by *Duplin* Caſtle, the Seat of the Earl of *Kinnoul*, whoſe eldeſt Son is thence called Lord *Duplin*. The preſent Earl of *Kinnoul*, when Lord *Duplin*, married the Daughter of the Earl of *Oxford*, when Lord High Treaſurer of *England*; and was, on that Occaſion, made a Peer of *Great Britain*, by the Title of Lord *Hay* of *Peperdon*. His Eſtate here is a very good one, but not attended with Vaſſals and Superiorities, as, I obſerved, the Duke of *Athol*'s is. The ſeveral Owners of this Seat having been pretty

much uſed to reſide in it, have adorned it at ſeveral times, each according to his particular Genius. It has lately received a new Decoration, two Wings being added for Offices as well as Ornament.

The old Building is ſpacious, the Rooms large, and Ceilings lofty, filled with Furniture ſuitable to its outward Magnificence, particularly with abundance of fine Paintings, ſome of the Royal Family, among which is one of King *Charles* I. with a Letter in his Hand, held out to his Son the Duke of *York*, afterwards King *James* VII. which they ſaid he was to have carried to *France*. There is alſo a Statue in Braſs of the ſame King on Horſe-back; a Picture of *Oliver Cromwell*; another of General *Monk*, both from the Life. There is alſo a whole Length of that Earl of *Kinnoul*, who was Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *James* VI. and King *Charles* I. with ſeveral other Pieces of *Italian* Maſters of great Value.

Duplin Caſtle is remarkable alſo for the greateſt Defeat the *Scots* ever received from the *Engliſh*, in the Reign of *Edward Baliol*, whom the *Engliſh* came to aſſiſt. In this Battle fourſcore of the Family of *Lindſay* periſhed, and of the Family of *Hay* ſo many, that the Name had been extinguiſhed, had not the Chief left his Lady with Child.

From this Place we went to *Brechin* in *Angus*, formerly mentioned, an antient Town with a Caſtle finely ſituated; but the Grandeur of it is loſt; the Family of *Panmure*, to whom it belonged chiefly, having forfeited it in the late Rebellion.

Here I ſhall mention the Cataract near *Blair Drummond* on the *Keith*, which empties itſelf into the *Tay*, which makes ſo great a Noiſe among the Rocks, that it ſtuns thoſe who come near it.

We were now, after a long Mountain-ramble, come down to the *Lowlands*, and into a pleaſant and agreeable Country; but as we had yet another Journey

Journey to take Weſtward, we had a like Proſpect of a rude and wild Part of *Scotland* to go thro'.

The *Highlands* of *Scotland* may be divided into two Parts, the Weſt *Highlands* and the North *Highlands*; the latter I have ſpoken of at large, containing the Countries of *Athol*, *Lochaber*, *Badenoch*, *Strathſpey*, *Innerneſs*, *Roſs*, *Sutherland*, and *Strathnavern*, together with the Iſles of *Skye*, *Lewis*, &c.

The Weſt *Highlands* contain the Shires or Counties of *Dunbritton* or *Dunbarton*, alias *Lenox*, *Bute*, and *Argyll*, which laſt contains the Diſtricts of *Cowal*, *Knapdale*, *Lorn* and *Cantyre*; the Iſles of *Mull*, *Jura*, *Iſla*, &c.

Braidalbin is ſometimes reckoned a Part of the North, and ſometimes of the Weſt *Highlands*.

On the Banks of the River *Ern* lies a very pleaſant Vale, which continues from the *Tay*, quite up to the *Highlands*, called by *Claudian*, *Glacialis Ierne*; but now, according to the Uſage of *Scotland*, *Strathern*, or the Vale of *Ern*. 'Tis an agreeable Country, has many Gentlemens Seats on both Sides of the River; but being near the *Highlands*, has often ſuffered by Depredations in former Times.

In it are many *Roman* Camps; particularly one at *Ardoch*; beſides a *Roman* Highway, towards *Perth*. Several *Roman* Medals have alſo been found there, and of late two *Tabulæ* curiouſly enamelled with a Sepulchral Stone. The *Ochil-hills*, which run along the South Parts of *Perthſhire*, abound with Metals and Minerals; particularly they find good Copper, and *Lapis Calaminaris*; and at *Glen-lion* they meet with Lead. Here is great Want of Coal; but their excellent Peat, and abundance of Wood, ſupply that Defect.

The Family of *Montroſe*, whoſe Chief was ſacrificed for the Royal Cauſe in the late Civil Broils, had a ſtrong Caſtle here called *Kincardin*, which was demoliſhed in thoſe Wars, and is not rebuilt. The

Caſtle of *Drummond* is almoſt in the ſame Condition, being deſerted by its Owners; the two late Earls of *Perth*, Father and Grandfather of the preſent Earl, were forced into Exile for adhering to the late King *James* II. and the *Pretender*. King *James* had the latter in ſuch Eſteem, that he not only made him a Duke, and Knight of the Garter, but Governor to the *Chevalier*.

The Weſtern *Highlands*, properly ſo called, are the only remaining Part of *Scotland*, which as yet I have not touched upon. This is that particular Country, which a certain Man in King *James* II's Time called the Kingdom of *Argyll*, complimenting King *James* upon having conquered two Kings, when he ſuppreſſed the Duke of *Monmouth*, whom in Deriſion they called the little King of *Lime*, and the Earl of *Argyll*, whom they called, with much more Propriety, the great King of the *Highlands*.

But tho' the greateſt Part of theſe Weſtern *Highlands* may be ſaid to be ſubject to the Houſe of *Argyll*, or, to ſpeak more properly, to the Family or Clan of the *Campbells*, of whom the Duke of *Argyll* is the Chief, yet ſome of the Weſtern Gentlemen are not ſo blindly guided by their Chiefs as thoſe in the North; nor, when led on, are they ſo apt to commit Outrages and Violence.

But tho' the People are different in theſe Weſtern and Northern *Highlands*, the Countries are much alike; only in the former there are not ſuch extenſive Woods of Fir-trees, nor ſuch Quantities of large Eagles.

The People alſo dreſs alike in both, in the *Plaid* and the *Trouſe*; go naked from below the Knee to the Mid-thighs; wear a Durk and a Piſtol at their Girdle, and a Target at their Shoulder.

Some reckon the Shire of *Braidalbin* to belong, as I have ſaid, to theſe Weſtern *Highlands*; not that it is Weſt in its Situation, for it is rather North; but, I ſup-

I ſuppoſe, becauſe one Part of it is inhabited by the *Campbells*, whoſe Clan, as I have obſerved, generally poſſeſſes moſt of the Weſt *Highlands*.

But if they claim the Country, they will have no Reaſon to boaſt of the People, who are, if I may give my Opinion, ſome of the moſt barbarous and ill-governed of all the *Highlands* of *Scotland*; deſperate in Fight, fierce in Converſation, apt to quarrel, miſchievous, and even Murderers in their Paſſion.

At the Fight which happened at *Killekranky* in *Athol*, againſt the Viſcount of *Dundee*, they tell us a Story of a Combat between an *Engliſh* Soldier and a *Highlander*. The *Engliſhman* underſtood the Back-ſword very well, but the *Scotchman* received all the Blows upon his Target; and yet at the ſame time laid ſo hard at his Antagoniſt with his Broad-ſword, that he cut him in two or three Places; at which the *Engliſhman* enraged, rather than diſcouraged, cried out to him, *You Dog, come out from behind the Door, and fight like a Man*; but the *Scot*, tho' as brave as the other, knew better things; he purſued him, in ſhort, ſo cloſely, that he was juſt going to kill him, when ſome of the Regiment, that ſaw him diſtreſſed, came up and reſcued him, and took the *Highlander* Priſoner.

It is hard to ſay whether the Northern or Weſtern *Highlanders* make the beſt Soldiers. 'Tis certain they both of them are defrauded of an Honour due to them, when we attribute ſeveral gallant Atchievements to the *Iriſh* Battalions Abroad, which were performed by the *Scots*. Thus in particular 'tis ſaid, the *Iriſh* Troops beat the *Germans* out of *Cremona*, after they had got Poſſeſſion of the Town, and had taken the *French* General, the Marſhal *Villeroy*, Priſoner: That the *Iriſh* Battalions in the *Spaniſh* Service behaved gallantly in *Sicily*, and ſo on many extraordinary Occaſions. Now tho' it is true, that the

the *Scots* came originally from *Ireland*, yet 'tis to be obſerved, that theſe Soldiers were moſt of them *Scots Highlanders*, who, upon all Occaſions get over into *France*, there liſt among the *Iriſh* Troops; nay, in the late Wars, it has been obſerved, whole Regiments of *Highlanders* have been raiſed for the Service, who, when they were got Abroad, would take the firſt Opportunity to deſert, and go over to the *French*, and ſo liſt in the *Iriſh* Battalions, their original Countrymen, and who ſtill ſpeak the ſame Language.

Leaving the Country about *Brechin*, and paſſing through the *Lowlands* of *Strathern*, we went away Weſt; but were preſently interrupted by a vaſt inland Sea, rather than a Lake, called *Lochlomond*. It is indeed a Sea, and look'd like it from the Hills from whence we firſt deſcry'd it. It contains thirty Iſlands, three of which have Churches, and ſeveral of the reſt are inhabited. The chief is *Inchmurin*, about two Miles and a half in Length, fruitful in Corn and Graſs, and abounds with Deer, which the *Scotiſh* Kings were accuſtomed to hunt there. The others moſt remarkable are *Nachaſtel*, ſo called from the old Caſtle in it. *Inchdavanan*, noted for Broom, abundance of wild Berries, pleaſant Habitations, Gardens and Fruit-trees. *Inchonnaugan*, noted for Birch-trees and Corn-fields. *Inchnolaig*, noted for Yew-trees, which grow no-where elſe in theſe Iſlands. And *Rouglaſh*, where the Laird of *Macfarlan* has a handſome Seat on the Eaſt-ſide of the Lake. *Kilmaronoch*, a fine Seat once belonging to the Earls of *Caſſils*; but now to the Earl of *Dondonald*. *Buchanan-caſtle*, and ſeveral others.

This Lake or Loch is one of the largeſt in *Scotland*, being more than 20 Miles long, and part of it eight Miles in Breadth, tho' at the North End of it 'tis not near ſo broad. It receives many Rivers into

into it, but empties itſelf into the Firth of *Clyde*, at one Mouth.

This Lake abounds with Fiſh of ſeveral Sorts, particularly a Sort called *Poans*, and by ſome *Pollacks*, peculiar to it; a Kind of Eel, very delicious to eat. This gave Occaſion to the Miſtake of Authors, who ſaid this Lake had Fiſh without Fins. So the Beams faſtened together in ſome Places of the Lake, by the Inhabitants, and covered with Turf, for them to have recourſe to in time of War, and to move from Part to Part, gave Riſe to the Fable of floating Iſlands here.

The famous *Grampian* Mountains begin near this Lake, and run Northward towards *Aberdeen*.

The County of *Lenox*, on which this Lake lies, is in Length about 24 Miles, and in Breadth about twenty. The lower Part is very fertile in Corn; the higher is hilly, mooriſh, and more fit for Paſture. It is the paternal Eſtate and Property of the *Stuarts*, and extends itſelf from both Sides of the *Levin*, which is the River that (as I ſaid before) empties the *Lochlomond* into the *Clyde*. On this Side, Eaſtward, *Lenox* joins to *Monteith*, which is Part of *Perthſhire*, and runs up for ſome Length on the Eaſt-ſide of the *Loch*, and on the Weſt-ſide it extends to the Edge of the *Lochloing*, and on the North, a few Miles beyond the *Loch*.

All our Writers of the Deſcription of *Lenox* inlarge upon its Family of *Stuarts*, as proceeding from the Royal Line of *Scotland*; and, in ſome reſpect, the Royal Line may be ſaid to proceed from this Houſe, *Henry* Lord *Darnley*, eldeſt Son of *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox*, having been married to Queen *Mary*, by whom he was Father of King *James* the Sixth and Firſt. He was moſt barbarouſly murdered; the Queen was unjuſtly blamed for it; whereas *Murray* projected it, *Bothwell* put it in Execution, *Morton* and others were privy to it; as

the

the ſaid Earl *Morton*, and others who ſuffered for it, declared at the laſt.

From this Earl *Matthew* deſcended *Charles* Duke of *Lenox* and *Richmond*, who dying without Iſſue, in 1672. the Eſtate and Honour devolved to King *Charles* II. as Heir at Law, which he conferred on his natural Son by the Ducheſs of *Portſmouth*, and to whom he gave the Surname of *Lenox*; from whom is deſcended the preſent Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*.

The *Buchanans*, among many illuſtrious Names, are originally of this County, whence the famous *George Buchanan*, one of the great Ornaments of his Age for all polite Learning, and not hitherto equalled by any Poet or Hiſtorian ſince his Time, for ſmooth and elegant *Latin*. But his exceſſive Bias for the Earl of *Murray*, and his inveterate Prejudice againſt the unfortunate Queen *Mary*, has quite loſt him the Title of Impartiality; inſomuch, that his Hiſtory of *Scotland* was condemned by Act of Parliament, when firſt publiſhed, *Anno* 1582. Whence Sir *George Mackenzie* took Occaſion to ſay, He was both *Decus & Dedecus Patriæ*, the *Grace* and *Diſgrace* of his *Country*.

Dunbarton is the County Town of *Lenoxſhire*. It was once conſiderable for its Trade, which is now much decay'd; but is ſtill remarkable for its Caſtle, one of the ſtrongeſt by Nature in *Europe*; being ſecured by the River on one Side, the *Firth* of *Clyde* on the other, by an impaſſable Moraſs on the third, and the fourth is a Precipice: Of this Caſtle the Earl of *Glencairn* is Governor.

Take *Buchanan*'s Deſcription of it, to the following Effect: Betwixt the Conflux of *Clyde* and *Leven* is a Plain about a Mile long, at the End of which, where the Rivers join, is a Rock with two Summits; on the Weſtermoſt is a Watch-tower, affording an extended Proſpect into the neighbouring Country.

Country. The Eaſtern Summit is lower; and betwixt them are Steps cut out of the Rock, paſſable only by one Man at a time. When any Part is cut or falls off from the Rock, it emits a ſulphureous Smell. At the upper Part of the Caſtle is a great Rock of Loadſtone. The Rock is very ſteep on all Sides but towards the *Clyde*, where the Aſcent is more eaſy; and betwixt the two Rocks is a Space of Ground incloſed by Art and Nature, which contains many Houſes, makes a ſafe Harbour for Ships, under Protection of the Caſtle, and opens a Paſſage for Boats to the very Gate. On the Aſcent in the Middle are Houſes which look like another Caſtle, ſeparated from the former. The ſame ſerves for a Ditch on the Weſt, and the *Clyde* on the South; and the Tide comes up to the Eaſt-ſide; and on the North, where the Rock is ſteep, is a green Plain. Three Wells are in the Caſtle always flowing with Water, beſides many Springs; ſo that it may well be deemed impregnable. The Town lies about half a Mile from it, on the Bank of the *Levin*.

The *Roman* Wall, which begins at *Abercorn*, runs thro' this County, and ends at *Kilpatrick* on *Clyde*, a Regality of the Lord *Blantyre*'s.

We now entered the large extended Country of *Argyll*, or the Weſtern Iſlands, commonly called, *the Shire of Inverary*, from the principal Town, where the Duke of *Argyll* has his Reſidence. It comprehends, as I have ſaid, *Argyllſhire*, *Knapdale*, *Caval*, *Cantyre*, and *Lorn*, with the Weſtern Iſles of *Coll*, *Illcollimkil*, *Iſla*, *Jura*, *Liſmore*, *Mull*, *Tereff*, and *Wyſt*. It is 120 Miles long, and 40 broad. It joins to *Perthſhire* on the Eaſt, to *Lochaber* on the North-eaſt, to the Iſles on the North-weſt, and to the *Iriſh* Sea on the South.

Cantyre is a Peninſula, which runs 30 Miles out into the *Iriſh* Sea, and is no more than 13, ſome ſay 16 Miles from *Ireland*. *Campbel-town*, made a Royal

Royal Burgh by King *William*, with a ſafe Harbour for Ships, lies in this County. *Camden* ſays, the People of this Part, formerly made Excurſions into *Ireland*, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the Provinces of *Gline* and *Rowle*.

Knapdale joins to *Cantyre* on the South by a narrow Neck of Land, ſcarce a Mile over, thro' which the People of the Country draw their ſmall Veſſels, to avoid ſailing round to *Cantyre*. It abounds with Lakes and Bays, ſeveral of which contain Iſlands and Caſtles; and the Soil is generally fitter for Paſturage than Cultivation; yet it produces Corn in great Plenty.

Lorn is the pleaſanteſt and moſt fruitful Part of the Shire of *Argyll*. The Caſtle of *Dunſtafage* ſtands in this County, formerly a Royal Seat, where ſeveral of the antient Kings are buried. The Family of *Campbell* was made Earls by King *James* II. of *Scotland*. They were a long time Lords Juſtices General of the Kingdom; but ſurrendered that Office to King *Charles* I. on a valuable Equivalent, beſides having the Juriſdiction of *Argyll* and the Iſles, and are ſtill Great Maſters of the King's Houſhold in *Scotland*. They derive their Surname from the Caſtle of *Campbell*, and according to *Camden*, their Pedigree from the antient Kings of *Argyll*, by a long Series of Anceſtors. The Earl of *Loudon*, the Earl of *Braidalbin*, the Earl of *Iſla*, and other great Men, are of this Family.

The whole Shire of *Argyll*, taking in the above Parts, has ſeven Bays of the Sea entering into it, called, by the Inhabitants, *Lochs*; the chief is *Lochfyn*, famous for the Number and Goodneſs of its Herrings; it is ſaid to be about 40 Miles in Length, and at the narroweſt Place about four in Breadth. *Lochew*, according to Biſhop *Leſly*, is almoſt as large as *Lochlomond*, and contains twelve Iſlands, in one of which is the Caſtle of *Enconel*, in another that

that of *Gleurquhart*, and where it enters the Sea, abounds with Salmon. The Sea-coaſt of *Argyll*, or as far as *Lochfyn*, abounds with high Rocks, and black Mountains covered with Heath, which afford Paſturage for Black Cattle and Deer. The Black Cattle run for the moſt part wild, but are excellent Meat; and their Fat, when boiled, does not congeal, as others, but continues for ſome Days like Oil. The Inhabitants make great Profit of them by ſelling them to the *Lowlanders*.

The Duke of *Argyll* is hereditary Sheriff of this County. 'Tis an old Right of this Family, that when they marry any Daughter, their Vaſſals are obliged to pay their Portion, and are taxed in order to it, according to the Number of their Cattle.

From the *Mull* of *Cantyre* you ſee *Ireland* very plain, it being not above 15 or 16 Miles from the Point of Land, which they call the *Mull*, to the Fair *Foreland*, on the Coaſt of *Colrain*, in the North of *Ireland*. In the Mouth of this Sea of *Clyde* lies a Rock, ſomewhat like the *Baſs* in the *Firth* of *Forth*, or of *Edinburgh*, not for Shape, but for this Particular, that at the *Baſs* the *Solan* Geeſe are noted to come in the Seaſon of the Fiſhery, and then fly back again. This Iſland is called the *Ailzey*.

I ſhall here mention the Iſles of *Bute* and *Arran*. *Buchanan* ſays, that of *Bute* is eight Miles long, and four broad; Biſhop *Leſly*, that it is 10 Miles long. It is fruitful in Corn and Paſturage. It has a Royal Burgh called *Rothſay*, with an antient Caſtle. From this the Royal Family of *Stuart* is ſuppoſed to derive their Origin: And Duke of *Rothſay* is now one of the Titles of the Prince of *Wales*. It has another Caſtle called the Caſtle of *Kermes*, and four Churches. This Iſland lies in the Mouth of the *Clyde*, eight Miles Weſt from *Arran*, and is remarkable

markable for its Herring-fiſhing. The Iſle of *Bute* gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the *Stuart* Family. Queen *Mary*, before ſhe married Lord *Darnley*, conferred upon him the Title of Duke of *Rothſay*. Near *Bute* are two ſmall Iſlands, called *Great* and *Little Cumbrays*, the Property of the Earl of *Glaſgow*.

The Iſle of *Arran*, which with *Bute* make up one Sheriffdom, lies alſo in the Mouth of the *Clyde*, 24 Miles in Length, and near 16 broad, fruitful in Corn and Paſturage. It is very well inhabited on the Coaſt, and is a ſafe and good Harbour, covered by *Lamlaſh* or the *Holy Iſle*. It has two Churches, and ſeveral Caſtles, of which that of *Brodich* is the ſtrongeſt and moſt noted, and is the Reſidence of the *Hamilton* Family when in theſe Parts, who alſo have a Foreſt here containing about 400 Head of Deer; and the Iſland gives Title of Earl to the Duke of that Name. The Iſland has ſeveral Rivers in it, which abound with Salmon, as the Sea about it does with Herrings, Cod and Whitings.

The People are Proteſtants, ſpeak the *Iriſh* Language, and are ſtill compoſed of ſeveral Tribes or Clans. The moſt ancient are *Mac-Lewis*, of *French* Extraction, in *Engliſh* named *Fullerton*, and Lairds of *Kirk-Michael*, where they reſide.

Theſe two Iſlands are ſurrounded with a tumultous and dangerous Sea, eſpecially in a hard South-weſt Wind, which brings the Sea rolling in upon them in a frightful manner. But the above Harbour of *Lamlaſh* ſtands them in great ſtead in this Caſe.

Now we are upon theſe Weſtern Coaſts, I ſhall mention, that in the Month of *Auguſt* 1740. an Attempt was made by Diving, to come at one of the largeſt Ships of the *Spaniſh* Armada, ſtranded in 1588. on theſe Coaſts. Another was dived for ſome Years ago; but the Sand being looſe, it turned to little

little or no Account. The other, which was loſt near *Portin-croſs*, was begun to be ſearched after by Sir *Archibald Grant* and Captain *Roe*, in *Auguſt* 1740. and the following was the Account that was tranſmitted to us, which we the rather inſert, as it gives ſome Notion of the Operation by the Diving-engine.

The Country People had preſerved by Tradition the Spot pretty near where ſhe ſunk, and gave them all the Information they were able: Immediately the Divers went to Work, and ſwept for her, which they do thus: They have a long Line, which they ſink with Leads; one End of the Rope is fixed to one Boat, and the other End to another; they row; and whatever interrupts them, the Diver goes down to make a Diſcovery. They ſoon happened on the Place where the Ship lay, which is ſcarce a Quarter of a Mile from the Shore, in ten Fathom and a Foot Water. Captain *Roe* immediately went down, and found the Veſſel to be very intire, to have a great Number of Guns on board, but to be full of Sand. The firſt Thing he fixed upon was a Cannon, which lay upon the Sand at the Head of the Ship: To this he fixed his Tongs, which are made of ſtrong Bars of Iron; they are open when they are let down, and have Teeth which join into one another. As ſoon as they are fixed upon any thing, he gives the Signal, when they are made to ſhut, and the heavier the Subject, the cloſer they hold. The Cannon was drawn up with a good deal of Difficulty; it meaſures full nine Feet, is of Braſs, greeniſh-coloured, but nothing the worſe. On the Breach there is a *Roſe*, with an *E* on the one Side and an *R* on the other, with this Inſcription, *Richard and John Philips, Brethren, made this Piece, Anno* 1584. But we may be allowed to obſerve, That by the *E. R.* on the Cannon, which denotes *Eliz. Regina*, and the *Roſe*, as alſo the *Engliſh* Inſcription of the Makers, it ſhould ſeem

to

to us, that it could not belong to the Armada; but rather to ſome *Engliſh* Ship that might have been caſt away there. Ten of theſe Braſs Cannon, and ten Iron ones, have been ſince carried into *Dublin*, and they hope to recover ſixty out of this Ship. The Guns were all charged, and the Metal of ſome, by lying ſo long under Water, moulders away like Clay.

Several People have ſcraped the Iron Guns, which are as mouldy as Bricks; and by keeping the Metal ſome time in their Hands, it grows ſo hot, that they are not able to bear it; but when it is expoſed two or three Hours in open Air, it loſes all its burning Quality. This is accounted for in the following Manner; *viz.*

Dr. *Tournefort*, a *French* Phyſician, in his *Voyage to the Levant*, Part I. ſays: It is certain, that the Filings of Iron, ſteeped in common Water, will grow conſiderably warm, and much more ſo in Sea Water. And if you mingle therewith ſome Sulphur powdered, you will really ſee this Mixture burn.

Sir *Iſaac Newton*, in the laſt Edition of his *Opticks*, *Pag.* 354. ſays: That even the groſs Body of Sulphur, powdered with an equal Weight of Iron Filings, and a little Water made into a Paſte, acts upon the Iron; and in five or ſix Hours grows too hot to be touched, and emits a Flame.

Now it is certain, that caſt Iron contains a great deal of Bitumen or Sulphur in its Compoſition, and that Iron in its ſenſible Quality effects Heat, and cannot be perceived without the Admiſſion of Air; which is the Reaſon why the Scrapings ſhould grow hot, altho' the Guns are actually cold to the Touch.

As I have given Accounts of ſeveral publick Charities, and other laudable Inſtitutions, in the Southern Parts of *Britain*, it would be inexcuſable not to mention the Society in *Scotland* for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge in the *Highlands*, it being one of the worthieſt Deſigns of the preſent Age; and as we

we ſhall conclude in it alſo a Deſcription of the ſaid *Highlands*, and of the *Scots* Iſlands beſides; we cannot inſert it in a more proper Place. It is comprehended in a Letter written *June* 1739, from a Gentleman who is a great Encourager of this noble Inſtitution, to his Friend; and is as follows:

" The Extent of the *Highlands* of *Scotland* is " much greater than has commonly been imagined: " From the *Mull* of *Cantyre* to *Farohead* in *Strath-* " *navern*, is more than 200 Miles in a ſtrait Line " from South to North; and from *Farohead* to " *John a Grot*'s Houſe, is about 60 Miles along the " North and Northern Coaſt of the Continent: Be- " ſides, there is a vaſt Number of inhabited Iſlands, " of which ſome are both large and populous: For " inſtance, *Jura* is 24 Miles long; *Iſla*, 16; *Mull*, " 24; *Skye*, 48; *Long-Iſland*, comprehending *Bara*, " *Southuiſt*, *Northuiſt*, and *Lewis*, 100; and many " others, from two to 12 Miles in Length. The " Iſles of *Orkney* and *Zetland* are to be conſidered " by themſelves; for to *Orkney* alone belong thirty- " three inhabited Iſlands, one of which is 24 Miles, " and another 12, in Length. In *Zetland* there " are about 30 inhabited Iſlands, ſome of which are " ſix, others ſeven Miles long. Many of theſe " Iſlands lie at conſiderable Diſtances from the Con- " tinent, and from one another, and are in Extent " about one half of *Scotland*.

" In this large Track of Country, Ignorance " and Superſtition greatly prevail: In ſome Places, " the Remains even of Paganiſm are ſtill to be found; " and in many others, the Reformation from Po- " pery has never yet obtained. The Pariſhes where " Miniſters are ſettled, are, commonly of very great " Extent, ſome 30, 40, 50 Miles long, and ge- " nerally divided by impaſſable Mountains and " Lakes; ſo that moſt of the Inhabitants, being " deſti-

" deſtitute of all Means of Knowledge, and with-
" out any Schools to educate their Children, are
" intirely ignorant of the Principles of Religion and
" Virtue, live in Idleneſs and Poverty, have no
" Notion of Induſtry, or Senſe of Liberty; are
" ſubject to the Command of their Popiſh diſaffected
" Chieftains, who have always oppoſed the propa-
" gating of Chriſtian Knowledge, and the *Engliſh*
" Tongue, that they might with leſs Difficulty keep
" their miſerable Vaſſals in a ſlaviſh Dependence.
" The poorer Sort have only the *Iriſh* Tongue,
" and little Correſpondence with the civilized Parts
" of the Nation, and only come among them to
" pillage the more induſtrious Inhabitants: They
" are brought up in Principles of Tyranny and Ar-
" bitrary Government, depend upon foreign Papiſts
" as their main Support, and the native *Iriſh* as their
" beſt Correſpondents and Allies. This has been
" the Source of all the Rebellions and Inſurrections
" in that Country ſince the Revolution.

" On the other hand, they are naturally of a
" quick Genius, of great bodily Strength, inured
" to Hardſhip. Their Country is commodiouſly
" ſituated for the nobleſt Fiſhery in the World, of
" which our Neighbours have made immenſe Profit.
" They have Mines and Woods, and great Quan-
" tity of Black Cattle, and vaſt Tracks of im-
" proveable Land, which lie waſte for want of
" Induſtry in the People, and not conſidering the
" Advantage of their Situation. They are a nu-
" merous and prolifick People; and, if reformed in
" their Principles and Manners, and uſefully em-
" ployed, might be made a conſiderable Acceſſion of
" Power and Wealth to *Great Britain*. Some Clans
" of *Highlanders*, well inſtructed in the Arts of
" War, and well affected to the Government, would
" make as able and formidable a Body for their

" Country's

" Country's Defence, as *Great Britain*, or *Switzerland*, or any Part of *Europe*, are able to produce.

" In the Year 1701, ſome Gentlemen of *Edinburgh* firſt conſidered of proper Methods for civilizing and reforming them; and agreed, that the ſetting up of Schools in different and convenient Places, for the inſtructing of their Youth in the *Engliſh* Tongue, and Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, and diſpoſing them to Virtue and Induſtry, would be the moſt likely and effectual Means. They joined in a voluntary Subſcription among themſelves, and engaged as many others in it as they could, which laid the firſt Foundation of this great and publick Deſign. They ſoon found the Work too heavy a Burden for a few private Hands, and made Application to her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, who was graciouſly pleaſed to approve and recommend the ſame by her Royal Proclamation, in the Year 1708; and in 1709, granted her Letters Patent, conſtituting and appointing a certain Number of the Subſcribers to be a Society, or Body Politick, by the Name of, *The Society in* Scotland *for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge in the Highlands and Iſlands, &c.* with full Powers to receive Donations of Money, *&c.* and to purchaſe Lands, *&c.* not exceeding 2000 *l.* a Year; and with the Profits and yearly Intereſt of the ſame, to erect and maintain Schools, with many other Privileges and Regulations. The Lords of Seſſion, or Judges in *Scotland*, according to her Majeſty's Commiſſion, nominated 82 Subſcribers to be the firſt Members of the Society, all of them Perſons of the beſt and moſt diſtinguiſhed Characters; who at their firſt General Meeting choſe a Preſident, a Treaſurer, a Secretary, and other Officers. They alſo choſe a Committee of Fifteen, who meet every

" Month,

" Month, or oftener, as they haye Occaſion. There " is a General Meeting of the whole Society every " three Months, when they aſſume new Members, " make general Regulations, give Orders to the Com- " mittee, and receive their Accounts. All Proceed- " ings, both of the Committee, and of the General " Meeting, are recorded in diſtinct Books, which are " always open to the Examination of every Contri- " butor. The Names of the Contributors are kept " in a diſtinct Regiſter with an Account of the ſe- " veral Benefactions.

" In the Year 1710, they began to ſettle Schools " in ſuch Places as had never been reformed from " Heatheniſm: And their capital Stock having year- " ly increaſed by the liberal Contributions of many " Perſons of all Ranks in *Great Britain*, and amount- " ing to above 10000 *l.* moſt of which is laid out up- " on good Security, they have increaſed their Schools " in Proportion. Their Number at preſent is about " 100, where above 4000 are taught *gratis*, to read, " write, Arithmetick, and Pſalmody. Many of the " poorer Scholars have a weekly Allowance for their " Maintenance, and Cloaths and Books provided for " them. Great Care is taken, that the School-ma- " ſters are Men of Probity, Capacity, and well af- " fected to the Government; and they are obliged, " beſides the teaching of the Cnildren in the Schools, " to inſtruct thoſe in the Principles of Religion who are " too old to come to School, and at too great a Di- " ſtance from the Pariſh-church. Many Popiſh Pa- " rents have at length permitted their Children to be " inſtructed.

" This Society has appointed Perſons of Cha- " racter and Conſideration to be Viſitors of their " Schools, and to examine the Conduct and Dili- " gence of the School-maſters, and the Proficiency " of the Scholars, and to tranſmit Accounts to them " at *Edinburgh*. All poſſible Care is taken to

" manage

" manage the Money to the beſt Advantage, not a " Farthing being delivered to any other Purpoſe; " and all the principal Officers of the Society ſerve " *gratis*. The Succeſs of the Undertaking has " anſwered all the Pains and Expence of the Society: " There appears a great Diſpoſition in the riſing " Generation to be inſtructed; many have learned " to read the Scriptures, and attend Divine Service " in *Engliſh*, where formerly the *Iriſh* Tongue was " only underſtood. Several of the Scholars are ca- " pable of aſſiſting the Maſters; and ſome of them " of being Maſters of the Society's Schools. Many " of them have attained to ſuch Degrees of Know- " ledge, as to be admitted to the Celebration of the " Lord's Supper. The Face of Reformation and " Virtue begins to appear every-where; and there " is Reaſon to apprehend, that in a few Years, Ig- " norance, Popery, and the *Iriſh* Language, will " be utterly extirpated; and in their ſtead, Virtue, " Loyalty, and Induſtry, will take Place.

" Nevertheleſs, the preſent Fund is far from be- " ing ſufficient to the Greatneſs of the Deſign, as " appears from the Report of the Commiſſioners, " appointed by his late Majeſty King *George*, *Anno* " 1716, to inquire into the State of the *Highlands* " and Iſlands of *Scotland*, in purſuance of an Act " of Parliament of the preceding Seſſion, who " gave it as their Opinion, That no Method was " ſo likely to reduce theſe Countries to a State of " Peace among themſelves, and hearty Subjection " to the preſent Government, as that of eſtabliſhing " Schools among them; and that over and above " the preſent Number, one hundred and fifty more " were abſolutely neceſſary to render the Deſign " fully effectual.

" This Report had ſo good an Effect, that it was " enacted, (*Anno* 4 *Georgii*) in the Act for veſting " the forfeited Eſtates in Truſtees, &c. 'That a

" Sum not exceeding 20000 *l.* ſhall be appropriated " towards making a capital Stock, for a yearly In- " tereſt or Income, out of the Moneys which ſhall " ariſe by Sale of the ſaid Eſtates which are in *Scot-* " *land*, towards erecting and maintaining Schools " in the *Highlands*, &c. And in the Act (6 *Georgii*) " for laying a Duty on wrought Plate, there is a Pro- " viſo, That nothing therein ſhall invalidate the " ſaid Proviſion for Schools in the *Highlands*, &c. " But notwithſtanding this charitable Proviſion of " the Legiſlature, 'tis much to be lamented, that " neither that Country, nor this Society, ever " reaped any Benefit by it, the Produce of the ſaid " Eſtates having been applied to other Purpoſes; " whereby the reforming and civilizing of that " Country is left to depend very much on private " Contribution.

" I muſt not forget to obſerve, That the Society's " Charter extends to Popiſh and Infidel Countries " beyond the Seas, and that four Miſſionaries are " maintained for converting the native *Indians* in " *America* to the Chriſtian Faith; three of which " are ſtationed in the Frontiers of *New-England*, " between our Settlements and thoſe of *French* " *Canada*, by which Means the *Indians* in thoſe " Parts will more eaſily be kept in Subjection to our " Government. The Charge of theſe three is in a " great Meaſure defrayed out of an Eſtate left to the " Society by a late worthy Clergyman in *England* " for that Purpoſe. The other Miſſionary is in- " tirely ſupported at the Society's Charge in the " next Colony of *Georgia*; where ſeveral of the " pooreſt People are gone to reſide.

" And to render this Deſign more fully a national " Benefit, his preſent Majeſty, from an earneſt " Deſire to promote the Good of his Subjects in all " Parts of his Dominions, was graciouſly pleaſed, " in the Year 1738, to grant his Royal additional

" Charter,

" Charter, to cauſe ſuch Children as they ſhould " find proper, to be inſtructed in Huſbandry, Houſe- " wifry, and Manufactures. The Society is taking " all proper Meaſures for erecting Working-ſchools; " and have good Encouragement to hope, that the " landed Gentlemen in the *Highlands* and Iſles " will not ſuffer themſelves to be outdone by their " Proteſtant Neighbours in *Ireland*, who took the " firſt Hint from their Deſign; but will, like them, " let out and make Grants of ſmall Parcels of " Ground to build their Schools, and for Kitchen- " gardens and Agriculture; and for the raiſing of " Hemp and Flax for the Linen Manufacture, which " is now ſo greatly improved in that Country. This " is the diſtinct State of the Caſe, in all the Cir- " cumſtances and Steps of it.

" As this Undertaking is not the Work of a " Party or Faction, but the common Cauſe of " Chriſtianity, and an Attempt to civilize vaſt " Numbers of People, near half a Million, and " make them uſeful to Society, who have been in " a great meaſure uſeleſs, and in ſome Circum- " ſtances very hurtful to it; 'tis apprehended, That " the Wealthy and Well-diſpoſed, who have an " hearty Zeal for the Honour of God, and the " Good of the Souls of Men, a true Love for their " Country, and the publick Welfare, or a due " Concern for the Proteſtant Religion, and the pre- " ſent happy Eſtabliſhment, cannot eaſily find any " Inſtance of Uſefulneſs more likely to turn to " Account, or capable of anſwering more noble " and extenſive Purpoſes of Good."

Thus far this Gentleman: We ſhall add, That his Majeſty gives 1000 *l. per Annum* towards this noble Deſign.

I ſhall here ſubjoin the following Liſt of the principal Seats of the Nobility and Gentry in the reſpective Counties of *North Britain*, having by the Courſe of my *Tour*, out of one County into another, as it was moſt convenient to me, not been able to confine myſelf to a Deſcription of any one intire County in one Place.

Principal Seats in the County of March *or* Merſe.

Polwarth, Earl of Marchmont's; *Blackader*, Sir J. Hume's; *Harcaſs*, Sir Roger Hay's; *Allenbank*, Sir Robert Stewart's; *Niſbet*, Car's of Cavers; *Langton*, Cockburn's; *Mertin*, Sir William Scot's; *Heiſel* and *Hume Caſtle*, Earl of Hume's; *Swinton*, Sir J. Swinton's; *Coldenknows*, Mr. Daes's.

Teviotdale *or* Roxburgh.

Flems, Duke of Roxburgh's; *Bridgout*, late Sir William Kerr's; *Marlefield*, Sir William Bennet's; *Kingdale*, Sir William Scot's; *Aneram*, Sir John Scot's; *Cavers*, Archibald Douglaſs's; *Riddal*, Sir Walter Riddal's; *Wooley* and *Stobs*, Sir Gilbert Elliot's; *Branſholm*, Duke of Buccleugh's, *&c.*

Annandale.

Weſter-hall, Sir John Johſtoun's; *Lither-hall*, late Mr. Roger Johnſtoun's, now Earl of Hopton's *Lockwood*, Marquis Annandale's; *Applegirth*, Sir Alexander Jarden's; *Kelhead*, Sir William Douglaſs's; *Springkell*, Sir William Maxwell's; *Hawmains*, Sir John Caruther's; *Caſtle-milk*, Sir John Douglaſs's; *Dornoch*, —— Douglaſs's; *Kelburn*, Thomas Scot's; *Erkleton*, William Elliot's; *Langholm*, —— Melvin's; *Ramerſkall*, T. Caruther's; *Denby*, Jo. Caruther's; *Drumlanrig*, Duke of Queenſberry's; *Terecles*, Earl of Nithſdale's; *Glosburn*, Kilpatrick.

Annandale and *Nithſdale* make up only one Shire, but are diſtinct Stewarties.

Eaſt

East Lothian.

North Berwick, Sir Hugh Dalrymple's; *Divleton*, Mr. Niſbet's; *Yeſter*, Marquis Twedale's; *Seaton* and *Winton*, late Earl of Winton's; *Leith*, Mr. Heyburn's; *Salton*, Mr. Fletcher's; *Elphingſton*, Lord Primroſe's; *Byers*, Earl of Hopton's; *Hermiſton*, Mr. Sinclair's; *Hales*, Sir James Dalrymple's; *Lidington*, Lord Blantyre's; *Ormiſton*, Mr Cockburn's; *Tynningham*, Earl of Haddington's; *Broxburn*, Duke of Roxburgh's; *Newbaith*, Sir William Baird's; *Bancreeth*, Lord Elibank's; *Beil*, Lord Belhaven's; *Spot*, Lord David Hay's; *Gilmerton*, Sir Fr. Finlock's, *&c.*

Mid Lothian.

Holyrood-houſe, the King's; *Dalkeith*, Duke of Buccleugh's; *Newbottle*, Marquis of Lothian's; *Dalhouſie*, Earl of Dalhouſie's; *Roſeberry*, Earl of Roſeberry's; *Borthwick*, Sir I. Dalrymple's; *Roſline*, —— Sinclair's; *Cranſtoun*, Sir I. Dalrymple's; *Cranſtoun Ridel*, Viſcount Oxenford's; *Preſton-hall*, Lord Juſtice Clerk; *Smetoun*, Sir Ja. Richardſon's; *Royſtoun*, Sir Ja. Mackenzie's; *Barutoun*, Earl of Rutherglen's; *Elphinſtoun*, Viſcount Primroſe's; *Haltoun*, Earl of Lauderdale's; *Arniſtoun*, Mr. Ro. Dundaſs's; *Shank*, late Mackenzie's; *Pinkie*, Marquis Twedale's; *Addiſtoun*, Mr. Gibſon's; *Collingtoun*, Sir Ja. Fowles's; *Bonningtoun*, Sir Ro. Cheſly's; *Melvin Caſtle*, Lord Roſe's; *Cranſtoun*, Mr. W. Maitland's; *Inch*, Sir Alexander Gilmore's; *Prieſtfield*, Sir Ja. Dick's; *Wolmet*, —— Wallace's; *Dredon*, G. Lockhart's; *Corſtorfin*, Lord Forreſter's.

West Lothian, *or* Linlithgowſhire.

Linlithgow, the King's; *Cragy-hall*, Mr. Hope's; *Gogar*, Sir Andrew Morton's; *Newliſton*, Earl of Stair's; *Kenneil*, Duke of Hamilton's; *Dalmeney*,

Earl of Roſeberrie's; *Caridden*, Earl of Dalhouſie's; *Bineis*, Sir F. Dalziel's; *Hoptoun*, Earl of Hoptoun's; *Blackneſs*, a Gariſon.

Shire of Selkirk.

Hanging-ſhaw, ——Murray's; *Whitford*, Robert Scot's; *Newark*, Lord Elibank's; *Minto*, Sir Gilbert Elliot's.

Shire of Peebles, *or* Twedale.

Nidpath, Earl of March's; *Traquair*, Earl of Traquair's; *Davick*, Sir Ja. Naſemith's.

Other Seats are thoſe called;

Pern, *Grieſton*, *Cardron*, *Ormiſten*, *Horſeburgh-caſtle*, *Smithfield*, *Darlihall*, *Manners-caſtle*, *Poſſau-Caverhille*, *Barns*, *Drumelzier*, *Stenhop*, *Pomud*, *Wilkiſton*, *Hawkſhaw*, *Kinglidores*, *Kuttlehall*, *Littlehop*, *Hartrey*, *Skirlin*, *Fowlege*, *Lower Urd*, *Quota*, *Urd Church*, *Halmire*, *Romano-Drokel*. And many others.

Galloway.

Clarie, *Glaſton*, and *Garlies*, Earl of Galloway's; *Caſtle-Kenmure*, Viſcount of Kenmure's; *Caſtle-Kennedy*, formerly Earl of Caſſil's, now Earl of Stair's; *Dunſkey*, belonging to the Adairs; *Garthland*, to the Macdowals; *Lochnaw*, to the Agnews; *Raveſton*, Stewart's of Caſtlemilk; *Sorbie*, Colonel James Stewart's; *Mockrum*, Sir James Dunbar's; *Baldon*, Lady Mary Hamilton's; *Crugulton*, *Clary*, *Cuthbert*, *Cardoneſſe*, *Ruſcow*; and many others.

Cunningham.

The *Cone*, Kennedy's; *Craigy*, Sir T. Wallace's; *Dunchanan*, Sir J. Ferguſon's; *Aſkins*, Earl of Dundonald's; *Cloſeburn*, Sir T. Kilpatrick's; *Girvenmains*, Sir T. Kennedy's; *Stair*, Earl of Stair's; *Enter-*

Euterkine, Cunningham's; *Garthgirth*, Chambers's; *Capington*, Sir W. Cunningham's; *Adamton*, Blair's; *Corsby*, Fullerton's; *Kyle*, Crawford's; *Kilbirny*, Lord Viſcount Garnock's.

Renfrew.

Paiſley, Earl of Dundonald's; *Caſtle-Cruikſton*, and *Inchinnen*, late Duke of Lenox's; *Cardonal*, Lord Blantyre's; *Nether-Pollock*, Sir John Maxwel's; *Arſkine*, Lord Blantyre's; *Caſtle-Semple*, Lord Semple's; *Greenock*, Sir J. Shaw's; *Houſton*, Houſton's; *Stainly*, Johnſton's; *Finlaſton*, Earl of Glencairn's; *Pollock*, Sir R Pollock's; *Ardgowan*, Sir A. Stewart's; and many others, beſides *Ellerſly*, of which was the Family of the great Wallace.

Clydſdale.

Dowglas Caſtle, Duke of Dowglas's; *Hamilton*, Duke of Hamilton's; *Carmichael*, Earl of Hyndford's; *Halk-head*, Lord Roſſe's; *Carnwarth*, Mr Lockhart's; *Lee*, Sir —— Lockhart's; *Maleſley*, Mr. Carmichael's; *Crawford*, Earl of Selkirk's; *Lamington*, Mr. Baillie's; *Roſehall*, Sir James Hamilton's; *Torrence*, —— Stewart's; *Dolphington*, Mr. Brown's, &c.

Stirlingſhire.

The chief Families of this County are the Levingſtons, of whom the Earl of Callendar, a Branch of the Family of Linlithgow, had a Seat here at *Callendar-Caſtle*, and was hereditary Sheriff of the County; and the Flemings, who have their Seats at *Cumbernald*, which they had from King *Robert Bruce*, for their noble Service in Defence of their Country; the Lord Elphinſton, who has his Seat at *Elphinſton-Caſtle*; the Murrays, Seatons, Grahams, Napers, Buchanans, Bruces, Stirlings, &c.

Other Seats here are, *Bannockburn*, Sir H. Paterſon's; *Kilſyth*, Viſcount Kilſyth's; *Dunipace*, Sir

Archibald Primroſe's; *Keir*, Mr. Stirling's; *Polhouſe*, Mr. Rollo's; *Herbertſhire*, Mr. Stirling's; *Kilearn*, Mr. Graham's; *Carden*, Mr. Stirling's, *&c.*

Lenox.

Mugdock-Caſtle, Duke of Montroſe's; *Roſeneath*, Duke of Argyll's; *Roſedue*, Colquhon's; *Ardincaple*, Mackalan's; and many others.

Argyllſhire.

Lochgaer, Sir J. Campbel's; *Kilchurn*, Earl of Braidalbin's; and many others of the Campbels, Macdowgals, *&c.*

Perthſhire.

Blair-Caſtle and *Hunting-tour*, Duke of Athol's; *Taymouth*, Earl of Braidalbin's; *Methuen*, Mr. Smith's; *Kincardin*, Duke of Montroſe's; *Duplin*, Earl of Kinnoul's; *Stobhall*, Earl of Perth's; *Machiney* and *Incheffrey*, Viſcount Strathallan's; *Scone*, Viſcount Stormont's; *Gaſk*, Mr. Oliphant's; *Balgowan*, Mr. Graham's; *Abercarny*, Sir ——— Murray's; *Duncrob*, Lord Rollo's. Many other conſiderable Gentlemens Seats are in this County; the principal Families are the *Murrays*, the *Hays*, the *Stuarts*, *Drummonds*, *Campbels*, *Grahams*, *Oliphants*, *Ruthvens*, *Ogilvies*, *Haldens*, *Robertſons*, *Rollos*, *Kinnairds*, *Blairs*, *Toſchobs*, *Menzies*, *Fullertons*, *Nairns*, *Roſſes*.

Clackmanan.

Alloway, late the Earl of Mar's; *Kennet*, Col. Bruce's; *Menſtry*, late Sir James Holburn's; *Tillibody*, Abercromby's; *Tillicutry*, Stewart's; *Sawchie*, Sir John Shaw's of *Greenock*.

Fife.

Caſtle-Leſley, Earl of Rothes's; *Struthers*, Earl of Crawford's; *Weems*, Earl of Weem's; *Kelly*, Earl

Earl of Kelly; *Abbots-hall*, Sir Ant. Ramſey's; *Melvil*, Earl of Melvil; *Cambo*, Sir A. Erſkin's; *Balkaſk*, Sir J. Anſtruther's; *Dury*, Sir A. Gibſon's; *Balgony*, Earl of Leven; *Balcarras*, Earl of Balcarras; *Dunniberſel*, Earl of Murray; *Aberdour*, Earl of Morton; *Ravenſhugh*, Lord Sinclair; *Burntiſland*, Mackenzie's. Other Families of Note are: Lord *Burleigh*, Lord *Lindaw*, Lord *Balmerinoch*; alſo the *Arnots*, *Anſtruthers*, *Erſkins*, *Beatons*, *Kinneers*, *Barclays*, *Balcanquals*, *Bruces*, *Browns*, *Boſwels*, *Colvils*, *Carſtairs*, *Creightons*, *Cunninghams*, *Clephans*, *Forbes's*, *Gibſons*, *Hamiltons*, *Henderſons*, *Hackets*, *Hays*, *Hopes*, *Heriots*, *Inglis's*, *Kirkaldies*, *Kinningmounts*, *Lundies*, *Lumſdales*, *Monnypennys*, *Moncriefs*, *Mirtons*, *Macgils*, *Orocks*, *Pitcairns*, *Preſtons*, *Scots*, *Sibbalds*, *Wardlaws*, and *Woods*.

Angus.

Dun, Erſkin's, Lord of Seſſion; *Ingliſhmady*, Falconer's of *Newton*; *Hetherwick*, Mr. Scot's; *Burrowfield*, Mr. Taylor's; *Fullerton*, Mr. Fullerton's; *Pittarow*, Sir David Carnagy's; *Newmans Walls*, Mr. Scot's of Logy; *Galro*, Mr. Falconer's; *Brime*, Turnbull's of *Stircathro*; *Edgeyill*, Mr. Lindſay's; *Old Bar*, Mr. Robert Young's; *Carſe*, Lyon's; *Morphie*, Mr. Graham's; *Loggy*, Mr. Wiſhart's; *Balmiquien*, Barclay's; *Kirktownhill*, Ferguſon's; *Grange*, Mr. James Martin's; *Achterhouſe*, Mr. Patrick Lyon's; *Maine*, Mr. David Graham's of *Fintri*; *Caſtle Pouri*, Mr. Pouri's; *Lethen*, Sir James Wood's of *Bonitoun*; *Bonitoun*, Mr. Ferguſon's; *Montroſe*, Earl of Middleton's; *Craig* and *Roſſie*, Scot's of *Roſſie*; *Duinald*, Mr. Robert Scot's; *Ulyſſes-Haven*, Mr. Patrick Renny's; *Glamis*, Earl of Strathmore's; *Panmure* and *Brechin*, Earl of Panmure's; *Kinnard*, Earl of Southeſk's; *Ethie*, Earl of Northeſk's; *Carriſton*, Stewart's of *Garntully*; *Fotheringham*, T. Fotheringham's,

ingham's; *Inverharitie*, Mr. J. Ogilvie's; *Blackneſs*, Mr. Wedderburn's; *Craigy*, Mr. Keid's.

Merns.

Halkerton, Lord Halkerton's; *Arbuthnot*, Viſcount Arbuthnot's; *Fettereſſo*, Earl Marſhal's; *Elſick*, Sir Alexander Bennerman's; *Leys*, Sir Thomas Burnet's; *Balmain*, Sir David Ramſey's; *Fettercairn*, Earl of Middleton's; *Glenbervy*, late Sir—— Dowglaſs's; *Benholm*, Mr. Scot's; *Pittarrow*, Sir James Carnagy's; *Fordon*, Arbuthnot's; *Faſque*, Sir Alexander Ramſey's; *Pheſdo*, Falconer's; *Kirkſide*, Straton's, *&c.*

Aberdeenſhire.

Kildrummy, late Earl of Mar's; *Inverugy*, Earl Marſhal's; *Keith-hall*, Earl of Kintore's; *Pitſligo*, Lord Pitſligo's; *Kainburgh*, Col. Buchan's; *Dalgety*, Earl of Errol's; *Aboyn*, Earl of Aboyn's; *Muckwall*, Lord Frazer's; *Pitmedden*, Sir Alexander Seton's; *Knockhall*, Mr. Woodny's; *Drum*, Mr. Irwin's; *Cragievar*, Sir Arthur Forbes's; *Tolquham*, Mr. Forbes's, *Monemuſk*, Sir William Forbes's; *Caſtle-Forbes*, Lord Forbes's; *Crathes*, Sir Thomas Burnet's of *Leyth*; *Frendraught*, late Lord Frendraught's; *Philorths*, Lord Salton's; *Fetterneer* belongs to Count Leſly in Germany; *Fyvie*, late Earl of Dumfermling's; *Tyri*, Mr. Frazer's; *Kelly*, Earl of Aberdeen's; *Udoch*, Mr. Symſon's.

Shire of Bamff *and* Buchan.

Other Seats in this County are, *Cullen* and *Deſkford*, the Earl of Finlater's; *Indruer*, Lord Bamff's; *Craig* of *Boyne*, Ogilvie of Boyne's; *Birkenbogs*, Sir James Abercrombie's; *Park*, Sir John Gordon's; *Durn*, Sir James Dunbar's; *Fotherglen*, Sir Alexander Ogilvie's; *Rothemay*, Mr. Gordon's; *Pitſendriſh*, late Lord Oliphant's; *Kinardie*, Mr. Donaldſon's; *Caſtle-grant*, the Laird of Grant's;

Crombis

Crombie and *Bracco*, Duff of Duff's; now an Iriſh Peer, Title Lord *Braco*; *Glaſshaugh*, Abercromby Lord Semple's; *Balendaliſh* and *Carron*, the Laird of Grant's; *Torſken*, *Glengeraſk*, *Buſkie* and *Achentoul*, Gordon of Gordon's; *Skeith*, Mr. Abercromby's; *Kimminity*, Sutherland of Sutherland's; *Mapen*, Mr. Abernethie's; *Rannes*, Mr. Hay's; *Bognie*, Moriſon's of Moriſon.

Murray *and* Elgin.

The chief Seats in both Shires are, *Gordonſtoun*, Sir Robert Gordon's; *Kilravock*, Mr. Roſe's; *Calder*, Sir —— Campbels's; *Lethin* and *Brody*, Mr. Brodie's; *Muirton*, Sir James Calder's; *Caſtle Forres*, Dumbar's of Weſtfield; *Caſtle-grant*, Sir —— Grant's; *Turnaway*, Earl of Murray's; *Spynie*, late Biſhop of Murray's; *Elgin*, Duke of Gordon's; ——— Lord Duffus's; *Innes*, Sir H. Innes's.

Shire of Inverneſs.

Caſtle-Urquhart, Sir Ludowick Grant's; *Glengary Caſtle*, Macdonald's; *Dunvegan*, Macleod's; *Duntulm*, Sir Donald Macdonald's of Slate; *Dalcroſs*, Mackintoſh's; *Done*, Lord Lovat's; *Ercules*, Chiſholm's of Comeris; *Glenmoriſton*, the Laird of Grant's; *Lochyel*, Sir Ewen Cameron's, *&c.*

Cromarty.

Cromarty-Caſtle; Sir Ken. Mackenzie; *Caſtle-Leod*, Earl of Cromarty; *New Tarbat*, ditto; *Caſtlehaven*, ditto.

Roſs.

Fowlis-Caſtle, Monroe's; *Beaulieu*, Lord Lovat's; *Milton*, Innes; *Balnagowan*, Roſſe's; *Braban-Caſtle*, late Earl of Seaforth's; *Red-caſtle*, Mr. Mackenzie's; *Graig-houſe*, Roſſe of Kilraock's; *Innerbrochy*, Sir William Gordon's; *Pittonarchy*, Mackenzie's of Scatwel, *&c*, *Ylendonen Caſtle*, the King's,

King's. It has a Gariſon, and the Earl of *Seaforth* was Hereditary Conſtable of the Caſtle.

Sutherland *and* Caithneſs.

The chief Families here are the *Gordons*, *Sutherlands*, *Murrays*, *Mackays*, *Grays*, *Clancummins*, *Seil-Thomas's*, *Seil-Johns*, *Seil-Phaleys*. *Caſtle-Sinclair* is the Seat of the Earl of Caithneſs. Earl of Braidalbin has great Eſtates in *Caithneſs*. The *Sinclairs* once poſſeſſed *Orkney* and *Shetland*, and were allied to the Royal Houſe of *Denmark*, as I have obſerved before. The *Keiths* and *Mowats* have Poſſeſſions in *Caithneſs*. *Thurſe-Caſtle* was a Seat that belonged to the Biſhop of *Caithneſs*; *Dumheath* is Sir W. Sinclair's of *May*; *Scelbo*, Lord Duffus's; *Murkle*, Earl of Caithneſs's; *Hemprigs*, Sir W. Dunbar's; *Duren*, Mr. Sinclair's, *&c.*

LET-

LETTER V.

SIR,

I SHALL now preſent you with as brief and accurate an Account as I can give you of the Iſlands of moſt conſiderable Note, lying adjacent, or belonging to this Northern Part of the Iſland of *Great Britain*, beginning, firſt, with

The Weſtern Iſles of Scotland.

THeſe Iſlands lie in the *Deucaledonian* Sea, and was called, by ſome, *Hebrides*. The moſt Southern of them is the *Iſle of* MAN, which for ſeveral Generations has belonged to Families, who have been Homagers to the Crown of *England* for it: Wherefore I ſhall paſs it by with theſe Remarks, That when it became intirely ſubject to the *Engliſh*, it kept a diſtinct Biſhop of its own, whoſe Succeſſors continued the Title of *Epiſcopi Sodorenſes*, as well as added that of *Mannenſes*, as if they had been Biſhops of the *Iſles* alſo, whoſe Cathedral was at *Sodor*; and as many of the Towns therein are called by *Scots* Names, ſo at preſent it belongs to a *Scots* Peer, *James* Duke of *Athol*, who lately ſucceeded to this Iſle, as Heir at Law to his Couſin *James* Earl of *Derby*.

The

The Iſles of BUTE and ARRAN I have already mentioned.

AILSA, *Ailzey* or *Iſleſay*, in the Mouth of the *Clyde*, is a ſteep Rock, reſembling in ſhape a Cock of Hay, inacceſſible in all Places, but only by one Paſs, and not inhabited, except at one time of the Year, when a great Fleet of Veſſels come thither to fiſh for Cod. It abounds with Variety of Sea-fowl, eſpecially *Solan* Geeſe, and has Multitudes of Rabbets. It belongs to the Earl of *Caſſil*, who receives, by the Produce of Hogs, Fowl, Down, and Fiſh, about 100 Marks *Scots* yearly from hence.

Near the Iſle of *Bute* lie two Iſlands, called CUMBRA, the *Greater* and *Leſſer*; the firſt is about a Mile in length, has a Church in it, and a Well, the Waters of which are reckoned, by the Natives, good againſt all Diſeaſes: The other Iſland is leſs, and both belong to *Montgomery* of *Skelmerly*; the larger is fruitful in Corn, and the ſmaller abounds with Deer.

Near the Iſle of *Arran*, is FLADA, a ſmall Iſland, which abounds with Rabbets.

South-weſt from *Bute* lies MERNOCK, about a Mile long, and half a Mile broad, fruitful in Corn.

About a Mile from the Promontory of *Kintyre* lies AVONA, which ſignifies, *a good Harbour*. The *Danes* came hither with their Fleets, when they were Maſters of the Iſles.

The next remarkable Iſland is GIGAIA, four Miles from *Kintyre*, ſix Miles in Length, and a Mile and a half in Breadth. The Inhabitants are Proteſtants. There is a Church in this Iſland, and a Sepulchre for the *Macneils*, the Proprietors of it. *Corkir*, which dyes a Crimſon Colour, and *Croſtil*, which dyes a Philamote, grow upon the Stones here. The Soil is good for Paſture and Arable. They have alſo a Medicinal Well, which they eſteem a Catholicon.

A

A Quarter of a Mile South lies CARY, about a Mile in Compaſs, has good Paſturage, and abounds with Rabbets. It belongs to the Family of *Macaliſter*.

ILA lies three or four Leagues from *Gigaia*, 24 Miles long, in ſome Places eight, and in others ſixteen broad; it abounds with Corn and Cattle, has Store of Deer and Lead Mines, with Lime-ſtone in vaſt Quantities. It has ſeveral Rivers, that abound with Salmon, and other Fiſh of ſeveral Sorts. In the Centre of it lies *Lochfinlagan*, three Miles in Circumference. It abounds with Salmon, Trouts, and Eels, and has an Iſland in it, where *Macdonald*, King of the Iſles, had his Reſidence, and made it the Seat of his Government: The Ruins of whoſe Court are ſtill to be ſeen here. There are ſeveral freſh-water Lakes in this Iſland, with Forts upon them. It has alſo a Medicinal Well, much frequented by the Natives for all Diſeaſes. There are ſeveral Caves here, one of them capable of holding 200 Men. The Country is indifferently fruitful. It lies lower than *Jura*; conſequently is wetter and leſs wholeſome. The Inhabitants are Proteſtants. There are four Churches and a Chapel in this Iſland, the moſt remarkable of which is St. *Columbus*'s Church. It gives the Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of *Argyll*; but *Campbell* of *Calder* is the chief Proprietor, and alſo Steward of the Crown here.

There are many ſmall Iſlands about this, which we cannot mention.

JURA lies a little to the North of *Ila*, is 20 Miles long, and ſix or ſeven broad; it belongs to the Duke of *Argyll*, and makes Part of the Shire of that Name. This is very barren, but reckoned one of the wholſomeſt Places in *Scotland:* Here Women ſeldom die in Child-bed: and one *Macrain* died in the Reign of King *Charles* II. who had been 180 *Chriſtmas's* in one Houſe. It abounds with many Deer, has good Paſturage

Paſturage for other Cattle, has many good Springs, and one againſt Nauſeouſneſs of the Stomach and Stone. Here are two very high Mountains, called *The Paps of* JURA; which are noted Sea-marks for a very great Way. From *March* to *September* the Air is perfectly pure. There are very good Salmon in the Rivers of this Iſland. They have one Church here, called *Killearn*. The Inhabitants, who ſpeak *Iriſh*, and wear the Plaid and Bonnet, are Proteſtants.

Two Miles from *Jura* lies SCARBA, four Miles long, and one broad; noted for its extraordinary Tides, and the Longevity of its Inhabitants; one of whom, a Woman, lived 140 Years.

Near to theſe lie many Iſlands of leſs Note, which I have not room to name. LISMORE, or *Leſſimore*, the Seat of the Biſhop of *Argyll*, who from thence was called *Epiſcopus Liſmorenſis*, is about eight Miles long, and two broad, and lies Eaſtward from *Mull* in the Mouth of *Lock-yol*, which goes up to *Inverlochy* in *Lochaber*.

Two Leagues North from *Ila* lies COLONSA, ſeparated from *Oranſa* only by Tide of Flood. It is four Miles in Length, and a Mile broad, not ſo fruitful as the other. There is one Church beſides two ruinous Chapels in this Iſle; ſome freſh-water Lakes abounding with Trouts; and ſeveral Forts. The Proprietor is the Duke of *Argyll*, and the Inhabitants Proteſtants.

ORANSA is four Miles in Circumference, and fruitful in Corn and Graſs: It has alſo a Church and a Chapel, and had formerly a Monaſtery dedicated to St. *Columbus*. The Proprietor is *Macduffi*.

Farther Weſt lies the ſmall Iſle of DOWHIRTA. The Natives have a Tradition that *Pygmies* once lived here. The Duke of *Argyll* is Proprietor.

North from *Jura* lies the Iſle of MULL, 24 Miles in Length, and near as much in Breadth: It lies

lies in the Shire of *Argyll*. The Air is temperate, cold, and moiſt, but qualified by freſh Breezes from the Mountains. The Natives, when the Seaſon is moiſt, take a large Doſe of *Aquavitæ* for a Corrective, and chew a Piece of Charmel Root when they intend to be merry, to prevent Drunkenneſs. This Iſland in general affords good Paſturage for Cattle of all Sorts. They have a great many Deer, and abound with Wild-fowl, and very fine Hawks. Their Horſes are little, but very ſprightly; their Black Cattle excellent Meat. Their Corn is Barley and Oats. It formerly abounded with Wood, but moſt of it is now cut. The Heaths, beſides Paſturage for Cattle, afford good Fuel for the Natives. The Bay of *Duart*, on the Weſt-ſide, is a good Anchoring-place. Upon this ſtands the Caſtle of *Duart*, the Seat of the Head of the ancient Family of *Maclean*, who were the chief Proprietors of this Iſland; but Sir *John Maclean* having forfeited, it is now poſſeſſed by the Duke of *Argyll*. There are two other Caſtles, and ſeveral Anchoring-places about this Iſland. It has ſeveral Rivers, which afford Salmon, and abound with black Muſcles, which breed Pearl. There are alſo ſome freſh-water Lakes in it, which afford Trout, Eels, *&c.* Several leſſer Iſles lie about it, and in its Bays, ſeveral of which are very fruitful, and ſome are impregnable. The Bay called *Lochleffan* abounds with Herring and Shell-fiſh. The Inhabitants of this Iſle profeſs Proteſtantiſm, and have two Pariſh Churches, beſides ſeveral ruinous Places, formerly uſed for Devotion. In the Sound or Bay of *Mull*, betwixt this Iſle and *Lochaber*, a great Ship called the *Florida*, belonging to the *Spaniſh Armada*, was loſt in the Year 1588. Perſons from ſeveral Places have often dived for her, and found good Account in the Guns, and other valuable Effects they have got out of her. I have already mentioned,

tioned, *Page* 235. the further Attempts of this Nature by Captain *Roe*.

Near this lies the Iſland of ST. COLUMBUS, two Miles in Length, and about a Mile broad: It abounds in all Things produced in this Climate, was noted for antient Monuments, and particularly as being the Reſidence of *St. Columbus*, famous for his Diſcipline and Sanctity. It had two Monaſteries, one for Men, and another for Women, beſides ſeveral Chapels endowed by the Kings of *Scotland*, and of the Iſles: It is called in the *Iriſh* Language *I-colm-kill*; ſome call it *Iona*: It contains now about 30 poor Families. The Biſhops of the Iſles had formerly their Seat here: This Iſland is famous in Hiſtory for being a Seminary of Eccleſiaſticks, and in a manner the Mother Church of all the Dominions of the *Scots* and *Picts*; and tho' the Abbot was only a Preſbyter, yet all the Clergy of the Province, and Biſhops themſelves, were ſubject to him, as is mentioned by *Bede*. The Church dedicated to St. *Mary*, is intirely demoliſhed, and overgrown with Graſs and Weeds; nor is there any regular Place of Worſhip in the whole Iſland. Here the Vicar of *Sorabet*, as Dean of the *Iſles*, uſed three or four times a Year to catechize and preach to the People. The old Monaſtery, or College of Monks, was a Place of great Sanctity and Privileges, of which temporal Privileges the Abbot was Superior, and in many things exempt from the Biſhop, being ſubject only to the Pope, or his Delegates. The Biſhops of the *Iſles* were called *Epiſcopi Sodorenſes*, from *Soder*, which is uſually ſaid to have been a Village in this Iſland: But I very much queſtion it; for ſome Criticks ſay, it ſhould be *Soterenſes*, from the Church dedicated τῷ Σωτῆρι, to our Saviour, which however ſeems too learned an Etymology for the Time of building the Church; or from St. *Ouren*'s Church, which, by Corruption, or an eaſy Tranſition, might ſoon dwindle from *Santourenſis*

tourenſis into *Sodorenſis*. If this Conjecture be true, then *St. Ourens*'s was the *Cathedral*, and the Church in the Abbey, *Conventual* only.

Six Miles Weſt from this Iſland lies TYRE-TY, eight Miles long, and three broad; it is reckoned to be the moſt plentiful of all the Iſlands in Neceſſaries of human Life, abounding with Corn, Cattle, Fiſh, and Fowl. Here is a freſh-water Lake, with an Iſland and an old Caſtle in it, and an Harbour for Long-boats, which are uſed in that Country. It formerly belonged to the Family of *Maclean*, but now to the Duke of *Argyll*. There is one Church to this Iſland, called *Sorabi*, whereof the Dean of the *Iſles* was Miniſter. The People are Proteſtants: they are not very healthy, as the Country lies low.

Near this are two Iſlands, called KERNIBERG, ſo ſtrong by Nature, that a little Art would make them impregnable.

About half a League to the North-eaſt lies the Iſland of COLL, ten Miles long, and two broad, and is very fruitful: It has ſeveral Rivulets, which afford Salmon, and a freſh-water Lake, that has Trouts and Eels. The Proprietor is a Branch of the Family of *Maclean*. The Inhabitants are Proteſtants. They have a Notion here, that *Tyre-ty* breeds more Women than Men, and *Coll* more Men than Women; ſo that they may people each other without the Aſſiſtance of their Neighbours. The Coaſts of this Iſland abound with larger Cod and Ling, than are to be found on the Coaſts of the neighbouring Iſles and Continent.

North from this lies the Iſle of RUM, ſix Miles long, and four broad: It is mountainous and heathy, but the Coaſt is arable and fruitful: It is but thinly inhabited, and the Sea Fowl lay their Eggs in ſuch Quantities, that in the Spring any one may gather what Number he pleaſes. The Rivulets of this Iſland afford Salmon, and there is plenty of Land

and

and Sea Fowl, eſpecially thoſe called *Puffins*: There are alſo abundance of Deer in the Mountains. The Proprietor is *Maclean* of *Coll*, and the Inhabitants are Proteſtants.

Half a Mile from *Rum* lies CANNEY, two Miles long, and one Mile broad, ſurrounded with an high Rock, but plentiful in Corn and Graſs, and the Coaſts abound with Cod and Ling. In the North-end there is a Rock of Loadſtone, as ſome think, becauſe it diſorders the Needle of the Compaſs, when any Ships come near it. It has one Church, and good Anchorage on the North-eaſt. The Proprietor is one of the *Macdonalds*, and the Inhabitants Papiſts.

MUCK lies South-eaſt of *Rum*, is about four Miles in Circumference, fruitful in Corn and Graſs, ſurrounded with Rocks, and noted for good Hawks.

EGG lies not far from *Rum*, is three Miles in Length, and a Mile and a half in Breadth, and the Whole pretty good for Paſturage and Cultivation. On the South-end of it is a Mountain, and on the Top of that a high Rock, of about 150 Paces in Circumference, with a freſh-water Pool in the Middle of it; there is only one Paſs up to it, ſo that it is a natural Fort. On the South-weſt Side of the Iſle is a Cave, capable of containing ſome Hundreds of People, and there are ſeveral Medicinal Wells in this Iſland. The Proprietors are ſome of the *Macdonalds:* the Inhabitants bigotted Papiſts.

North from theſe Iſlands lies SKYE, 42 Miles long, and in ſome Places 20, in others 30 Miles broad. It is ſeparated from the Shire of *Inverneſs*, to which it belongs, by a Firth ſo narrow, that a Man may eaſily call from one Side to the other. It is navigable by the largeſt Ships of War. The Current there is ſo violent, that no Veſſel is able to ſail againſt it, tho' the Wind prove ever ſo fair, ſo that the Tide muſt always be obſerved. The way of Ferrying Cows

Cows in the narrow Ferry, called the *Kyle*, where the Tide is very rapid, is thus: They tie a Withe about the Cow's Lower-jaw, and bind five of them together; after which, a Man in the End of a Boat holds the Withe that ties the foremoſt, and rows over, carrying in the Space of a few Hours, at Low-water, three or four Hundred Cows. The Country is populous, the People handſome, and very healthy. Almoſt all the Inhabitants of *Skye* are Proteſtants. None of them poſſeſs any Land. It is very high Ground, as well on the Coaſt as up in the Country, where there are ſeven lofty Mountains, which lie near one another, almoſt in the Centre of the Iſland. It has a great deal of arable Land, which yeilds a good Increaſe; ſo that they ſupply the neighbouring Continent with Barley and Oats. It has many excellent Bays and Harbours for the Conveniency of Fiſhing, and other Trade, and about 30 Rivers, which afford Salmon.

ST. COLUMBUS's Lake has an Iſland and a Chapel in it. Moſt of the Bays abound with Herrings all the Summer; the Natives dry, and preſerve them without Salt for eight Months, without any other Art than taking out their Guts, tying a Ruſh about their Necks, and hanging them up by Pairs upon a Rope of Heath acroſs the Houſe. Cod, Ling, Mackrel, Haddock, Whiting, Turbet, *&c.* abound on this Coaſt, as do Oyſters, and all other Sorts of Shell-fiſh. There are many large Caves in this Iſland, from the Roof of ſome of which there drops a Water, which petrifies into a white limy Subſtance; one of them in *Slate*, called the *Golden Cave*, is ſaid to be ſeven Miles long. There are abundance of old Forts on the Coaſt, which ſeem to have been erected by the *Danes*; they ſtand on riſing Grounds, and ſo near one another, that by a Beacon fired on any one of them, the Notice of any approaching Danger by Invaſion was immediately

diately ſpread thro' the whole Iſland. There are alſo ſeveral little Houſes of Stone built under Ground, for hiding People and their Goods in time of War; and others above Ground capable only of holding one Perſon, which ſeem to have been deſigned for Contemplation. There are ſeveral of the *Druids* Houſes yet in the Iſle of *Skye*, and in ſome other Iſles. The Vulgar in the Iſlands ſtill ſhew a great Reſpect for theſe Houſes, and never come to the ancient ſacrificing Carns, but they walk three times round them from Eaſt to Weſt, according to the Courſe of the Sun. The Cattle here are Horſes, Cows, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs; the Cows frequently feed on the Sea-weed, and obſerve the Tide of Ebb for that End, as exactly as any Man can do. This Iſland abounds with Land and Water-fowl of many Sorts, and among others they have Hawks and Eagles. It belongs to Sir *Alexander Macdonald*, ſome of whoſe Anceſtors were called Kings of the *Iſles*; the middle Parts belong to *Mackinnon* of that Ilk, and the North-weſt Parts belong to *Macleod*; all three Chiefs of their ſeveral clans.

SOTA-BRITIL lies a quarter of a Mile South of *Skye*, is five Miles in Circumference, full of Bogs, and fitter for Paſturage than Cultivation. On the Weſt-ſide it is covered with Wood. The Coaſts of this Iſland abound with Cod and Ling.

On the North-ſide of *Skye* lies SCALPA, five Miles in Circumference: It has Wood in ſeveral Parts of it, and is fruitful in Corn and Graſs.

A little farther North lies RAARSA, ſeven Miles long, and three broad; it has much Wood, and is fitter for Paſture than Cultivation. On the Eaſt-ſide of it is a Spring, which runs down from a Rock, and petrifies into fine white Lime, of which it yields great Quantities. Here is alſo a Quarry of good Stone. On the Weſt-ſide are abundance of Caves, where People lodge who go thither in the Summer

Summer upon the Account of Fiſhing, or Grazing of Cattle. There are ſeveral Forts in this Iſland, ſome of which are naturally very ſtrong. The Proprietor is a Cadet of the Family of *Macleod*, and is as much reſpected by the Inhabitants, as if he were a Prince.

A Mile farther North lies RONA, three Miles in Length: 'Tis fruitful in Paſturage, and the Rocks about it are of Hectick Stone.

ALSVIG lies on the North-eaſt Corner of *Skye*, is two Miles in Circumference, fruitful in Corn and Graſs, and noted for the vaſt Shoals of Herrings about it, which ſometimes entangle the Fiſhing-boats.

FLADDA, two Leagues diſtant, is but two Miles in Compaſs, but much noted for its Fiſhing of all Sorts, and for big Whales, which purſue the Fiſh on the Coaſt of it. The Sea Fowl called *Coulternebs*, are very numerous here, and a great Flock of Plovers come hither from *Skye*, in the Beginning of *September*, and return again in *April*. There are ſeveral Rocks about this Iſland, particularly one, called *The round Table*, about half a Mile in Circumference, with a freſh-water Spring, which makes an impregnable Fort, there being only one Way to climb up to it, by one Man at a time. The Natives of *Skye*, and the neighbouring Iſlands have a peculiar way of curing the Diſtempers which are incident to them, by Simples of their own Product, wherein they are ſucceſsful to a Miracle: They have alſo ſeveral Medicinal Wells; but I have not room to inſiſt upon theſe things.

Eighty Miles South-weſt from *Skye* lie nine Iſlands, the chief of which is VATERSA, which beſide many other Conveniences, has a large Harbour, capable of the greateſt Ships, where at ſtated times great Numbers of Fiſhermen meet from the neighbouring Countries.

Two

Two Miles from *Vaterſa* lies BARRA, ſeven Miles long, and three broad, called ſo from St. *Bar*, the tutelar Saint: It is fruitful in Corn, and noted for its Cod-fiſhing. The Sea enters this Iſland at a ſmall Chanel, and afterwards inlarges itſelf into a round Bay, in which is an Iſland, with a very ſtrong Caſtle. It has a good Harbour on the North-eaſt Side, where is Plenty of Fiſh; and the Rivulets on the Eaſt-ſide abound with Salmon.

About a Quarter of a Mile South from *Barra* lies KISMUL, the Seat of *Macneil* of *Barra*, which is encompaſſed with a Stone Wall two Stories high; within which there is a Tower, a Hall, a Magazine, and other Houſes. They have a Church in this Iſland, and a Chapel, where the *Macneils* are buried. The Natives are Papiſts, and generally very ignorant and ſuperſtitious.

BERNERA, formerly a Sanctuary in Popiſh Times, has a noble Wood of Yew. In this Iſle, which is five Miles in Circumference, and lies about two Leagues to the South of the Biſhop's Iſles, were, as Mr. *Toland* relates, two Ravens, which beat off all Birds of Prey; and when their Young are able to fly abroad, they expel them alſo out of the Iſlands; but not without many Blows, and a great Noiſe. In this Iſland, moreover, there is a freſh-water Lake, called *Lochbruiſt*, where many Land and Sea-fowl build. There were, according to the ſame Author, a couple of Ravens like the former in a ſmall Iſle near *North-Viſt*; as alſo upon the Iſle of *Troda* near *Skye*.

Here are ſeveral other leſs Iſlands belonging to *Macneil*, ſome of them fruitful enough in Corn and Graſs, others left for Paſturage, and ſome of them remarkable for fiſhing of Ling and Cod. The Inhabitants are very healthful and hoſpitable: they have abundance of Sea-fowl, and when they kill any of them for Uſe, they ſalt them with the Aſhes

Aſhes of burnt Sea-ware, which preſerves them from Putrefaction. *Macneil* holds his Lands of Sir *Alexander Macdonald* of *Slate*, to whom he pays 40 *l. Scots, per Annum*, and a Hawk, if required, and is obliged to furniſh him with a certain Number of Men on extraordinary Occaſions.

Betwixt *Barra* and *Viſt* lie fourteen ſmall Iſlands, not very conſiderable.

A little North of *Barra* lies SOUTH-VIST, 21 Miles long, in ſome Places three, and in others four Miles broad. The Eaſt-ſide is mountainous, but the Weſt plain and arable. The Iſland abounds with freſh-water Lakes, which have plenty of Fowl and Fiſh, particularly Trouts and Eels. In ſeveral of them are Iſlands with Forts. There is one Lake three Miles long, into which the Sea has made its way, tho' the People did all they could to hinder it. The Inhabitants are healthy. One Man lately lived 130 Years, and retained his Underſtanding. The *Iriſh* Tongue is here ſpoken in great Perfection. The *Macdonalds*, deſcended from the antient Kings of theſe Iſlands, are Proprietors, and with the Inhabitants profeſs the Popiſh Religion. The Soil is generally ſandy, but yields a good Produce of Barley, Oats and Rye. Ambergris is ſometimes found upon the Coaſt.

Betwixt this Iſland and *North-viſt*, two Miles North, lies BENBECULA: The Ground is all plain and ſandy betwixt them, except two little Chanels about Knee-deep at Tide of Ebb; but the Whole is navigable by Boats at a Tide of Flood, and there lie ſeveral ſmall Iſlands on the Eaſt of theſe Chanels. *Benbecula* is three Miles long, and three broad; it has a Bay on the Eaſt-ſide for ſmall Veſſels, where Herrings are ſometimes taken. The Eaſt Part of this Iſland is arable; it has ſeveral freſh-water Lakes well ſtored with Fiſh and Fowl, and ſome ſmall Forts upon the Iſlands in thoſe Lakes. The Natives are Papiſts, and the Proprietor is one of the *Macdonalds*.

A little North of this Iſland lies *North-viſt*, belonging to Sir *Alexander Macdonald*, nine Miles long, and about thirty in Circumference. It is fitter for Paſturage than Cultivation on the Eaſt-part, where it is mountainous; but the Weſt-ſide is plain and arable, and where it is not ploughed, is covered with Clover, Daiſy, and Variety of other Plants, very pleaſant to the Sight, and of a very fragrant Smell; and affords good Paſturage. The Grain here is Barley, Oats, and Rye, which yields from ten to thirty-fold; and there is no doubt but Wheat would grow here very well. This Iſland has ſeveral Bays on the Eaſt-ſide, where Ships may ride; the chief of which are *Loch-eport*, *Loch-rona*, and *Loch-maddes*; the latter is capable of Hundreds of Veſſels of the greateſt Size: 400 Veſſels have been loaden with Herrings there in a Seaſon. Cod, Ling, and all Sorts of Fiſh, that frequent the Weſtern Seas, are to be found here. There is a ſmall Iſland in this Bay, upon which a Magazine was erected for carrying on a Fiſhery in the Reign of King *Charles* I. There is ſuch a Number of freſh-water Lakes in this Iſland, as can hardly be believed; they are generally well ſtored with Trouts and Eels, and, which is more ſtrange, with Cod, Ling, and other Sea-fiſh, brought in to them by the Spring-tides. Theſe Lakes have many ſmall Iſlands, which abound with Variety of Land and Sea Fowl; and ſome of them have Iſlands with Forts: It has alſo ſeveral Rivers, which afford Salmon, and ſome of them ſpeckled, with large Scales. The Inhabitants are Proteſtants.

There are ſeveral other leſſer Iſlands, which lie on both Sides of *North-viſt*, the moſt remarkable of which is EOUSMIL, on the Weſt, a Rock about a Quarter of a Mile in Circumference, noted for its Seal-fiſhing about the End of *October*, where three hundred and twenty have been taken at once.

Three

Three Leagues and a half farther West lie nine or ten more Rocks, which abound with Sea-fowl, and great Numbers of Seals.

A little farther North lies BORERA, four Miles round; it has a fresh-water Lake well stored with large Eels. This Island affords the largest and best Sort of Dulse. It is possessed by the Family of *Maclean*.

Half a League East from this lies LINGAY, which furnishes the neighbouring Islands with Peat for Fewel. It has abundance of Black Cattle, that make excellent Meat; the Natives salt it in the Hides, which, they say, preserves it, and makes it taste better than when salted in Casks. This Island abounds also with Deer, Sea and Land Fowl of all Sorts; among the rest, with Hawks, Eagles, and Swans. The Inhabitants of *South* and *North Vist*, are generally well proportioned and healthy, and many of them live to a great Age; they are very hospitable and kind to Strangers.

The Isle of LEWES derives its Name from the *Irish* Word *Leog*, signifying *a Lake*, with which this Island abounds; it is by the Islanders commonly called the *Long Island:* it is near 100 Miles from North to South, and from 13 to 14 in Breadth; it is reckoned Part of the Shire of *Ross*; but the Isle of *Lewes*, properly so called, is but 36 Miles in Length, and 10 or 12 broad, belonging to the Earl of *Seaforth*. It reaches from the North of *Bowling-head* to the South of *Hassiness*. The Southern Part is named *Harries*. The Air is temperately cold and moist, and the Natives use commonly a Dose of *Usquebaugh* for a Corrective. The Island is healthful, especially in the Middle, from South and North; it is arable on the West-side for about 16 Miles on the Coast, and is likewise plain and arable in several Places in the East: It is fruitful in Corn, and yields a good Increase; their common Grain is Barley, Oats, and Rye; and they have also Flax and Hemp. There are several convenient Bays and Harbours here,

particularly *Lochſtornvay*, on the Eaſt-ſide, in the Middle of the Iſland; the *Birkin Iſland*, ſeven Miles Southward; *Lochcolmkil*, three Miles farther South; *Lochſefort* and *Lochcarlvay*, 24 Miles South-weſt. This Bay is remarkable for great Numbers of Cod, Ling, and Whales, which frequent it; and all the Bays and Coaſts abound with Cod, Ling, Herring, and all other Sorts of Fiſh taken in the Weſtern Seas, beſides plenty of Shell-fiſh of all Sorts, in ſuch vaſt Numbers, that the Inhabitants are not able to conſume them. Coral and Pearl-ſhells are alſo found in the Bays and Coaſts. There are ſeveral extraordinary Springs and Fountains in this Iſland, and abundance of Caves on the Coaſts, which Otters, Seals, and Fowl frequent in great Numbers. That Obeliſk (if I may call it ſo) in the Pariſh of *Barvas* in the Iſland of *Lewes*, called *The Thruſhel-ſtone*, is very remarkable; being not only above twenty Feet high, but likewiſe almoſt as much in Breadth, which no other comes near. The *Dun*, or Fortification built on an Eminence in *St. Kilda*, which is an old Fort, is about 18 Leagues diſtant from *North Viſt*, and 20 from the Middle of *Lewes*, or *Harries*, to be ſeen only in a very fair Day, like a blueiſh Miſt; but a large Fire there would be viſible at Night, as the aſcending Smoke by Day. In this ſame Iſle (where are many ſuch *Duns*) North of the Village of *Brago*, is a round Fort compoſed of huge Stones, three Stories high; that is, it has three hollow Paſſages one over another, within a prodigious thick Wall quite round the Fort, with many Windows and Stairs.

Here alſo, at the Village of *Claſſerniſs*, is a Druidical Temple extremely remarkable. The Circle conſiſts of 12 Obeliſks, about ſeven Feet high each, and diſtant from each other ſix Feet. In the Centre ſtands a Stone 13 Feet high, in the perfect Shape of the Rudder of a Ship. Directly South

South from the Circle, ſtand four Obeliſks running out in a Line, another ſuch Line due Eaſt, and a third to the Weſt; the Number and Diſtances of the Stones being in theſe Wings the ſame: So that this Temple, the moſt intire that can be, is at the ſame time both round and winged. But to the North, reach (by the way of Avenue) two ſtrait Ranges of Obeliſks, of the ſame Bigneſs and Diſtances with thoſe of the Circle; yet the Ranges themſelves are eight Feet diſtant, each conſiſting of 19 Stones, the 39th being in the Entrance of the Avenue. This Temple ſtands aſtronomically, denoting the 12 Signs of the Zodiack, and the four principal Winds, ſubdivided each into four others; by which, and the 19 Stones, on each Side of the Avenue, repreſenting the Cycle of 19 Years, it appears to have been dedicated principally to the Sun, but ſubordinately to the Seaſons, and the Elements; particularly to the Sea, and the Winds, as is manifeſt by the Rudder in the Middle.

This Iſland abounds with Cows, Horſes, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs; the Black Cattle are ſmall, but very prolifick, and make excellent Meat; the Horſes are likewiſe ſmaller than on the Continent, but as ſerviceable for all domeſtick Uſes, and live very hard, having little to feed upon in the Spring but Sea-ware. The Inhabitants are well proportioned, and in general healthful and ſtrong, and of a ſanguine Complexion; they are very quick of Apprehenſion, and Lovers of Poeſy and Muſick: They are dextrous at Swimming, Volting, and Archery, and make ſtout, able Seamen.

In a little Iſland near the greater one of *Lewes*, were a couple of Eagles, which would never ſuffer any other of their Kind to continue in the Place; driving away their own young ones, as ſoon as they were able to fly. The Natives ſaid, That thoſe Eagles were ſo careful of their Habitation, that they

never killed any Sheep or Lamb in the Iſland, tho' the Bones of Lambs, Fawns, and Wild-fowl, were frequently found in and about their Neſts; ſo that they made their Purchaſe in the oppoſite Iſlands, the neareſt of which is a League diſtant.

There are many other leſſer Iſlands, which lie round this; the chief of which are, GARVE, in the Mouth of *Lochcarlvay*, a high Rock, half a Mile in Compaſs, affording good Paſturage, and naturally a ſtrong Fort: The two BERNERAS, one two Miles, and the other four Miles long, and four Miles broad; both fruitful in Corn and Graſs.

Near *Carlvay Bay* lie four ſmall Iſlands, which belong to the Inhabitants of *Lewes*, who go thither every Summer, and bring from thence great Store of Fowls, Eggs, Down, Feathers, and Quills; one of them is called the ISLAND OF PYGMIES, becauſe many little Bones, reſembling thoſe of Men, are digged out of the Ground there.

Twenty Leagues from the Point of *Neſſe* in *Lewes* lies *Rona*, a Mile long, and half a Mile broad: It has a Hill on the Weſt-part, which makes it viſible from *Lewes* in the Summer-time. It was inhabited by about five Families, who had the Iſland and the Fiſhery about it divided among them, and were very exact and nice in their Properties, and when their Number increaſed, the Supernumeraries were ſent to their Landlord in *Lewes*, who once a Year ſends the Miniſter of his Pariſh, and a Servant, to viſit them, and bring his Rents, which are paid in Barley-meal ſewed up in Skins, Sea Fowl, and ſome Fiſh, *&c.* They have a Chapel dedicated to St. *Ronan*, in which they repeat the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments every *Lord's-day*. *Buchanan* ſays, That the Inhabitants were, in his Opinion, the only People in the World, who never wanted any Thing, and were ſatisfied with their Condition, having Plenty of all that they deſired; being equally

igno-

ignorant of Luxury and Avarice, and poſſeſſing, thro' their Freedom from Vices, that Innocence and Tranquillity of Mind, which others can ſcarcely attain unto by great Labour, and with the Help of the beſt Inſtructions. Mr. *Martin* affirms, in his *Deſcription of the Weſtern Iſlands*, That antient Race of poor People was all deſtroyed about 40 Years ago, in the following Manner: Firſt, A Swarm of Rats, none knows how, came into the Iſland, and eat up all their Corn. In the next Place, ſome Seamen landed, and robbed them of what Proviſions they had left. By this means they all died before the uſual Time of the Arrival of the Boat from *Lewes*; upon which another Colony was ſent thither.

Four Leagues Eaſt from *Rona* lies SOULISKER, a Rock, a Quarter of a Mile in Circumference, which abounds with vaſt Numbers of Sea Fowl, particularly *Solan* Geeſe. On this Rock there builds one Fowl not found elſewhere, called *Colk*; it is leſs than a Gooſe, and all covered with Down, but of different Colours, which it caſts when it hatches; it has a Tuft on its Head reſembling that of a Peacock, and a Train longer than that of a Houſe-cock. There were formerly 24 Churches in *Lewes* and *Harries*, and the Iſlands belonging to them: but, alas! to our Shame may it be ſaid, as Papiſts were proſecuted or diſcouraged, Profaneneſs gained Ground of Superſtition, and one ſort of Ignorance ſucceeded another; for few or no Miniſters being ſent with ſuitable Proviſion and Encouragement, Places of religious Worſhip became ruinous, and the Service of God, and the Edification of the People, very much neglected; ſo that ſeveral Pariſhes in the *Highlands* and *Iſles*, at preſent, are 20, 30, or near forty Miles long, and very often without any Miniſter at all.

That Part which is called HARRIES, produces the ſame Sorts of Corn, but with a greater Increaſe than *Lewes*. The Weſt-ſide is for the moſt part arable

on the Coaſt. It has a noble Harbour called *Scalpa*, a Mile and a half long, and a Mile broad; and there are two other Harbours within three Leagues of it, which abound with Oyſters, and other Shell-fiſh. They have excellent Springs here, ſome of which are Medicinal; one particularly near *Marvag* is excellent for reſtoring a loſt Appetite, and one near *Borve*, good againſt the Colick and Gravel. There are ſeveral Caves on the Mountains, and on each Side of the Coaſt, and in the Middle a high Rock, capable of holding 50 Men; has two Wells, and but a narrow Paſs to it by climbing up the Rock; ſo that in Time of War it is an impregnable Fort. There are likewiſe ſeveral antient Forts in this Iſland. The Hills and Mountains abound with Deer, which none are allowed to hunt without Leave from *Macleod*, the Proprietor. *Metricks*, a four-footed Creature, about the Size of a large Cat, are pretty numerous here; their Skins are very fine, of a brown Colour, and make good Fur; and 'tis ſaid, the Dung of this Animal yields a Scent like Muſk. There are abundance of Otters and Seals here, great Plenty of Land and Sea Fowl, among others, Eagles, and very good Hawks. The Inhabitants both of *Lewes* and *Harries* are Proteſtants.

There are other Iſlands of ſmall Extent belonging to the *Harries*, the chief of which is BERNERA, two Leagues to the South; it is five Miles in Circumference, very fruitful in Barley and Rye, and yields ſometimes from 20 to 30 Fold. There are two Chapels in this Iſland.

Half a League from thence to the Weſtward lies PABBAY, three Miles in Circumference, and fruitful in Corn and Graſs: It has alſo two Chapels.

Half a League to the North lies SELLAY, a Mile in Circumference; it yields extraordinary Paſture for Sheep, which it fattens very ſoon, and thoſe bred there have very large Horns.

TARANSAY,

TARANSAY, a League farther North, is three Miles round, fruitful in Corn and Graſs, and yields much yellow Talc.

There are ſeveral other Iſlands in the Neighbourhood, of two or three Miles in Circumference each, all tolerably fruitful in Corn and Paſturage; particularly HERMATRA, where a Magazine for the Fiſhery was erected in the Reign of King *Charles* I.

Eighteen Leagues Weſt from *North-viſt*, and 20 from *Harries*, lies the Iſland called ST. KILDA, or HIRTA; as *This Hirta* is the moſt North-weſt, ſo *Dow Hirta* is the moſt South-weſt of the *Scots* Iſlands. The firſt, properly called *St. Kilda*, is two Miles long and one broad, faced round with a ſteep Rock, except at the Bay on the South-eaſt, where Veſſels enter. The Land riſes high in the Middle, and there are ſeveral Fountains of good Water on each Side of the Iſland. Their Grain is Oats and Barley, the latter accounted the largeſt in the *Weſtern Iſles*. The Inhabitants are about two hundred in Number, very well proportioned and comely. They are Proteſtants, and very zealous, according to their Knowledge, which is but ſmall for want of Inſtruction. They are very regular and juſt in their Converſation, and Strangers to Luxury and Exceſs, being ignorant of the Uſe of Money. They have a Chapel, where they aſſemble on the *Lord's-day*, to hear the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments; and neither work themſelves, nor will allow any Stranger to work, on that Day. It belongs to the Laird of *Macleod*, the Chief of that antient Clan, who commonly makes ſome Cadet of his Family Steward of this Iſland, to receive his Rents, which are paid in Fiſh, Fowl, Feathers, Wool, Butter, Cheeſe, Cattle, and Corn; and the Steward's Deputy is, in his Abſence, the chief Man of the Iſland; and generally, except when a Miniſter is ſent thither from *Harries*, baptizes and

marries. They have an Altar and Crucifix in their Chapel, which have continued there ſince the Time of Popery; and tho' they pay no Worſhip to the Crucifix, yet they ſwear deciſive Oaths, by laying their Hands upon it, and take the Marriage-oath in the ſame Manner. Not long ago an illiterate Fellow, one of the Natives, impoſed upon their Ignorance, by pretending that St. *John the Baptiſt*, and the Virgin *Mary*, had appeared to him, and taught him Sermons, Prayers, and Hymns; the latter, he alledged, were effectual to ſecure Women againſt Miſcarriage; and his Price for teaching them was a Sheep. He told them of a little Hill, where St. *John* and the Virgin appeared to him; and made them believe, that if any of their Black Cattle or Sheep came near to taſte the Graſs of that Hill, they muſt immediately be killed and eaten; and it was neceſſary, that he himſelf ſhould always partake of the Treat. He was diſcovered at laſt by his lewd Attempts upon ſeveral Women; and being, by *Macleod*'s Order, tranſported from thence to *Harries*, he made publick Confeſſion of his Impoſture in ſeveral Churches, and ſeemed to be very penitent, but was not allowed to return any more. Their Houſes are low, built of Stone, and a Cement of dry Earth, and covered with Turf, thatched over with Straw. They make their Beds in the Walls of their Houſes, and lie commonly on Straw, tho' they have great Plenty of Feathers and Down. They live all together in a little Village, on the Eaſt-ſide of the Iſland, in good Harmony; are very exact and nice in their ſeveral Properties, and allow no Encroachment upon one another, nor will they admit of it from their Landlord, or his Steward, but pay exactly what they agree on. The Iſland is naturally ſtrong, and, with a little Art, might be made impregnable. There is an old Fort at the South-end of the Bay.

In

In the Iſland of *St. Kilda* is the Houſe of a Druideſs, built all of Stone, without Lime, or Mortar, or Earth to cement it; it is alſo arched, and of a conick Figure, but open at the Top, and a Fire-place in the Middle of the Floor. It cannot contain above nine Perſons, to ſit eaſy by each other. From the Side of the Wall go off three low Vaults, ſeparated from each other by Pillars, and capable of containing five Perſons apiece.

Juſt ſuch another Houſe in all reſpects, but much larger, and grown over with a green Sod on the Outſide, is in *Borera*, an Iſle adjacent to *St. Kilda*, which was the Habitation of a Druid.

At the North-end of *St. Kilda*, were a couple of Eagles, who drove away all others of the ſame Kind, even their own Progeny; and brought their Prey from other Parts, without plundering the Place of their own Reſidence.

They have two other Iſlands which belong to them, one called SOA, about half a Mile from the Weſt-ſide of *St. Kilda*, a Mile in Circumference, and very high and ſteep all round.

The other is called BORERA, lies about two Leagues North of *St. Kilda*, is about a Mile in Circumference, and moſt of it ſurrounded with a high Rock. All three afford good Paſturage, and abound with prodigious Numbers of Sea Fowl from *March* till *September*. They have *Solan* Geeſe in ſuch Numbers, that they keep about 20,000 annually in little Stone-houſes, built on purpoſe for them, and for preſerving their other Fowl, Eggs, *&c.* The latter they preſerve ſome Months in the Aſhes of Peat, and they preſerve their Fowl without Salt: They eat the *Solan* Geeſe Eggs raw, and ſay they are good Pectorals. They have another Bird here, called *Fulmar*, about the Size of a Moor-hen; it picks its Food out of live Whales, and other Fiſhes. When any one approaches them, they ſpout out pure

pure Oil from their Bills, which the Natives have a way to catch, when they ſurpriſe the Fowl; and make uſe of it for their Lamps, and likewiſe as a Remedy againſt Rheumatick Pains, Aches, and other Diſtempers. It ſerves them alſo for Vomits and Purges, for Swellings or Strains, and diſcuſſing of Tumours; in all which Caſes, they ſay, it is very ſucceſsful. Both Sexes have a Genius for Poeſy, are very hoſpitable to Strangers, and charitable to their own Power, for whoſe Maintenance they all contribute in Proportion. They have but one Boat belonging to the Iſland, in which every Man has a Share proportionable to the Rent he pays. The Men are generally ſtrong, are ſtout Rowers, and will tug a long Time at the Oar without Intermiſſion. They uſe no Compaſs, but take their Meaſure from the Sun, Moon, and Stars, and chiefly from the Courſes of the Flocks of the Sea Fowl, becauſe they know very well to what Rocks or Iſlands they reſort. They are excellent at climbing Rocks, being accuſtomed to it from their Infancy, in order to catch the Fowl which build on them. They have two Ropes, which belong to them in common for climbing the Rocks; they are 24 Fathoms in Length each, and covered with Cows Hides ſalted, to prevent their being cut by the Rocks. The Men climb by turns, and bring home ſome Thouſands of Eggs and Fowls at a Time. They alſo make Gins of Horſe-hair, for catching the Fowl; yet ſometimes they loſe their Lives by climbing. The richeſt Man in the Iſle has not above eight Cows, eighty Sheep, and two or three Horſes. They have no Money, but barter with one another for what they want.

Mr. *Martin*, to whom I am obliged for moſt of theſe Particulars relating to the Iſlands, (for it cannot be ſuppoſed I could think of entring every one of them in Perſon) gives an Account of that called the SECOND SIGHT, which, he ſays, is a Repreſentation,

tion, by way of Viſion, of ſomething to come, and makes ſuch a ſtrong Impreſſion upon the Seers, that they cannot ſee or think of any thing elſe while the Viſion laſts; and they appear chearful, or otherwiſe, according to the Nature of the Object repreſented; they uſe no previous Means to attain it, and to moſt of them 'tis very troubleſome. The Inſtances of the Truth of this *Second Sight*, as 'tis called, are ſo many, and ſo frequent, that it can ſcarcely be diſputed. 'Tis certainly a ſtrange Illuſion; but I ſhall not venture to give my Opinion about it; only obſerving, with others, that this Faculty decays in Proportion as Chriſtianity increaſes among them, and as they improve in Knowledge. Some of the People, to whom theſe Viſions have been frequent, have learned by Experience, as we were told, to determine the Time when the Things repreſented ſhall come to paſs. The Reverend Mr. *John Frazer*, the late Dean of the *Iſles*, has writ a ſmall Treatiſe upon this Subject, called Διυλεροσκοπία.

We ſhall conclude our Deſcription of theſe Iſlands with an Extract from Mr. *Toland*'s Specimen of his *Hiſtory of the Druids*; where he treats in general of the Properties of all theſe Iſles, whither, it ſeems, he had intended to have travelled, in order to perfect his Hiſtory, and reſcue many valuable Pieces of Antiquity from utter Oblivion.

'Tis certain, ſays that Gentleman, no Country abounds more with the Neceſſaries of Life, and at leſs Labour or Charge, than the *Hebrides*. In the firſt Place, there is known to be, in thoſe Iſlands, a prodigious Plenty of Fleſh and Fiſh. Their Cattle of all Sorts (as Cows, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs) are exceeding numerous and prolifick; ſmall indeed of Size, as are likewiſe their Horſes, but of a ſweet and delicious Taſte. So are their Deer, which freely range in Herds on the Mountains. No Place can compare

compare with this for tame and wild Fowl, there being of the latter no-where in the World a greater Diverſity, many Sorts of them extremely beautiful, and rare, or utterly unknown, elſewhere. The like may be ſaid of their various amphibious Animals. Numberleſs are their Fountains and Springs, Rivulets, Rivers and Lakes, very wholeſome in their Waters, and every-where ſuperabounding with Fiſh, eſpecially the moſt delicate, as Trout and Salmon: nor is it by Herrings alone that all *Europe* knows no Seas to be better ſtored, nor with more Kinds, from the Shrimp to the Whale; as no Harbours or Bays are ſuperior, whether regard be had to Number or Commodiouſneſs. Add to this their Variety of excellent Roots and Plants, particularly thoſe of marine Growth, every one of them ſerving for Food or Phyſick. Their Paſtures are ſo kindly, that they might live on Milk alone, with that inconceivable Quantity of Eggs they yearly gather off the deſert Rocks and Iſlets. Bread is plentiful enough. The Ground is generally allowed to be much richer, than on the *Scotiſh* Continent, ſome Parts whereof are not ſeldom ſupply'd hence with Corn.

Lewes is very fruitful; and tho' Barley, Oats, and Rye, be the only Grain ſown there at preſent, yet the Ground both in that, and moſt of the other Iſlands, is fit to bear Wheat, and conſequently Legumes of all ſorts. 'Tis truly amazing they have any Crop at all, conſidering how unſkilful they are in Agriculture, how deſtitute of the propereſt Inſtruments to till the Ground, and that they ſcarce uſe any other Manure but Sea-wreck or Tangles. From the Ignorance of the Inhabitants in theſe reſpects, as alſo in planting, incloſing and draining, many fruitful Spots lie uncultivated; but they are abundantly ſupply'd with choice Eatables, and the moſt nouriſhing Shell-fiſh.

In

In *Bernera*, near the *Biſhops Iſles*, the Produce of Barley is many times from 20 to 30 fold. In *Harries* and *South-viſt* one Barley-grain ſometimes produces from 7 to 14 Ears, as in *North-viſt* from 10 to 30 fold in a plentiful Year. At *Corchattan* in *Skye* the Increaſe amounted once to 35. If the Ground be laid down for ſome time, it gives a good Crop without Dunging, ſome Fields not having been dung'd in 40 Years. A ſmall Tract of Ground, at *Skerry-breck*, in the ſaid Iſle of *Skye*, hath yielded 100 fold. With regard to their Paſtures, nothing is more common than for an Ewe to have two Lambs at a time. Beſides the ordinary Rent a Tenant paid, it was a Cuſtom in the Iſlands, if any of his Cows or Sheep brought two young ones at a time, one of them was to go to the Landlord; who, on his part, was obliged, if any of his Tenants Wives bore Twins, to take one of them into his own Family. Even the wild Goats on the Mountains (for ſuch there are in *Harries*) are obſerved to bring forth their Young twice a Year. From hence 'tis evident, that thoſe Iſlands are capable of great Improvement, as they abound likewiſe in many Curioſities, eſpecially in Subjects of Philoſophical Obſervation. Nor is it leſs plain by the many antient Monuments remaining among them, and the Marks of the Plough reaching to the very Tops of the Mountains, (which the artleſs Inhabitants think incapable of Culture) that in remote Ages they were in a far more flouriſhing Condition than at preſent. The Ruins of ſpacious Houſes, and the numerous Obeliſks, old Forts, Temples, Altars, *&c.* undeniably prove this; beſides that the Country was formerly full of Woods, as appears by the great Oak and Firr-trees daily dug out of the Ground, and by many other Tokens, there being ſeveral Woods and Coppices ſtill remaining in *Skye*, *Mull*, and other Places. The Inhabitants are not to be mended in the Proportion

portion of their Perſons; no prepoſterous Bandages diſtorting them in the Cradle, nor hindering Nature from duly forming their Limbs; which is the Reaſon, that bodily Imperfections of any ſort are very rare among them. Neither does any over-officiouſly preventive Phyſick, in their Infancy, ſpoil their original Conſtitution; whence they have ſo ſtrong a Habit of Body, that one of them requires treble the Doſe, as will purge any Man in the South of *Scotland*. But what contributes above all things to their Health and Longevity, is conſtant Temperance and Exerciſe. Their Food is commonly freſh, and their Meals two a Day, Water being the ordinary Drink of the Vulgar. They cure all Diſorders of the Body by Simples of their own Growth, and by proper Diet or Labour. Hence they are ſtout and active, dextrous in all their Exerciſes; as they are withal remarkably ſagacious, cholerick, but eaſily appeaſed, ſociable, good-natured, ever-chearful, and having a ſtrong Inclination to Muſick. They are hoſpitable beyond Expreſſion, entertaining all Strangers, of what Condition ſoever, *gratis*; the Uſe of Money being ſtill in ſome of thoſe Iſlands unknown, and, till a few Ages paſt, in all of them. They have no Lawyers or Attorneys. The Men and Women plead their own Cauſes; and a very ſpeedy Deciſion is made by the Proprietor, who is perpetual Preſident in their Courts, or by his Bailiff, as his Subſtitute.

The preſent (ſays Mr. *Toland*) is the 35th Lord of *Barra* by uninterrupted lineal Deſcent, a thing whereof no Prince in the World can boaſt; and he is regarded as no mean Potentate by his Subjects, who know none greater than he. When the Wife of any of them dies, he has immediate recourſe to his Lord, repreſenting firſt his own Loſs in the Want of a Female Companion; and next, that of *Macneil*, his Lord, himſelf, if he ſhould not go on to beget Fol-

Followers for him. Hereupon *Macneil* finds out a ſuitable Match (neither Side ever diſliking his Choice, but accepting it as the higheſt Favour); and the Marriage is celebrated without any Courtſhip, Portion or Dowry: but they never fail to make merry on ſuch Occaſions, with a Bottle or more of Uſquebagh. On the other Hand, when any Woman becomes a Widow, ſhe is, upon the like Application, ſoon provided with an Huſband, and with as little Ceremony. *Macneil* alſo ſupplies any of his Tenants with as many Milch-cows, as he may chance to loſe by the Severity of the Weather; or by other Misfortunes. He takes likewiſe into his own Family, and maintains to the Day of their Death, as many old Men, as thro' Age or Infirmity become unfit for Labour, an Houſe being built hard-by on Purpoſe for them.

Of the Northern Iſles of Scotland.

WE come now to the Iſles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*. The *Orkneys*, called by the *Latins Orcades*, have the *Caledonian* Ocean on the Weſt, the *German* Ocean on the Eaſt, the Sea that divides them from *Shetland*, on the North, and *Pentland* Firth, 24 Miles long, and 12 Miles broad, which divides them from the main Land of *Scotland*, on the South. Antient Authors differ about their Number. *Pliny* reckoned them Forty, *Oroſius* Thirty-three; but it appears by later Diſcoveries, that they are only Twenty-eight. They lie in Longitude 22 Deg. 11 Min. Latitude 59 Deg. 2 Min. The longeſt Day is 18 Hours and ſome odd Minutes: The Winters, as in moſt ſmall Iſlands, and indeed always near the Sea, are generally more ſubject to Rain than Snow. The Froſt and Snow do not continue long, but the Wind is very boiſterous; and it rains ſome-

ſometimes not by Drops, but by violent Spouts of Water.

STROMA lies ſo near the Coaſt of *Caithneſs*, that it was always poſſeſſed by the Earls of that County, and therefore not reckoned among the *Orcades*. This is a ſmall Iſland, but not unfruitful. Authors are not agreed as to the Reaſon of giving the Name of *Pentland Firth* to that Streight, in Breadth about 12 Miles, which lies between the *Orcades* and the main Land; ſome ſay, it is a Corruption of the Word *Pictland Firth*, which was ſo called, becauſe the *Picts* formerly inhabited thoſe Iſlands, and part of the neighbouring Continent, and that many of them periſhed here, when repulſed by the antient Inhabitants of *Orkney*. Others think *Pentland Firth* the proper Name, and it was ſo denominated from the Highlands or Hills in the North of *Scotland*, by which it is bounded on one Side, for the ſame Reaſon that the high Hills, which take their Riſe ſome Miles South-weſt of *Edinburgh*, are called *Pentland Hills*. This Firth is remarkable for its ſwift, violent, and contrary Tides, occaſioned by the Multitude of the Iſles, and the Narrowneſs of the Paſſage, which makes it very dangerous, eſpecially to Strangers; and, which is remarkable, the Whirlpools, with which this Firth abounds, occaſioned, as is thought, by ſome *Hiatuſes* in the Earth below, are moſt dangerous in a Calm, and whirl the Boats or Ships round, till they ſwallow them up; but if there be any Wind, and the Boat under Sail, they are paſſed without Danger. The Mariners, who uſe to carry Paſſengers between the main Land and the Iſles, if at any time they are driven near thoſe Whirlpools by the Tide, throw a Barrel, Oar, Bundle of Straw, or any other bulky Thing that comes to Hand, into the Whirlpools, which make them ſmooth enough till the Veſſel paſs over them; and what is thus caſt in, is generally found floating again a Mile or two diſtant.

diſtant. The different Tides in this Firth are reckoned twenty-four, and run with ſuch impetuous Force, that no Ship under Sail, with the faireſt Wind, is able to make way againſt them; yet the Natives on both Sides, who know the proper Seaſons, paſs this Firth every Day ſafely, except when the Weather is tempeſtuous.

The firſt of the *Orkney* Iſlands is SOUTH RONALSA, ſix Miles long and five broad, fruitful in Corn, and well inhabited; it has a ſafe Harbour on the North-ſide, but the South-eaſt has the dangerous Rocks called *Pentland Skerries*; it abounds with Cattle, and has two united Pariſh Churches, whereof the Dean was Miniſter.

A little to the South-weſt lies SWINNA, a ſmall Iſland, fruitful in Corn, capable of maintaining a few Huſbandmen, and their Families; has a good Fiſhing on its Coaſts, and is noted for a good Slate Quarry. The Whirlpools near this Iſland are called the *Wells of Swinna*.

Beyond *Swinna* lies WAYES and HOY, which are but one Iſle, 12 Miles long, and full of high Mountains: that part called *Wayes* is fruitful, and very well inhabited. This Iſland has ſeveral good Harbours, particularly that called *North Hope*, one of the beſt in the World, and propereſt for thoſe who deſign a Fiſhing trade. That Part called *Hoy*, from which it is only ſeparated by a Spring-tide, has the higheſt Mountains in *Orkney*, and the deepeſt Valleys, which ſtrike a Terror into Strangers, who have Occaſion to travel that Way. On theſe Mountains there are many Sheep, which run wild, and are ſcarcely to be caught by any Art. On *Rora-head*, a high and rugged Promontory in this Iſland, an extraordinary Fowl, which the Inhabitants call *Lyer*, builds its Neſt; it is about the Size of a Duck, and ſo fat, that it ſeems to be nothing elſe; the Inhabitants admire it much, and venture their Lives

to

to climb for it by Ropes, *&c.* It is reckoned delicious Food, eaten with Vinegar and Pepper. On a barren Heath in this Iſland lies an oblong Stone, in a Valley between two moderate Hills, called, by way of Contraries, *The Dwarfy Stone.* It is 36 Feet long, 18 Feet broad, and 9 Feet high. No other Stones are near it. 'Tis all hollow'd within, having a Door on the Eaſt-ſide two Feet ſquare, with a Stone of the ſame Dimenſion lying about two Feet from it, which was intended, no doubt, to cloſe this Entrance. Within there is cut out, at the South-end of it, the Form of a Bed and Pillow, capable of holding two Perſons; as at the North-end is another Bed, both very neatly done. Above, at an equal Diſtance from both, is a large round Hole, which is ſuppoſed not only to have been deſigned for letting in Light and Air when the Door was ſhut; but likewiſe for letting out Smoke from the Fire, for which there is a Place made in the Middle between the two Beds. The Marks of the Workman's Tool appear every-where; and the Tradition of the Vulgar is, that a Giant and his Wife had this Stone for their Habitation; tho' the Door alone deſtroys this Fancy, which is wholly groundleſs every way beſides. Juſt by it is a clear and pleaſant Spring, for the Uſe of the Inhabitants.

From the Top of theſe Hills the Sun is to be ſeen all Night about the Summer Solſtice. On the North Part of this Iſland are a Church, a Gentleman's Seat, and ſeveral Farm-houſes, as alſo divers Lakes, which abound with Fiſh, eſpecially Trouts.

Three Miles from *South Ronalſay* lies BURRA, three Miles long, and one broad, fruitful in Corn and Paſturage, and affords excellent Fewel. *Stewart* of *Mains* built a noble and ſumptuous Stone Houſe here. This Iſle abounds with Rabbets, and has a Chapel, but belongs to the Pariſh of *South Ronalſay.*

Weſt

Weſt from this lies FLOTTA, 5 Miles long, and 3 and a half broad, moſt of it encompaſſed with high Rocks; it has a Church and a Gentleman's Seat, and abounds with excellent Land-fowl in its Heaths; but has little Corn-ground, and not many Inhabitants.

Near this lie FAIRA, CAVA, and GRANSEY, fruitful and pleaſant, tho' ſmall Iſlands.

We paſs by ſeveral *Holms*, as they call them, which are left for Paſturage; and come to POMONA, the largeſt of the *Orkney* Iſlands, and for that Reaſon called *The Main-land*; it is 24 Miles long; in ſome Places nine, and in others ſix Miles broad; it is very fruitful, and well inhabited; tho' there are no Trees in all theſe Iſlands, but what grow in the Biſhop's Gardens at *Kirkwall*, in this Iſland, the only Town in *Orkney*, a Royal Burgh, long poſſeſſed by the *Norwegians*, pleaſantly ſituated upon a Bay, near the Middle of it; it is about a Mile in Length, and is the Seat of Juſtice, where the Sheriffs, *&c.* keep their Courts. It conſiſts of one Street, which is narrow; but the Houſes are well built, and moſt of them covered with Slate. The Crown had formerly a very ſtrong Caſtle here, which is now in Ruins. Near the Caſtle ſtands a ſtately Houſe, formerly the Biſhop's Seat; and near to that a Palace, which was begun by *Patrick Stewart*, Earl of *Orkney*, in the Year 1574, but not finiſhed, becauſe of his untimely Death: Several Rooms of it have been curiouſly painted with Scripture Stories. At the North-end of the Town is a Fort built by the *Engliſh*, during *Oliver Cromwell*'s Adminiſtration, ditch'd about with a Breaſtwork, and other Fortifications, on which they have ſome Cannon planted, for the Defence of the Harbour. There is a ſtately Cathedral Church here, called by the Name of *St. Magnus*, who, the Natives ſay, was their firſt Apoſtle: it is very magnificent for this Part of the World, and built of hewn Stone, excellently

poliſhed;

poliſhed; it has fourteen Pillars on each Side, and a Steeple erected on four larger Pillars in the Middle, with fine Bells in it: There are ſo many Turnings, that it is hard for a Stranger to find the ſame Way out or in. Here is a publick Grammar-ſchool; they have a Charter for two weekly Markets, and an annual Fair, which holds three Days. The Town is governed by a Provoſt, four Bailiffs, and a Common-council. This Iſland has nine Pariſh-churches, many Promontories and Bays, and ſeveral Mines of good white and black Lead; it has alſo ſeveral Gentlemens Seats, and divers Lakes and Rivulets, which abound with Salmon and other Fiſh. It has four very good Harbours; *viz.* one at *Kirkwall*, both large and ſafe; another at *Deerſound*, very large, with good Anchorage, and capable of receiving the greateſt Fleets; the third is at *Graham's Hall*; and the fourth at *Kerſton*, which is very commodious and well fenced againſt all Winds. In this Iſland are two Temples, where the Natives believe by Tradition, that the Sun and Moon were worſhipped; which Belief of theirs is very right, ſince the leſſer Temple is ſemicircular. The greater is 100 Paces diameter. There are two green Mounts erected at the Eaſt and Weſt-end of it; and round each of the Temples a Trench or Ditch is drawn, like that about *Stone-henge*. Many of the Stones are about 20 or 24 Feet in Height above the Ground, about five in Breadth, and a Foot or two in Thickneſs. Some of them are fallen down; and the Temples are one on the Eaſt, and the other on the Weſt ſide of the Lake of *Stennis*, where it is ſhallow and fordable, there being a Paſſage over by large ſtepping Stones. Near the ſmaller Temple (which is on the Eaſt ſide of the Lake, as the greater on the Weſt) ſtand two Stones of the ſame Bigneſs with the reſt; thro' the Middle of one of which runs a large Hole, by which Criminals and Victims were tyed.

Eaſt

East from *The Main-land* lies COPPINSHA, a ſmall Iſland, but fruitful in Corn and Graſs, has good Fiſhing, and abounds with Fowl; it is very conſpicuous to Seamen, as is the Holm to the North-eaſt of it, called *The Horſe of Coppinſha*.

North from *The Main-land* lies SHAPINSHA, five or ſix Miles long, and three broad; it has a very ſafe Harbour and a Pariſh-church.

To the South-eaſt lies STRONSA, ſix Miles long, and three broad, well known, becauſe of its good Harbours, to thoſe who frequent this Country and *Shetland* for Fiſhing: it is very fruitful, and well inhabited, and has a Rock belonging to it called *Outkerrie*, remarkable for its good Fiſhery.

A little North of it lies a little pleaſant Iſle, called PAPA STRONSA, very fruitful, and well inhabited.

Farther North lies SANDA, about 12 Miles long, and eight Miles broad, well inhabited, and has two Harbours; it abounds with Cattle, Hay, and Fiſh; but the Inhabitants are obliged to bring their Fewel from EDA, which lies Eaſt of it: It is ten Miles long, and in ſome Places five Miles broad; there is good Salt made here, and it abounds with Fiſh and Fowl, but not with Corn and Graſs.

Three Miles Weſt from *Kirkwall* lies DAMSEY, a ſmall, but fruitful Iſland, and abounds with Fiſh.

To the North-weſt lies ROUSA, eight Miles long, and ſix broad; it has many Promontories, and high Hills; but on the Coaſt is fruitful, and well inhabited; it abounds alſo with Fowl, Fiſh, and Rabbets.

There are ſeveral other Iſlands in the Neighbourhood, which are fruitful enough for their Extent.

Eight Miles North from *Kirkwall* lies EGLISHA, three Miles long, and two broad; it has a ſafe Road for Ships, is very pleaſant and fruitful, and has a Pariſh-church.

Five

Five Miles North-eaſt lies NORTH-FARA, three Miles long; it is but thinly inhabited, but affords the common Commodities of the Country.

SOUTH-FARA, which lies near *Burra*, is much of the ſame Extent and Nature.

North from *Egliſha* lies WESTRA, eight Miles long, in ſome Places five, and in others three Miles broad; it is well inhabited, abounds with Corn, Cattle, Fiſh, and Rabbets, has a ſtrong Caſtle, with a convenient Harbour.

Two Miles North-eaſt lies PAPA-WESTRA, three Miles long, a Mile and a half broad, is well inhabited, has a good Harbour, and together with the other *Weſtra*, makes up a Pariſh. In this Iſland ſtand, near a Lake, (now called *St. Tredwell's Loch*) two Obeliſks, in one of which is a Hole uſed by the Heathens for the Tying of Criminals and Victims; and behind them, lying on the Ground, a third Stone, hollowed like a Trough.

The People of the *Orcades* are generally healthful, ſtout, and well proportioned; they are more numerous than can reaſonably be imagined. *Bleau*, in his *Atlas*, ſays they muſtered 10000 Men at once, near *Kirkwall*, fit to carry Arms, beſides thoſe that were left to cultivate the Ground. The Commodities which they export yearly, are Butter, Tallow, Hides, Barley, Malt, Oatmeal, Fiſh, ſalted Beef, Pork, Rabbet-ſkins, Otter-ſkins, white Salt, Stuffs, Stockens, Wool, Hams, Quills, Down, Feathers, *&c.* *Molucca* Beans, figured Stones, and peculiar Sorts of Fiſh and Fowls are found here. The *Claik* Geeſe, or *Barnacles*, which are reckoned to breed in the Trunks of Trees, or in the Timber of old Ships, and have been ſo frequently ſeen about theſe and the neighbouring Iſlands, have occaſioned abundance of Wrangling among the Learned. Some of them have denied the Matter of Fact, and boldly aſſerted, there could be no ſuch thing in Nature, as

that

that Birds ſhould proceed from Trees; others, who could not reſiſt the Evidence of ſo many Perſons of Credit, who had ſeen and atteſted the hanging of Birds of that ſort to the Trunks of Trees, *&c.* have had recourſe to ſuch ſtrange Philoſophical Notions for explaining this Phænomenon, as ſtill made the thing more ridiculous and incredible. But there are two ways to ſolve this Difficulty, found out by modern Authors, both of which ſeem very probable: The firſt is the *Concha Anatifera*, mentioned by Sir *Robert Sibbald*, in his *Natural Hiſtory of* Scotland, *Book* III. *Part* ii. *Cap.* 12. wherein he ſays, that thoſe Shells ſtick to Sea-ware, or Logs of Fir, and ſuck Nouriſhment from them; that the Animal contained in thoſe Shells, is a Fiſh, but unſhapely, and ſends out ſuch a Multitude of Feet, as reſemble Hair, which the unwary Obſerver takes for Feathers; and of this Animal Sir *Robert* has given us a Cut in the End of his Book. Dr. *Wallis*, in his Deſcription of *Orkney*, has done the like, and tells us, he has ſeen ſome Thouſands of thoſe *Conchæ*, ſticking to Logs of Wood driven aſhore in that Country. But the Solution given by a late Author, in his *Curioſities of Nature and Art in Huſbandry and Gardening*, lately printed at *London*, p. 311. ſeems ſtill to be more plain, if the Fact be true, *viz.* That the *Barnacles* lay their Eggs as Fiſh do theirs, and leave them at the Mercy of the Waves; and that as they float, they ſtick to what they meet, eſpecially rotten Wood, Sea-ware, and other maritime Plants, upon which we may obſerve a glutinous Subſtance; and that they are hatched there by the Heat of the Sun.

The People of the *Orcades*, generally ſpeaking, are very civil and induſtrious, hoſpitable, ſober, and religiouſly diſpoſed. Tho' the Air be ſharp and cold, yet it may be called temperate. They are generally long-lived, the Women handſome, bearing Children

ſometimes at ſixty Years. They are ſeldom afflicted with Fevers, Stone, or Gout; but are often liable to the Scurvy, Agues, and Conſumptions. They generally ſpeak the *Engliſh* Tongue after the *Scots* way; but many antient People of the poorer Sort, ſpeak the *Norn*, or *Norway*, or old *Daniſh* Tongue, which has been continued from the firſt Planters of theſe Iſlands. They have plenty of Black Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Rabbets, Geeſe, and ſeveral ſorts of Fiſh. They export great Quantities of Oil, Butter, and ſalt Fleſh, which turn to good Account. Their Corn-land is every-where incloſed; and without theſe Incloſures their Sheep and Swine, and moſt of their Cattle, go looſe, without an Herdſman.

They formerly had their own Kings after the Manner of the *Picts*, who were haraſſed by the *Romans*; but by the Injury of Time, or Negligence of Writers, only two are come to the Knowledge of Poſterity, *viz.* *Bladus*, or *Balus*, and *Ganus*, who was cotemporary with *Caractacus*, the 18th King of *Scotland*, in the firſt Century.

Theſe Iſles, 'tis likely, were under their own Princes, (of the *Pictiſh* Blood) till they were ſubdued by King *Kenneth Macalpin*, about the Year 840. But *Anno* 1099. *Donald Bane* having aſſigned them to the King of *Norway*, for aſſiſting him in his Uſurpation, the *Norwegians* invaded them; and were Maſters for about 164 Years, when *Magnus*, King of *Norway*, ſold all again to *Alexander*, King of *Scotland*, who gave the Property hereof to a Nobleman, ſurnamed *Speire*, an Heireſs of whoſe Family brought it to the *Sinclairs*, or *St. Clares*, one of whom carried the Title of Prince of *Orkney*, Duke of *Oldenburgh*, *&c.* and married a Daughter of the King of *Denmark*'s. But one of his Succeſſors having forfeited, the Title and Eſtate fell to the Crown; tho', in Truth, the *Scots* reap'd but little Profit by them, being often diſturbed by the Kings

of

of *Denmark* and *Norway*, who claimed the Sovereignty; and, in ſome meaſure, continued poſſeſſed of it, till the Marriage of King *James* III. with a Daughter of *Denmark*, when they were firſt mortgaged for a great Sum, due then by the Contract; and thereafter, upon her bringing forth a Son (afterwards King *James* IV.) the intire Right to them was ſurrendered to King *James* III. which was farther confirmed to King *James* VI. upon his marrying *Anne* his Queen, the King of *Denmark*'s Daughter. The Earldom of *Orkney*, and Lordſhip of *Zetland*, continued in the Crown, till Queen *Mary*, being to marry *James Hepburn*, Earl of *Bothwell*, by fatal Advice of her Privy Council, advanced him to the Dignity of Duke of *Orkney*. After his Death, King *James* VI. created a natural Son of King *James* V. Earl; which failing in his Son, it returned to the Crown: and, *Anno* 1647. *William Dowglaſs*, Earl of *Morton*, having advanced, as he ſaid, great Sums to King *Charles* I. procured this Country in Mortgage for his Money; but it was redeemed, and, by Act of Parliament, all re-annexed to the Crown, *Anno* 1669. excepting what belonged to the Biſhop; which Act ſuppreſſed the Office of *Sheriff*, and erected one with a different Name, to be called, *viz. The Stewartry of* Orkney *and* Zetland. But the ſaid Country, by the Union-Parliament, was diſſolved from the Crown, and her late Majeſty thereupon granted the ſame to the then Earl of *Morton*, for Payment of the yearly Sum of 500 *l.* and appointed him Steward and Juſticier within the Bounds thereof. Under the Stewards are ſome Judges of his Creation and Appointment, called *Bailiffs*: In every Pariſh and Iſle there is one. Their Office is to overſee the Manners of the Inhabitants, to hold Courts, and to determine in Civil Matters, to the Value of 10 *l. Scots* (16 *s.* 8 *d. Engliſh*); but if the Matter be above, it is referred to the Steward,

or his Deputy. Under and ſubſervient to thoſe Bailiffs, are ſix or ſeven of the moſt honeſt and intelligent Perſons within the Pariſh, called *Lawrightmen*. Theſe, in their reſpective Bounds, have the Overſight of the People, in manner of Conſtables, and inform the Bailiff of ſuch Enormities as occaſionally happen, which the latter puniſhes according to the Importance and Circumſtances of the Fault; and if it be above his Limits, or the Extent of his Power, he ſends the Delinquent to the Seat of *Juſtice*, which is held, as we hinted, at *Kirkwall*, by the Steward, or his Deputy. Theſe *Lawrightmen* have a Privilege inherent to their Office, by the Cuſtom of the Country, which is not uſual elſewhere; and this is, if there be any Suſpicion of Theft, they take ſome of their Neighbours with them, during the Silence of the Night, and make Search for the Theft, which is called *Ranſacking*, from *Ranſaka*, which is to make Inquiry, in the antient *Daniſh*: they ſearch every Houſe they come to, and ſeizing him upon whom the Theft is found, bring him to the Seat of *Juſtice*.

The Chriſtian Religion was not only preached, but planted very early in theſe Iſles: for we find *Servanus* (or St. *Serf*) was their Biſhop, and Preceptor to the famous *Kentigern*, (whom, in a familiar way, he called *Mongah*, or *Mungo*, in his vulgar Tongue) who founded the Biſhoprick of *St. Aſaph* in *Wales* about the Year 560. and who had been alſo Biſhop of *Glaſgow*. And, *Anno* 1071. the People of *Orkney* ſent one of their Clergy to *York*, with Letters, deſiring that Archbiſhop, (who was then, in *Fact*, poſſeſſed of a Juriſdiction over the Church of *Scotland*) to conſecrate him to be their Biſhop. The laſt *Popiſh* Biſhop was *Adam Hepburn*, who conformed to the Reformation, and lived many Years after it. He was an eminent Man in his Time, a Lord of Council and Seſſion; he crowned King

James

James VI. was Father to the Lord *Holy-rood-houſe*, where he was Abbot, and where his Tomb remains to this Day. The brave Lieutenant General *George Hamilton*, Field Marſhal of *Great Britain*, lately deceaſed, was Earl of *Orkney*.

Eighty Miles farther North lies the Iſles of SHETLAND; betwixt them lies the FAIR ISLE, which riſes up in three high Promontories, and is ſeen both in *Orkney* and *Shetland*. They lie in 61 and 62 Degrees of North Latitude, and have *Norway* on the Eaſt, which is the neareſt Part of the Continent of *Europe*. There are in all Forty-ſix Iſlands, Forty Holms, or leſſer Iſles, left for Paſturage, and Thirty Rocks frequented only by Fowl.

The firſt of theſe Iſlands, called THE MAINLAND, is 60 Miles long, and, in ſome Places, 16 broad: it runs into the Sea with abundance of Promontories: it is beſt inhabited, and cultivated, on the Shore; but the inner Part is mountainous, and full of Lakes or Bogs, which makes travelling there to Strangers dangerous. The Air is cool and piercing; yet many of the Inhabitants live to a great Age. About the Summer Solſtice they have ſo much Light all Night, that they can ſee to read by it. The Sun ſets between Ten and Eleven at Night, and riſes between One and Two in the Morning; and, on the other hand, the Day is ſo much ſhorter, and the Night longer in the Winter; which, with the Violence of the Tides, and the Tempeſtuouſneſs of the Seas, deprives them of all foreign Correſpondence from *October* to *April*, during which Time they know nothing of what paſſes in the other Parts of the World. A known Inſtance of this was, that tho' the Revolution happened to begin in *November*, they knew nothing of it till the *May* following, when a Fiſherman, who arrived there, told them of it; and then they impriſoned him, in order to try him for ſpreading ſuch News.

They are much ſubject to the Scurvy, by eating too much Fiſh; but Nature has furniſhed them with great Quantities of Scurvygraſs for an Antidote. They have little Corn of their own Growth, and therefore import great Quantities from *Orkney*. Their common Drink is Whey, which they barrel up, and keep in cold Cellars; this makes it very ſtrong, ſo that it quickly turns their Heads. Some of them keep for their Drink Butter-milk mixed with Water, and this they call *Bland*. The better Sort have good Beer and Ale, of which they are very liberal to Strangers. They have abundance of the Fiſh of all Sorts on their Coaſts for moſt Part of the Year: thoſe that abound moſt are Cod, Ling, and Herring. They have alſo Shell-fiſh of all Sorts, with Whales, Seals, Sea-calves, and Otters; and in the Winter-time they burn Oil of Fiſh inſtead of Candle. They abound with all Sorts of Fowl, except Heath-cocks; and other Fowls which frequent Heaths, will not live there when brought thither, tho' they have abundance of Heath. They have Store of Geeſe, and many Sorts of Ducks. They have plenty of little Horſes, which they call *Sthelties*, very fit for the Huſbandman's Uſe, and pace naturally. They make coarſe Cloth, Stockens, and knit Gloves for their own Uſe, and alſo for Sale to the *Norwegians*. Their Grain is Oats and Big, but moſt of the latter. They have abundance of Black Cattle and Sheep. Their Ewes are very prolifick, and for the moſt part bring forth two, and ſometimes three Lambs at once. Their Fewel is Turf, Peat, and Heath. Their chief Trade of Export conſiſts in Fiſh, by the Produce of which they pay their Rent, and purchaſe Neceſſaries. Their native Language is old *Gothick*, or *German*, as was alſo that of *Orkney*; but they generally now ſpeak *Engliſh*. In their Cuſtoms and Habit they much reſemble the *Germans*, but the better Sort imitate

imitate the *Scots Lowlanders*. Their Religion is Proteſtant, and they are generally, as well as the *Orkney-men*, very devout. There were few or no Preſbyterians in theſe Parts before the Year 1700. when new Miſſionaries came, and ejected the old Clergy; yet the People did not care to hear them, ſo long as they had any body elſe. They make uſe of no Phyſicians; and if at any time they receive Wounds, they cure themſelves. There are two little Towns in this Iſland; the firſt and oldeſt is *Scalloway*, on the Weſt-ſide of the Iſland, where there is a Caſtle four Stories high: the Inhabitants are about an hundred in Number. The ſecond and largeſt is *Lerwick*, which by their Fiſhing-trade is increaſed now to about three hundred Families.

There are ſeveral antient Monuments in theſe Iſlands, and particularly thoſe called *Picts Houſes*, which we have not room to inſiſt upon.

The *Dutch*, *Hamburghers*, &c. come hither to fiſh in *June*, and go away again in *Auguſt* and *September*; and ſometimes there are two thouſand Buſſes fiſhing in *Braſſa*'s Sound at once.

The moſt remarkable of the other Iſlands here, are, ZEAL, commonly called YELL, eighteen Miles long, and nine broad: it has three Churches and ſeveral Chapels. And,

Farther North lies VUIST, much of the ſame Dimenſions, plain, pleaſant to the Eye, fruitful, and well inhabited. It is the pleaſanteſt of the *Shetland* Iſles, has three Churches, and as many Harbours. The Inhabitants ſay, no Cats will live in it.

TRONDA lies over-againſt *Scalloway*; it is three Miles long, and two broad.

A little North-eaſt lies WALSEY, three Miles long, and as many broad.

On the Eaſt of *Braſſa*'s Sound lies GREAT RULE, eight Miles long, and two broad: it has a good Harbour.

Six Leagues West from *The Main-land* lies FOULA, three Miles in Length.

More to the East lies BRASA, five Miles long, and two broad: it has some arable Ground, and two Churches.

BURRAY is three Miles long, has good Pasturage, abounds with Fish on the Coast, and has a Church in it. No Mice will live here; and, 'tis said, they forsake the Place, where-ever the Earth of it is brought.

Shetland is divided into twelve Parishes; but there are many more Churches and Chapels in it. This Country, like *Orkney*, has no Wood in it; but they have some Fish and Fowl peculiar to themselves. The Inhabitants are very bold in venturing to Sea at all Seasons for Fish, and in climbing the Rocks for Fowl.

It has been debated among the Learned, whether these Islands, the *Orcades*, or the North-east Coast of *Scotland*, was the THULE of the Antients; but we have not room to give an Account of the Arguments for the several Hypotheses, nor to consider which of them are most conclusive; tho' it ought to be observed, that Sir *Robert Sibbald* has in a manner demonstrated, that the North-eastern Parts of *Scotland* were what the Antients called so. For thus speaks *Claudian* of *Theodosius*, Father of the Emperor of that Name:

Ille Caledoniis posuit qui castra pruinis.
——Maduerunt Saxone fuso
Orcades, incaluit Pictorum sanguine Thule,
Scotorum cumulos flevit glacialis Ierne.

In *Caledonian* Frosts encamp'd he stood,
When *Orkney* Isles were dy'd with *Saxon* Blood:
Then THULE with the *Pictish* Gore grew hot,
Icy *Strathern* bemoan'd each slaughter'd *Scot.*

Silius

Silius Italicus takes notice, in *Thule*, of a Cuſtom well known among the antient *Britons* and *Caledonians:*

Cœrulus haud aliter cum dimicat incola Thules,
Agmina falcifero circumvenit acta covino.

So, when the azure Son of *Thule* wars,
He circles Armies driv'n in pointed Cars.

The chief Families in *Orkney* and *Shetland* are the *Bruces*, *Sinclairs*, *Mouats*, *Nivets*, *Cheynes*, *Stuarts*, *Grahams*, *Moodies*, *Dowglaſſes*, *Honeymans*, *Trails*, *Bakies*, *Southerlands*, *Craigies*, *Youngs*, *Buchanans*, &c. But the moſt antient, and, I may ſay, original, are the *Fletts*, *Haekrews*, *Richens*, *Feas*, *Skolas*, *Grottes*, &c.

In the Mouth of the River FORTH lie ſeveral Iſlands, the moſt conſiderable of which is the MAY: it was formerly dedicated to St. *Adrian*, who was martyred there by the *Danes*, and afterwards a religious Place was built in Memory of him. The Monks gave out, that barren Women, who came thither annually to worſhip at St. *Adrian*'s Shrine, would thereby be cured of their Barrenneſs; and it was frequented upon that Account by Women in the Popiſh Times. But whether St. *Adrian* or the Monks had the moſt Influence in curing their Barrenneſs, I determine not. Yet that fond, ſilly Perſuaſion obtained ſo much Credit, that *Wood*, of *Largo*, who was a noted Sea Captain, had a Charter of ſeveral Lands from King *James* IV. to be in Readineſs upon Call to attend his Majeſty and the Queen while they viſited St. *Adrian*. This Iſland is a Mile long from North to South, and about a Quarter of a Mile broad: it lies ſeven Miles from

the Coaſt of *Fife*, has a freſh-water Spring, and a ſmall Lake. There grows no Corn here; but in the Summer it affords Paſturage for an hundred Sheep, and twenty Black Cattle. The Weſt-ſide is inacceſſible, becauſe of high Rocks; but the Eaſt-ſide is plain, and has four Places where Boats may arrive, one of them a ſafe Harbour for Ships during a ſtrong Weſt Wind. Fiſh of all Sorts are numerous on the Coaſt of this Iſland, and it abounds with Fowl, particularly thoſe called Skarts, Dunters, Gull, Scouts, and Kittawaax; the latter is about the Size of a Dove, and in *July* is preferr'd to a Partridge. The Scouts are ſomewhat leſs than a Duck, but their Eggs are larger than thoſe of a Gooſe, and being boiled hard, eat very well with Vinegar and Parſley. This Iſland of *May* formerly belonged to the Priory of *Pittenweem*, but was granted in Fee by King *Charles* I. to *Cunningham* of *Barns*, with Liberty to build a Light-houſe there for the Benefit of Ships; for the Maintainance of which they were to allow 2 *d. per* Tun. A Tower of 40 Foot high is built there for that End, with a Fire every Night; and the firſt Builder was caſt away, in returning from thence to his Houſe in *Fife*, by a Tempeſt which ſome poor old Women were executed for raiſing.

The BASS lies next; but I have given an Account of it already.

Higher up in the *Forth* lies INCHKEITH, betwixt *Fife* and *Lothian*, a Mile and a half long, and about half a Mile broad: the Soil is fat, and produces good Graſs, and abundance of phyſical Herbs. It has four freſh-water Springs, and as many Harbours, one towards each Quarter: it riſes in the Middle, and has a ſtrong Stone Fort raiſed upon it by Queen *Mary*. There is a Stone Quarry here, which ſends forth a ſtrong ſulphurous Smell, when any Pieces are broken off, but very fit for Building. There are great

great Shoals of Fiſh round the Coaſts of this Iſland, and Abundance of Oyſters during the Winter. This Iſland had its Name from the noble Family of *Keith*, whoſe Founder had this Iſland, with the Barony of *Keith-mareſchal* in *Lothian*, and the Hereditary Dignity of Earl Mareſchal of *Scotland* conferr'd upon him by King *Malcolm* II. in the Year 1010. for his Valour in the Battle againſt the *Danes* at *Bar* in *Angus*. It came afterwards to the Crown, and was given by King *Robert* II. to *John* Lord *Lyon* of *Glames*, the Chief of that Family, with the Barony of *Kinghorn*, upon his marrying that Prince's Daughter. It is ſince in other Hands. It is obſerved, that Horſes grow fat here in a little time.

Higher up, within two Miles of *Aberdour*, lies an Iſland, called ST. COLM'S INCH, as being dedicated to St. *Columba*: it had formerly a famous Abbey, with large Endowments, but it is now ruined; and upon the Alienation of Abbey Lands, was given to the Lord *Downs*, a Branch of the Family of *Stuart*.

Higher up lies INCHGARVY, between two Promontories, near the *Queen's Ferry*; it was alſo fortified, and the Guns of the Forts could reach the Shore or both Sides, ſo that no Ships could ſafely paſs it without Leave.

I forgot to obſerve that on the Top of an high rocky Hill, at the Weſt-end of the Iſlands of *Orkney*, near the Village of *Skeal*, there is a Sort of Pavement conſiſting of Stones variouſly figured, ſome like an Heart, others like a Crown, a Leg, a Weaver's Shuttle, *&c.* It takes up above a Quarter of a Mile in Length, and from 20 to 30 Feet in Breadth. In removing any of theſe Stones, the Figure is as neat on the Underſide, as the Upper, and being as big as the Life, all of one Colour, or a reddiſh Kind of Stone, pitched in a reddiſh Earth, and the Pavement ſo very long, it cannot be any of the teſſellated or chequer'd

Works

Works of the *Romans*. Part of a Garden Wall is decorated with these Stones, and many of them are taken away by the neighbouring Gentry, to set them up like *Dutch* Tiles in their Chimneys; so that, at this rate, in less than a Century, this Pavement will in all likelihood subsist only in Books.

It has been long observed, that the Islands of *Scotland*, especially the Western, lie more conveniently for carrying on, and bringing the Fishing-trade to Perfection, than any other Parts of *Europe*.

King *Charles* I. began the Experiment, in Conjunction with a Company of Merchants; but that Design miscarried by the Civil War, which unhappily broke out at that Time. The next Attempt was made by King *Charles* II. who also joined with some Merchants; and this succeeded well for a Time. Mr. *Martin* assures us, from such as saw the Fish that were caught by that Company, that they were reputed the best in *Europe* of their Kind, and accordingly bore a greater Price. But this Design was ruined thus: The King having Occasion for Money, was advised to withdraw that which was employed in the Fishery; at which the Merchants being displeased, and disagreeing likewise among themselves, they also withdrew their Money, and that Design has never been renewed since that Time.

But the Revival of this Undertaking will, in all Probability, be one of the Blessings which this Island will reap by the late happy Union. What can't *English* Money, and *Scotish* Industry, effect!

The settling of a Fishery in those Parts will raise a Nursery of stout and able Seamen in a very short time, to serve the Government on all Occasions. A new Colony need not be planted there; for the Inhabitants of the *Western Isles* are reckoned to be about 50,000; many of whom have no Employment, and are generally dextrous at the Oar, and only

only want to be furniſhed with proper Materials for the Fiſhing-trade, which would encourage the ſetting up other Manufactures. The Commodiouſneſs and Safety of the numerous Bays and Harbours in thoſe Iſles ſeem as if Nature had deſigned them for promoteing Trade. They have ſuch Abundance of Turf and Peat for Fewel, as would furniſh Salt-pans with Fire all the Year round. The Coaſt of each Iſland affords many thouſand Loads of Sea-ware, which, if preſerved, might be ſucceſsfully uſed for making Glaſs, and likewiſe Kelp for Soap. Several of the Iſlands afford great Quantities of fine Clay; which, if improved, might turn to a good Account in making Earthen-ware of all Sorts. Cod and Ling, as well as leſſer Fiſh, are to be had on the Coaſts of the leſſer as well as the greater Iſlands; and what has been ſaid of the *Weſtern Iſles*, may be ſaid likewiſe of the Iſles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*.

Having thus concluded our Tour thro' the whole Iſland, we ſhall, in order to render the ſame more complete, ſubjoin the following Articles, reſpecting as well the *Southern* as *Northern* Parts thereof; and begin firſt with the following

Brief

Brief Abſtract of the SEATS *of the* Engliſh *Nobility and Gentry* *; *together with the Number of* Pariſhes, Market-Towns, *principal* Rivers, *&c. in each County of* England *and* Wales.

BEDFORDSHIRE.] Circumference 73 Miles, contains 124 Pariſhes, and 4 Market-towns; the Shire-town, *Bedford:* principal Rivers, *Ouſe* and *Ivel.*

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry: *Woeburn-abby*, Duke of Bedford's; *Wreſt*, Duke of Kent's; *Houghton-park*, Earl of Ailesbury's; *Hawnes*, Lord Carteret's; *Melchburn*, Lord St. John's; *Bromham*, Lord Trevor's; *Battleſelden*, Lord Bathurſt's; *Southill*, Lord Torrington's; *Luton*, Sir John Napier's; *Holcot*, Sir. B. Charnock's; *Odell*, Sir Rawl. Alſton's; *Chickſand*, Sir D'anv. Oſborn's; *Wotton*, Sir H. Monoux's; *Sutton*, Sir R. Burgoigne's; *Ickwelbury*, Mr. Harvey's; *the Haſles*, Mr. Kingſley's, *Stratton*, Mr. Cotton's.

BERKSHIRE.] Circumference 140 Miles, contains 140 Pariſhes, and 12 Market-towns; Town of moſt Note, *Reading:* chief Rivers, *Thames* and *Kennet.*

Seats: *Wytham*, Earl of Abingdon's; *Bill-hill*, Lord Gower's; *Hamſtead Marſhall* and *Aſhdown-park*, Lord Craven's; *Caveſham*, Lord Cadogan's; *Aldermarſton*, Lord Stawell's; *Radley*, Sir J. Stonhouſe's; *Hurly*, Mrs. Williams's; *Bramſell*, Sir John Cope's; *Sunning*, Lady Rich's; *Swallowfield*, Mr. Pitt's; *Billingbear*, Mr. Nevill's; *Coley*, Col. Thomſon's.

* See *Page* 224. for the *Scotiſh* Seats.

BUCK-

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.] Circumference 138 Miles, contains 185 Pariſhes, and 15 Market-towns; Shire-town, *Buckingham:* chief Rivers, *Tame*, *Ouſe*, *Colin*.

Seats: *Bulſtrode*, Duke of Portland's; *Aſhridge*, Duke of Bridgwater's; *Cliefden*, Prince of Wales's; *Langley*, Lord Maſſam's; *Stow*, Lord Cobham's; *Denton*, Judge Denton's; *Chicheley*, Sir John Cheſter's; *Denham-court*, Sir W. Bowyer's; *Denham*, late Sir R. Hill's; *Hartwell*, Sir Tho. Lee's; *Wooton Underwood*, Mr. Greenville's; *Amerſham Mount*, Mr. Drake's; *Kingſey*, Mr. Herbert's; *Stoke*, Mrs. Halſey's.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.] Circumference 130 Miles, contains 163 Pariſhes, and 8 Market-towns; Shire-town, *Cambridge:* principal Rivers, *Ouſe* and *Cam*.

Seats: *Cheveley*, Duke of Somerſet's; *Thornby-abbey*, Duke of Beaufort's; *Gogmagog-hills*, Earl Godolphin's; Wimple, Lord Hardwicke's; *Catlidge*, late Lord North and Grey's; *Maddingley*, Sir J. Hynde Cotton's; *Gamlingay*, Sir G. Downing's; *Snalwell*, Sir R. Clarke's; *Chippingham*, Mr. Sandy's; *Dalham-hall*, Mr. Affleck's; *Exning*, Mr. Shepherd's; *Potſam*, Mr. Sheppard's; *Horſe-heath*, Mr. Bromley's.

CHESHIRE.] Circumference 112 Miles, contains 71 Pariſhes, and 13 Market-towns; chief, *Cheſter:* principal Rivers, *Dee* and *Weaver*.

Seats: *Cholmondeley-hall*, Earl of Cholmondeley's; *Dunham Maſſey*, Earl of Warrington's; *Rockſavage*, Earl of Barrymore's; *Woody*, Earl of Dyſert's; *Combermere*, Sir R. S. Cotton's; *Eaton*, Sir R. Groſvenor's; *Aſton*, Sir T. Aſton's; *Stanney*, Sir C. Bunbury's; *Arley*, Sir G. Warburton's; *Oulton*, Mr. Egerton's; *Vale Royal*, Mr. Cholmondeley's; *Crew-hall*, Mr. Crew Offley's; *Lyme*, Mr. Leigh's.

CORNWALL.] Circumference 230 Miles, contains 171 Pariſhes, and 27 Towns; chief Town *Launceſton:* principal Rivers, *Tamer*, *Camel*, and *Fale.*

Seats: *Truro* and *Lanhidrock*, Earl of Radnor's; *Godolphin*, Earl Godolphin's; *Tregothan*, Lord Falmouth's; *Stow*, Counteſs of Granville's; *Boconock*, Mr. Pitt's; *Treriſe*, Lord Arundel's; *Trelowarren*, Sir F. Vyvyan's; *Newton*, Sir J. Coryton's; *Pencarrow*, Sir J. Moleſworth's; *Trelawney*, Sir J. Trelawney's; *Trebitch*, Sir B. Wrey's; *Colwance*, Sir J. St. Aubin's; *Mount-Edgcomb*, Mr. Edgcomb's.

CUMBERLAND.] Circumference 168 Miles, contains 58 Pariſhes, and 15 Towns; chief, *Carliſle:* principal River, *Eden.*

Seats: *Greyſtock-caſtle*, Duke of Norfolk's; *Drumbugh-caſtle*, Ditto; *Cockermouth-caſtle*, Duke of Somerſet's; *Naworth*, Earl of Carliſle's; *Kirk-Oſwald*, late Earl of Suſſex's; *D'Acre-caſtle*, Ditto; *Hutton-hall*, late Sir George Fletcher's, Bart.

DERBYSHIRE.] Circumference 130 Miles, contains 106 Pariſhes, and 9 Towns; Shire-town, *Derby:* principal Rivers, *Trent* and *Derwent.*

Seats: *Chatſworth*, Duke of Devon's; *Hardwick*, Ditto; *Belvoir-caſtle*, Duke of Rutland's; *Belſover-caſtle*, Duke of Newcaſtle's; *Haddon*, Ditto; *Bretly*, Earl of Cheſterfield's; *Sutton*, late Earl of Scarſdale's; *Stavely*, Lord James Cavendiſh's; *Kedleſton*, Sir J. Curſon's; *Walton*, Sir J. Jenkinſon's; *Calke*, Sir John Harper's; *Longford*, Mr. Cooke's *Melber*, Ditto.

DEVONSHIRE.] Circumference 200 Miles, contains 394 Pariſhes, and 32 Towns; chief, *Exeter:* Rivers, *Tamer*, *Turridge*, *Ex*, *Taw*, and *Dart.*

Seats: *Culliton*, Sir W. Yonge's; *Poudram-caſtle*, Sir W. Courtney's; *Shute*, Sir W. Pole's; *Poltymore*, Sir J. Bampfylde's; *Aſhe*, Lady Drake's *Colomb*,

Colomb, Sir T. Ackland's; *Ackland*, Ditto; *Werrington*, Sir W. Morrice's; *Pyne*, Sir H. Northcote's.

DORSETSHIRE.] Circumference 150 Miles, contains 248 Pariſhes, 19 Towns; Shire-town, *Dorcheſter*: Rivers, *Stowre*, *Frome*, &c.

Seats: *Winburn*, *St. Giles*'s, Earl of Shaftſbury's; *Sherbourn*, Lord Digby's; *Puddle-town*, Lord Walpole's; *Critchell*, Sir W. Napier's; *Eaſtbury*, Mr. Dodington's; *Charborough*, Mr. Drax's; *Chettle*, Mr. Chaffin's; *Kingſton*, Mr. Pitt's; *Melbury*, Col. Horner's; *Stinsford*, Ditto; *Lichett*, Col. Trenchard's; *Woolveton*, Ditto; *Lullworth-caſtle*, Mr. Weld's; *Smedmore*, Mr. Clavell's; *Kingſton-hall*, Mr. Banks's; *Bryanſtone*, Mr. Portman's.

DURHAM.] Circumference 107 Miles, contains 118 Pariſhes, and 6 Towns; chief, *Durham*: Rivers, *Tyne*, *Ware*, *Derwent*, *Tees*.

Seats: *Lumley-caſtle*, Earl of Scarborough's; *Ravenſworth-caſtle*, Sir H. Lyddal's; —— Mr. Bowes's; *Awkland*, Biſhop of Durham's.

ESSEX.] Circumference 146 Miles, contains 415 Pariſhes, and 21 Towns; chief Town, *Chelmsford*: Rivers, *Thames*, *Stowre*, *Coln*, *Chelmer*, *Lea*, *Crouch*, *Roding*.

Seats: *Audley-end*, Earl of Suffolk's; *Moulſam-hall*, Earl Fitzwalter's; *Shortgrove*, Earl of Thomond's; *Wanſted*, Earl Tilney's; near *Chelmsford*, late Lord Barrington's; *Brentwood*, Lord Petre's; *Ingatſtone*, Ditto; *Copt-hall*, Sir T. Webſter's; *Hill-hall*, Sir Edward Smith's; *Lowlayton*, late Sir F. Tench's; *Felix-hall*, Sir A. T. Abdy's; *Albyn's*, Sir R. Abdy's; *Little Leighs-hall*, Sir G. Alleyn's; *Liſton-hall*, Sir S. Barnardiſton's; *Giddy-hall*, Sir John Eyles's; *New-hall*, Mr. Hoare's; *Hallingbury-hall*, Mr. Houblon's; *Marcks*, Mr. Mildmay's.

GLOU-

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.] Circumference 138 Miles, contains 280 Pariſhes, and 26 Towns; chief, *Glouceſter*: Rivers, *Severn*, *Wye*, *Stroud*, *Iſic*, *Aven*.

Seats: *Badmington*, Duke of Beaufort's; *Berkley-caſtle*, Earl of Berkley's; *Camden-houſe*, Earl of Gainſborough's; *Kemsford*, Lord Weymouth's; *Barr's-court*, Sir J. Newton's; *Rendcomb*, Sir J. Guiſe's; *Elſmore*, Ditto; *Sherburne*, Sir J. Dutton's; *Durham*, Mr. Blaithwaite's; *Fairford*, Mr. Lamb's; *Stoke*, Mr. Berkley's; *King's Weſton*, Mr. Southwell's; *Siſton-houſe*, Mr. Trotman's; *Barrington*, Lord Henſol's.

HANTS.] Circumference 100 Miles, contains 253 Pariſhes, and 16 Towns; Shire-towns, *Southampton* and *Wincheſter*: Rivers, *Stowre*, *Avon*, *Itching*, &c.

Seats: *Hackwood*, Duke of Bolton's; *Abbot's-ſtone*, Ditto; *Quickſett*, Earl of Saliſbury's; *Down-hus-band*, Lord Lymington's; *Chilton-candover*, Sir R. Worſeley's; *Mottisfont*, Sir R. Mills's; *Newtonberry*, Ditto; *Throekill*, Mr. Allaway's; *Hide-hall*, Lady Millers's; *The Grange*, Mr. Henley's; *Stratfieldſea*, Mr. Pitt's; *Hermaid*, Mr. Jervis's; *Soberton*, Mr. Lewis's; *Kelſey*, Mr. Pointer's; *Moyle's-court*, Mr. Liſle's.

Iſle of Wight, belonging to this County, is 60 Miles in Circumference, contains 36 Pariſhes, and 3 Towns; chief Seat, *Appledoor-comb*, Sir Robert Worſley's, Bart.

HEREFORDSHIRE.] Circumference 102 Miles, contains 176 Pariſhes, and 8 Towns; chief, *Hereford*: Rivers, *Wye*, *Arrow*, *Lug*, *Frome*.

Seats: *Brampton-bryan*, Earl of Oxford's; *Shopton-court*, Lord Bateman's; *Hampton-court*, Sir Michael Newton's; *Croft-caſtle*, Sir Archer Crofts's; *Burhope*, Sir Edward Goodyer's; *Newport*, Mr. Foley's; *Stoke*, Mr. Auditor Foley's; *Heywood*, Mr. Auditor Harley's; *Mockas-court*, Mr. Cornwall's.

HERT-

HERTFORDSHIRE.] Circumference 130 Miles, contains 120 Pariſhes, and 18 Towns; chief, *Hertford*: Rivers, *Colne*, *Lea*.

Seats: *Holywell*, Ducheſs of Marlborough's; *Hatfield*, Earl of Saliſbury's; *Caſhiobury*, Earl of Eſſex's; *Coley-green*, Earl Cowper's; *Hartingfordbury*, Ditto; *Langley*, Lord Raymond's; *Gorrumbery*, Lord Grimſton's; *Lammer*, Sir S. Garrard's; *The Hoo*, Mrs. Brand's; *Titenhanger*, Sir T. Pope Blunt's; *Cognedge*, Sir J. Jennings's; *Beachwood*, Sir F. Seabright's; *Offley*, Sir H. Penrice's; *Bellbar*, Lady Jekyll's; *Northall*, Sir W. Lemon's; *Gubbins*, Mr. Sambroke's; *Balls*, late Gov. Harriſon's; *Moore-park*, Mr. Style's; *Apſton-hall*, Mr. Freeman's; *Bennington*, Mr. Cæſar's; *Blakeſware*, Mr. Plummer's; *Knebworth*, Mr. Robinſon's; *Widgell-hall*, Mr. Gulſton's; *Ware-park*, Mr. Byde's; *Stagny-hall*, Mr. Heyſham's; *Tuing-water*, Mr. Heat's; *Peniy*, Mr. Harcourt's; *Briggins*, Mr. Cheſter's; *Berkhamſtead magna*, Mr. Roper's.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.] Circumference 67 Miles, contains 76 Pariſhes, and 6 Towns; chief, *Huntingdon*: Rivers, *Ouſe*, &c.

Seats: *Kimbolton-caſtle*, Duke of Mancheſter's; *Hinchinbroke*, Earl of Sandwich's; *Great Gedding*, Earl of Rockingham's; *Bugden*, Biſhop of Lincoln's; *Stoughton*, late Sir Baldwin Conyers's.

KENT.] Circumference 162 Miles, contains 408 Pariſhes, and 30 Towns; chief, *Canterbury*: Rivers, *Thawes*, *Medway*, *Stowre*, *Darent*, &c.

Seats: *Greenwich*, a Palace Royal; *Rocheſter*, Bp. of Rocheſter's; *Knowl*, Duke of Dorſet's; *Eaſtwell*, Earl of Winchelſea's; *Hothfield*, Earl of Thanet's; *Penſhurſt*, Earl of Leiceſter's; *Chevening*, Earl Stanhope's; *Fair-lawn*, Lord Vane's; *Leeds-caſtle*, Lord Fairfax's; *Surrenden*, Sir Edward Deering's; *Blackheath*, Sir Gregory Page's; *Merſham*, Sir Windham Knatchbull's; *Leeds-abbey*, Sir Roger Mere-

Meredith's; *Sutton*, Sir Edward Filmer's; *Barham-downs*, Sir Baſil Dixwell's; *Walderſhire*, Earl of Rockingham's; *Chilham-caſtle*, Mr. Colebrooke's; *Squirrels*, Mr. Ward's.

LANCASHIRE.] Circumference 170 Miles, contains 60 Pariſhes, and 26 Towns; chief, *Lancaſter*: Rivers, *Merſey*, *Ribdle*, *Lon*, *Irk*, *Irwel*.

Seats: *Stoney-hurſt*, Duke of Norfolk's; *Aſhton-hall*, Duke Hamilton's; *Knowſley*, Earl of Derby; *Dunkeyhalgh*, Lord Petre's; *Haigh*, Sir Roger Bradſhaigh's, Bart. *Hough-end*, Sir John Bland's; *Heaton*, Sir Edward Egerton's; *Latham*, Thomas Bootle's, Eſq;

LEICESTERSHIRE.] Circumference 69 Miles, contains 200 Pariſhes, and 12 Towns; chief, *Leiceſter*: Rivers, *Stowre*, *Reek*, *Swift*.

Seats: *Garenton*, Duke of Montagu's; *Aſhby-de-la-Zouch* and *Dunnington-park*, Earl of Huntingdon's; *Stanton-Harold*, Earl of Ferrer's; *Stanton-Brudenell*, Earl of Cardigan's; *Broad-gate*, Earl of Stamford's; *Boſworth*, Sir Wolſtan Dixie's; *Stanford*, Sir Thomas Cave's; *Kirby-Mallory*, Sir Edward Noel's.

LINCOLNSHIRE.] Circumference 180 Miles, contains 630 Pariſhes, and 35 Towns; chief, *Lincoln*: Rivers, *Weland*, *Trent*, *Humber*, *Nen*, *Wythem*.

Seats: *Normandy*, late Duke of Buck's; *Grimſthorp* and *Earsby*, Duke of Ancaſter's; *Belton*, Lord Tyrconnel's; *Nocton*, Sir William Ellis's; *Doddington*, late Sir Edward Huſſy's, Bart. *Gunby*, late Sir William Maſſenbeard's; *Gainsborough*, Sir Willoughby Hickman's; *Stanfield*, Sir John Tyrwhit's; *Aſwarby*, Sir Francis Whichcote's; *Ormsby*, Mr. Maſſenbeard's; *Thoresby*, Captain Wood's; *Harrington*, Mr. Amcourt's.

MID-

MIDDLESEX.] Circumference 81 Miles, contains 73 Pariſhes and 4 Towns; chief *London*: Rivers, *Thames*, *Colne*.

Seats: *Sion-houſe*, Duke of Somerſet's; Duke of Beaufort's, and late Earl of Ranelagh's Houſes at *Chelſey*; *Buckingham-houſe*, Ducheſs of Buckingham's; *Montague-houſe*, Duke of Montague's; *Southampton-houſe*, Duke of Bedford's; *Berkley-houſe*, Duke of Devonſhire's; *Cannons*, Duke of Chandos's; *Marlborough-houſe*, Ducheſs of Marlborough's; *Villa Carey Parſons-green*, Col. Mordaunt's; *Chiſwick* and *Sutton-court*, Earl of Burlington's; *Buſhy-park*, Earl of Halifax's; *Halenton*, Earl of Holderneſs's; *Cranford*, Earl of Berkley's; *Bellſiſe*, Earl of Cheſterfield's; at *Chiſwick*, Earl of Wilmington's; *Gunnersbury*, Lord Hobard's; *Dawley*, late Lord Bolingbroke's; *Whitton*, Lady Falkland's; *Kempton-park*, Sir John Chardin's; *Harrow*, Sir John Ruſhout's; *Oiſterly-park*, late Sir Francis Child's; *Harfield*, Sir Edward Newdigate's; *Sunbury*, Sir Roger Hudſon's, and Mr. Turner's; *Buſh-hall*, Sir Jeremy-Vanacker Sambrook's; *Hanworth*, Lord Vere Beauclerk's; *Forty-hill*, Mrs. Wolſtenholm's; *Holland-houſe*, Mr. Edwards's; near *Chiſwick*, Henry Barker's, Eſq;

MONMOUTHSHIRE.] Circumference 80 Miles, contains 127 Pariſhes, and 7 Towns; chief, *Monmouth*; Rivers, *Monow*, *Wye*, *Uſk*, *Rumney*.

Seats: *Troy-houſe*, Duke of Beaufort's; *Llangibby*, Sir John Williams's; *Tredegar*, late Sir William Morgan's; *Pont-pool*, Mr. Hanbury's.

NORFOLK.] Circumference 140 Miles, contains 660 Pariſhes, and 31 Towns; chief, *Northampton*: Rivers, *Ouſe*, *Waveny*, *Yare*, *Frin*.

Seats: *Norwich Palace*, Duke of Norfolk's; *Paſton-hall*, late Earl of Yarmouth's; *Stifcay* and *Raynham*, Lord Townſhend's; *Blickling*, Lord Hobart's; *Houghton*, Sir Robert Walpole's; *Melton-Conſtable*

Conſtable, Sir Jacob Aſhley's, Bart. *Ramworth-hall*, Col. Sidney's; *Garboldiſham*, Sir Edmund Bacon's; *Kirby-Bedon*, Sir Thomas Berney's; *Oxborough*, Sir Henry Bedingfield's; *Hunſtanton*, Sir Thomas L'Eſtrange's.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.] Circumference 120 Miles, contains 326 Pariſhes, and 11 Towns; chief, *Northampton*: Rivers, *Weland*, *Nen*, *Ouſe*.

Seats: *Boughton*, Duke of Montague's; *Burleigh*, Earl of Exeter's; *Caſtle-Aſhby*, Earl of Northampton's; *Althorp*, Duke of Marlborough's; *Eaſton*, Earl of Pomfret's; *Eaſton-Maudit*, Earl of Suſſex's; *Dean*, Earl of Cardigan's; *Rockingham*, Earl of Rockingham's; *Kirby*, Lord Hatton's; *Drayton*, Lady Betty Jermain's; *Findon*, Sir John Dolbin's, Bart. *Farthingoe*, Sir Edward Egerton's; *Culworth*, Sir John D'Anvers's; *Brampton*, Sir William Norwich's; *Kelmarſh*, Mr. Hanbury's.

NORTHUMBERLAND.] Circumference 155 Miles, contains 46 Pariſhes, and 11 Towns; chief, *Newcaſtle*: Rivers, *Tweed*, *Tyne*.

Seats: *Belſey*, Sir William Middleton's; *Gibſide*, George Bowes's, Eſq; *Elſwick*, Ralph Jeniſon's, Eſq;

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.] Circumference 90 Miles, contains 168 Pariſhes, and 9 Towns; chief, *Nottingham*: Rivers, *Trent*, *Iddle*, &c.

Seats: *Nottingham-caſtle*, *Haughton*, and *Welbeck-abbey*, Duke of Newcaſtle's; *Thorsby* and *Holmes-Pierre-point*, Duke of Kingſton's; *Woollaton-hall*, Lord Middleton's; *Kelham*, late Lord Lexington's; *Newſted-abbey*, Lord Byron's; *Warſhop*, Lord Willoughby's of Parham; *Rufford*, Sir George Savil's; *Bunny*, Sir Thomas Parkyns's.

OXFORDSHIRE.] Circumference 130 Miles, contains 280 Pariſhes, and 15 Towns; chief, *Oxford*: Rivers, *Thames*, *Tame*, *Iſis*, *Charwell*, *Windruſh*, *Evenload*.

Seats:

Seats: *Woodſtock* and *Blenheim-caſtle*, Ducheſs Dowager of Marlborough's; *Hethorp*, Earl of Shrewſbury's; *Ditchley*, Earl of Litchfield's; *Cornbury*, Earl of Clarendon's; *Rycott*, Earl of Abingdon's; *Sherburne*, Earl of Macclesfield's; *Northbrook*, Sir Robert Daſhwood's; *Water-ſtock*, late Sir Henry Aſhurſt's, Bart. *Chiſlehampton*, Sir John D'oyley's; *Sarſdon*, late Sir Robert Walter's; *Waltone*, Sir Robert Jenkinſon's; *Wood-Perry*, Mr. Moſs's; *Kiddington*, Sir Charles Browne's.

RUTLANDSHIRE.] Circumference 40 Miles, contains 48 Pariſhes, and 2 Towns; chief, *Oakham:* Rivers, *Weland*, *Waſh*.

Seats: *Burleigh on the Hill*, Earl of Winchelſea's; *Exton-brook*, Earl of Gainſborough's; *Aſhton*, Earl of Cardigan's.

SHROPSHIRE.] Circumference 134 Miles, contains 170 Pariſhes, and 15 Towns; chief, *Shrewsbury:* Rivers, *Severn*, *Culm*, *Rea*, *Roden*, *Teme*, *Tern*.

Seats: *High-Ercal*, Earl of Bradford's; *Haughton*, Sir Hugh Brigge's; *Watlesborough*, Sir Edward Leighton's; *Longner*, Sir Richard Corbet's; *Cond*, Mr. Creſwell's; *Wallcot*, Mr. Wallcot's; *Oakley-park*, Mr. Herbert's; *Stoke-caſtle*, Mr. Baldwin's; *Henly*, Mr. Powis's.

SOMERSETSHIRE.] Circumference 150 Miles; contains 385 Pariſhes, and 30 Towns; chief, *Briſtol:* Rivers, *Severn*, *Avon*, *Frome*, *Parret*, *Torr*, *Tone*.

Seats: *Hinton St. George*, Earl Powlet's; *Hamhouſe*, Lord Stowell's; *Nettlecomb*, Sir John Trevelyan's; *Orchard-Wyndham*, Sir William Wyndham's; *Brampton*, Sir Philip Sydenham's; *Ford-abbey*, Mr. Gwyn's; *Orchard-Portman*, Mr. Portman's; *Fairfield*, Mr. Palmer's.

STAFFORDSHIRE.] Circumference 141 Miles, contains 150 Pariſhes, and 18 Towns; chief, *Stafford:* Rivers, *Trent*, *Churnet*, *Dove*, *Blithe*, *Line*, *Tean*, *Sow*, *Pink*, *Manifold*.

Seats:

Seats: *Beaudeſeat*, Earl of Uxbridge's; *Chartley-caſtle*, Lord Ferrers's; *Drayton*, Lord Paget's; *Trentham*, Lord Gower's; *Dudley-caſtle*, Lord Dudley's, *Tixell*, Lord Aſton's; *Ingſtree*, Lord Chetwind's; *Oakley*, Sir Philip Chetwood's; *Wrine-hall*, Sir Edward Egerton's; *Pateſhul*, Sir John Aſtley's; *Pillaton*, Sir Edward Littleton's; *Wolſe-ley*, Sir Charles Wolſeley's; *Keel-hall*, Mr. Sneyd's; *Okeover*, Mr. Okeover's.

SUFFOLK.] Circumference 165 Miles, contains 575 Pariſhes, and 30 Towns; chief, *Ipſwich:* Rivers, *Stowre*, *Breton*, *Deben*, *Blithe*, *Orwell*, &c.

Seats: *Euſton-hall*, Duke of Grafton's; *Ick-worth*, Earl of Briſtol's; *Broom-hall* and *Culford-hall*, Lord Cornwallis's; *Milden-hall*, Sir Thomas Hanmer's, Bart. *Long Melford*, Sir Cordell Fire-braſs's; *Benhall*, Mr. Tyrell's; *Pakenham*, Sir William Spring's; *Heringfleet*, Sir Edmund Bacon's; *Ketton* and *Brightwell*, Sir Samuel Barnardiſton's, Bart. *Glemham-hall*, Mr. North's.

SURRY.] Circumference 112 Miles, contains 140 Pariſhes, and 9 Towns; chief, *Southwark*: Rivers, *Thames*, *Mole*.

Seats: *New Park*, Lord Walpole's; *Claremont*, Duke of Newcaſtle's; *Wimbleton*, Ducheſs of Marl-borough's; *Weybridge*, Earl of Portmore's; *Albury*, Earl of Aylesford's; *Eaſt-Clanden*, Lord Onſlow's *Ockam*, Lord King's; *Epſom*, Lord Gilford's; *Woodcote*, Lord Baltimore's; Sir Matthew Dec-ker's, at *Richmond*; *Beddington*, Sir Hacket Carew's, Bart. *Sheen*, Sir John Buckworth's; *Wotton*, Sir John Evelyn's, Bart. *Aſhted*, Lord Berkſhire's; *Wimbleton*, Sir Theodore Janſſen's; *Row-Hampton*, Mr. Jeffery's; *Caſhalton*, Mr. Scawen's; *Fetcham*, Mr. Revel's; *Eſher Place*, Mr. Pelham's; *Rygate*, Parſons's, who died Lord Mayor of *London*, in 1741.

SUSSEX.]

SUSSEX. Circumference 158 Miles, contains 312 Pariſhes, and 16 Towns; chief, *Chicheſter*: Rivers, *Arun*, &c.

Seats: *Petworth*, Duke of Somerſet's; *Haland* and *Biſhopſtone*, Duke of Newcaſtle's; *Arundel-caſtle*, Duke of Norfolk's; *Stoneland* and *Buckhurſt*, Duke of Dorſet's; *Godwood*, Duke of Richmond's; *Stanſtead*, Earl of Scarborough's; *Eaſtborne-place*, Earl of Wilmington's; *Aſhburnham*, Earl of Aſhburnham's; *Up-park*, Earl of Tankerville's; *Cowdry*, Lord Montagu's; *Firle*, Sir William Gage's; *Battle-abby*, Sir Thomas Webſter's; *Ratton*, Sir Walter Parker's; *Michel Grove*, Sir John Shelly's; *Parkham*, Sir Cecil Biſhop's; *Hurſmonceaux*, Mr. Hare's, Son to the late Biſhop; *Den*, Mr. Everſfield's; *Stammer*, Mr. Pelham's; *Slaugham*, late Mr. Morton's.

WARWICKSHIRE.] Circumference 110 Miles, 158 Pariſhes, and 17 Towns; chief, *Coventry*: Rivers, *Avon*, &c.

Seats: *Tamworth-caſtle*, Earl of Ferrers's; *Newenham-paddox*, Earl of Denbigh's; *Compton in the Hole*, Earl of Northampton's; *Hewel grange*, Earl of Plymouth's; *Ettington*, Earl of Ferrers's; *Caſtle-Bromwich*, Viſcount Hereford's; *Stonely*, Lord Leigh's; *Ragby* and *Popham*, Lord Conway's; *Warwick-caſtle*, Lord Brook's; *Coleſhill*, Lord Digby's; *Newhold-hall*, Sir Francis Skipwith's; *Arbury*, Sir Edward Newdigate's; *Tamworth*, Mr. Archer's; *Rugly*, Mr. Conway's; *Bagington*, Mr. Bromley's.

WESTMORLAND.] Circumference 110 Miles, contains 26 Pariſhes, and 8 Towns; chief, *Kendal*: Rivers, *Eden*, *Can*, *Eamon*, *Lon*, &c.

Seats: *Pendragon-caſtle*, Earl of Thanet's; *Beltham-caſtle*, Earl of Derby's; *Appleby caſtle*, Earl of Thanet's; *Lowther-hall*, Lord Lonſdale's; *Ry-*

dall, Sir George Fleming's; *White-heaven*, Sir James Lowther's.

WILTSHIRE.] Circumference 128 Miles, contains 304 Pariſhes, and 24 Towns; chief, *Saliſbury*: Rivers, *Iſis*, *Kennet*, *Avon*, *Willy*, *Nadde*.

Seats: *Tokenham*, Duke of Somerſet's; *Ednington*, Duke of Bolton's; *Wilton*, Earl of Pembroke's; *Tylſhead*, Earl Godolphin's; *Longleat*, Lord Weymouth's; *Wardour-caſtle*, Lord Arundel's of Wardour; *Maiden-bradley*, Sir Edward Seymour's; *Standlinch*, Sir Peter Vandeput's;——Sir Jacob Desbouverie's; *Stourton-caſtle*, Mr. Hoar's; *Madington*, Mr. Drax's; *Barreford*, Mr. Duncomb's; *Campton*, Mr. Northey's.

WORCESTERSHIRE.] Circumference 130 Miles, contains 152 Pariſhes, and 11 Towns; chief, *Worceſter*: Rivers, *Severn*, *Avon*, *Team*, &c.

Seats: *Grafton*, Duke of Shrewsbury's; *Crome*, Earl of Coventry's; *Great Whitley*, Lord Foley's; *Lenchwich*, Lord Craven's; *Weſtwood*, Sir Herbert-Perrot Pakington's, Bart. *Hagley*, Sir Thomas Lyttleton's; *Sodington*, Sir Edward Blount's; *Ombersby*, Mr. Sandy's.

YORKSHIRE.] Circumference 360 Miles; contains 563 Pariſhes, and 49 Towns; chief, *York*: Rivers, *Tees* and *Humber*, which receives into it *Aire*, *Calder*, *Dun*, *Derwent*, *Nile*, *Ouſe*, and *Swallyoure-warf*.

Seats: *Mulgrave-caſtle*, late Duke of Bucks's; *Sheffield Manor*, Duke of Norfolk's; *Kiveton*, Duke of Leeds's; *Caſtle-Howard*, Earl of Carliſle's *Stainsborough* and *Wentworth-caſtle*, Earl of Strafford's; *Londesburgh*, Earl of Burlington's; *Honby-caſtle*, Earl of Holderneſs's; *Wentworth-houſe*, Earl Malton's; *Snaith-hall*, Lord Downs's; *Temple-Newſam*, Lord Irwin's; *Leadſtone hall*, late Lady Betty Haſtings's; *Newby*, Sir Edward Blacket's, Bart. *Conſtable-Burton*, Sir Marmaduke Wyvil's, Bart.

Great

Great Ribſton, Sir Henry Goodrich's, Bart. *Swillington*, Sir William Lowthar's; *Spratborough*, late Sir Godfrey Copely's, Bart. *Acklam*, Sir William Huſtler's; *Angleby Manor*, Sir William Foules's, Bart. *Boynton*, Sir William Strickland's; *Scampſton*, Sir William St. Quintin's; *Wheatly*, Sir G. Cooke's; *Albrough*, Sir Roger Beckwith's; *Calverley*, Sir Walter Calverley's; *Noſtell*, Sir Rowland Wynne's; *Nun Appleton-hall*, Sir William Milner's; *Kirkleatham*, Mr. Turner's; *Whixley*, Mr. Tancred's; *Gisborough*, Mr. Chaloner's; *Hemſley*, Mr. Brown's; near *Beverley*, Mr. Bradſhaw's.

In WALES *are the following Counties:*

ANGLESEY.] Circumference 60 Miles, contains 74 Pariſhes, and 2 Towns; chief, *Beaumaris*: River, *Menia*.

Seat: Lord Bulkeley's, near *Beaumaris*.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.] Circumference 106 Miles, contains 61 Pariſhes, and 4 Towns; chief, *Brecknock*: Rivers, *Hodney*, *Usk*.

Seats: *Crickhowel-caſtle*, and *Tretowre caſtle*, Duke of Beaufort's.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE.] Circumference 102 Miles, contains 87 Pariſhes, and 8 Towns; chief, *Caermarthen*: River, *Towy*.

Seats: *Golden Grove* and *Emlyn*, Duke of Bolton's; *Edingsford*, Sir Nicolas Williams's; *Newton*, Sir John Price's; *Alderglaſney*, Sir John Rudd's.

CAERNARVONSHIRE.] Circumference 95 Miles, contains 68 Pariſhes, and 6 Towns; chief, *Caernarvon*.

CARDIGANSHIRE.] Circumference 94 Miles, contains 77 Pariſhes, and 4 Towns; chief, *Cardigan*: River, *Tyevye*.

DENBIGANSHIRE.] Circumference 116 Miles, contains 57 Pariſhes, and 4 Towns; chief *Denbigh*.

Seats: *Chirk-caſtle*, Mr. Myddleton's; *Llewenny*, Sir Robert-Salisbury Cotton's; *Wynſtay*, Mr. Williams's.

FLINTSHIRE.] Circumference 40 Miles, contains 28 Pariſhes, and 3 Towns; chief, *Flint*: River, *Elwy*.

Seats: *Moſtyn*, Sir Roger Moſtyn's; *Llanerch*, Mr. Davies's.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.] Circumference 112 Miles, contains 118 Pariſhes, and 9 Towns; chief, *Landaff*.

Seats: *Swanzey-caſtle*, Duke of Beaufort's; *Cardiff-caſtle*, Lord Windſor's; *Coyty-caſtle*, late Earl of Leiceſter's; *Keven Malby*, late Sir Charles Keymis's; *Wenwoe*, Sir William Thomas's; *Llantrithid*, Sir John Aubrey's; *Margam*, Lord Manſell's; *Henſol*, Lord Talbot's; *St. Donat's*, Sir Thomas Stradling's.

MERIONETHSHIRE.] Circumference 108 Miles, contains 37 Pariſhes, and 3 Towns; chief, *Harlech*.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.] Circumference 94 Miles, contains 47 Pariſhes, and 6 Towns; chief, *Montgomery*.

Seats: *Powis-caſtle* and *Buttington-hall*, Marquis of Powis's; *Llymore-lodge* and *Llyſſin*, Lord Herbert's of Cherbury; *Vaynor*, Lord Hereford's; *Lloydierd*, Mr. Wynne's; *Garth*, Sir Charles Lloyd's.

PEMBROKESHIRE.] Circumference 93 Miles, contains 45 Pariſhes, and 9 Towns; chief, *Pembroke*.

Seats: *Picton-caſtle*, Sir Eraſmus Phillips's, Bart. *Orielton*, Sir Arthur Owen's; *Pendergraſs*, Sir Thomas Stepney's.

RADNORSHIRE.] Circumference 90 Miles, contains 52 Pariſhes, and 4 Towns; chief, *Radnor*.

Seats: *Harnage-grange*, Sir William Fowler's; *Maeſyllwich*, Sir Humphry Howarth's; *Artlis* and *Harpton*, Mr. Thomas Lewis's.

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A LIST of the PEERAGE *of* England; *wherein the Chriſtian Names being omitted, it will be ſubjected to no other Fluctuations, than by the Extinction of Families.*

His Royal Highneſs the PRINCE of *Wales.*
His Royal Highneſs the DUKE of *Cumberland.*

DUKES.

Names.	Titles.
HOward	*norfolk*
ſackville	*dorſet*
fitzroy	*grafton*
ſeymour	*ſomerſet*
fitzroy	*cleveland*
lenox	*richmond*
ſomerſet	*beaufort*
beauclerk	*St. albans*
pawlet	*bolton*
oſborne	*leeds*
ruſſell	*bedford*
cavendiſh	*devonſhire*
ſpencer	*marlborough*
manners	*rutland*
montague	*montague*
bertie	*ancaſter*
pierrepoint	*kingſton*
pelham	*newcaſtle*
bentinck	*portland*
campbell	*greenwich*
montague	*mancheſter*
bridges	*chandoes*
egerton	*bridgwater*

MARQUIS.

herbert	*powes.*

EARLS.

talbot	*ſhrewſbury*
ſtanley	*derby*
haſtings	*huntingdon*
herbert	*pembroke*
clinton	*lincoln*
howard	*ſuffolk*
cecill	*ſaliſbury*
cecill	*exeter*
ſidney	*leiceſter*
compton	*northampton*
rich	*warwick*
fielding	*denbigh*
fane	*weſtmorland*
howard	*berkſhire*
mordaunt	*peterb. &c.*
grey	*ſtamford*
finch	*winchelſea*
ſtanhope	*cheſterfield*
tufton	*thanet*
montagu	*ſandwich*
hyde	*clarendon*
capell	*eſſex*
brudenell	*cardigan*
anneſley	*angleſea*
howard	*carliſle*
boyle	*burlington*
cooper	*ſhaftsbury*
lee	*litchfield*
bruce	*aylesbury*
robarts	*radnor*
berkeley	*berkeley*

EARLS.

Names.	Titles.
bertie	*abingdon*
noel	*gainsborough*
d'arcy	*holderneſs*
hickman	*plymouth*
howard	*ſtafford*
lumley	*ſcarborough*
booth	*warrington*
newport	*bradford*
zuleſtein	*rochford*
keppel	*albemarle*
coventry	*coventry*
Villers	*jerſey*
auverquerq;	*grantham*
poulett	*poulett*
cholmondeley	*cholmondeley*
harley	*oxford*, &c.
ſhirley	*ferrers*
wentworth	*ſtrafford*
legg	*dartmouth*
paget	*uxbridge*
watſon	*rockingham*
bennet	*tankerville*
finch	*aylesford*
godolphin	*godolphin*
hervey	*briſtol*
montagu	*halifax*
yelverton	*ſuſſex*
cowper	*cowper*
ſtanhope	*ſtanhope*
ſherard	*harborough*
parker	*macclesfield*
farmer	*pomfret*
compton	*wilmington*
graham	*graham*
ker	*ker*

EARLS.

Names.	Titles.
waldegrave	*waldegrave*
mildmay	*fitzwalter*
aſhburnham	*aſhburnham*
howard	*effingham*
wentworth	*malton*
walpole	*orford*
ſtanhope	*harrington*

VISCOUNTS.

devereux	*hereford*
brown	*montacute*
fiennes	*ſay and ſeale*
bellaſyſe	*fauconberg*
townſhend	*townſhend*
thynne	*weymouth*
hatton	*hatton*
lowther	*lonſdale*
o'brian	*tadcaſter*
St. John	*St. John*
temple	*cobham*
boſcawen	*falmouth*
wałop	*lymington*
harcourt	*harcourt*
bing	*torrington*

BARONS.

nevill	*abergavenny*
touchett	*audley*
ſeymour	*percy*
weſt	*delaware*
forteſcue	*clinton*
ward	*dudley & W.*
ſtourton	*ſtourton*
verney	*willoughby B.*
willoughby	of *Parham*
north	*N. & guilford*
cary	*hunſdon*
St. John	*dit.* of *bletſoe*

Petre

BARONS.

Names.	Titles.
petre	*petre*
gerrard	*gerrard*
arundell	*d'.of wardour*
blythe	*clifton*
dormer	*dormer*
roper	*teynham*
greville	*brooke*
poulett	*hinton*
maynard	*maynard*
bruce	*bruce*
leigh	*leigh*
byron	*byron*
langdale	*langdale*
berkeley	*dit. of ſtretton*
cornwallis	*cornwallis*
arundell	*dit. of Trerice*
craven	*craven*
clifford	*clifford*
carteret	*carteret*
ſtawell	*ſtawell*
griffin	*griffin*
butler	*dit. of weſton*
thompſon	*haverſham*
vane	*barnard*
gower	*gower*
conway	*conway*
hervey	*hervey*
boyle	*boyle*
hay	*hay*
windſor	*montjoy*
manſel	*manſel*
willoughby	*middleton*
trevor	*trevor*

BARONS.

names	titles
maſham	*maſham*
foley	*foley*
bathurſt	*bathurſt*
onſlow	*onſlow*
marſham	*romney*
cadogan	*cadogan*
moreton	*ducie*
walpole	*walpole*
king	*king*
hobart	*hobart*
monſon	*monſon*
coke	*lovel*
raymond	*raymond*
yorke	*hardwicke*
talbot	*henſol*
murray	*ſtrange*
bromley	*montfort*
howe	*chedworth*
fox	*ilcheſter*

PEERESSES.

ſchulem-burgh	ducheſs of *kendal*
ſchulem-burgh	counteſs of *walſingham*
carteret	counteſs of *granville*
coningſby	counteſs of *coningsby*
walmoden	counteſs of *yarmouth*
-------	L. *berners*
Johnſon	L. *wentworth*

There are two Archbiſhopricks, and Twenty-four Biſhopricks; the Biſhops whereof are Lords of Parliament.

The Archbiſhopricks *are* CANTERBURY *and* YORK.

The Biſhopricks.

london	*rocheſter*	*chicheſter*	*oxford*
durham	*hereford*	*ſarum*	*ſt. aſaph*
wincheſter	*litchfield* and	*ſt. davids*	*norwich*
worceſter	*coventry*	*ely*	*bangor*
bath and	*exeter*	*carliſle*	*briſtol*
wells	*peterborough*	*glouceſter*	*llandaff*
lincoln	*cheſter*		

A LIST of the PEERAGE *of* Scotland.

His Royal Highneſs FREDERICK Duke of *Rothſay*, *Edinburgh*, &c. Prince Royal of *Great Britain*.

DUKES.

Names.	Titles.
Hamilton	*Hamilton*
Scot	*Buccleugh*
Lenox	*Ditto*
Gordon	*Gordon*
Dowglaſs	*Queensberry*
Campbell	*Argyll*
Dowglaſs	*Ditto*
Murray	*Atholl*
Graham	*Montroſe*
Ker	*Roxburgh.*

MARQUISES.

Hay	*Tweedale*
Ker	*Lothian*
Johnſton	*Annandale.*

EARLS.

Lindſay	*Crawford*
Hay	*Errol*

EARLS.

Names	Titles
Sutherland	*Ditto*
Leſley	*Rothes*
Dowglaſs	*Morton*
Erſkine	*Buchan*
Cuningham	*Glencairn*
Kennedy	*Caſſils*
Sinclair	*Caithneſs*
Stewart	*Murray*
Hume	*Ditto*
Drummond	*Perth*
Fleming	*Wigton*
Lyon	*Strathmore*
Hamilton	*Abercorn*
Erſkine	*Kellie*
Hamilton	*Haddington*
Stuart	*Galloway*
Maitland	*Lauderdale*

Hay

EARLS.

Names.	Titles
Hay	*Kinnoul*
Campbell	*Loudon*
Creighton	*Dumfries*
Alexander	*Stirling*
Bruce	*Elgin*
Carnagie	*Southeſk*
Stewart	*Traquair*
Ker	*Ancram*
Weemys	*Ditto*
Ramſay	*Dalhouſie*
Ogilvie	*Airley*
Ogilvie	*Finlater*, &c.
Leſley	*Leven*, &c.
Hamilton	*Selkirk*
Carnagie	*Northeſk*
Bruce	*Kincardine*
Lindſay	*Balcarras*
Middleton	*Ditto*
Gordon	*Aboyn*
Boyd	*Kilmarnock*
Cochran	*Dundonald*
Dowglaſs	*Dunbarton*
Keith	*Kintore*
Campbell	*Braidalbine*
Gordon	*Aberdeen*
Murray	*Dunmore*
Dowglaſs	*March*
Hume	*Marchmont*
Carmichael	*Hyndford*
Mackenzie	*Cromarty*
Dalrymple	*Stair*
Primroſe	*Roſeberry*
Stewart	*Bute*
Hope	*Hoptoun*
Dalzeil	*Carnwarth*

EARLS.

Names	Titles
Boyle	*Glaſgow*
Scot	*Deloraine*
Collier	*Portmore*

VISCOUNTS.

Carey	*Falkland*
Murray	*Stormont*
Arbuthnot	*Arbuthnot*
Seaton	*Kingſton*
Mackgil	*Oxenford*
Ingram	*Irwin*
Levingſton	*Kilſyth*
Oſburn	*Dumblain*
Drummond	*Strathallan*
Graham	*Preſton*
Graham	*Dundee*
Primroſe	*Ditto*
Crawford	*Garnock*

LORDS.

Forbes	*Ditto*
Frazer	*Salton*
Gray	*Ditto*
Cathcart	*Ditto*
Sinclair	*Ditto*
Dowglaſs	*Mordington*
Semple	*Ditto*, &c.
Somerville	*Ditto*
Elphingſton	*Ditto*
Oliphant	*Ditto*
Montgomery	*Liſle*
Frazer	*Lovat*
Roſs	*Ditto*
Sandilands	*Forpichen*
Leſley	*Lindores*
Bothwell	*Holyroodho.*

LORDS.		LORDS.	
Names	Titles	*Names*	Titles
Elphingſton	*Balmerino*	Murray	*Elibank*
Stuart	*Blantyre*	Galloway	*Dunkeld*
Cranſton	*Ditto*	Aſhton	*Ditto*
Napier	*Ditto*	Falkner	*Halkerton*
Richardſon	*Cromond*	Hamilton	*Belhaven*
Fairfax	*Cameron*	Rollo	*Ditto*
Mackay	*Rae*	Colvil	*Ditto*
Forreſter	*Ditto*	Rutherford	*Ditto*
Forbes	*Pitſligo*	Bellendon	*Ditto*
Hamilton	*Bargeney*	Leſley	*Newark*
Ogilvie	*Bamf*	Kinnaird	*Ditto*

Titles lately extinct, forfeited, or immerged in other Familes, &c.

EARLS: Airth, Monteith, Dumfermling, Forfar, Callendar, Newburgh, Mareſchal, Nithiſdale, Seaforth, Panmure, Winton, Linlithgow, Rutherglen.

VISCOUNTS: Dunbar, Frendraught, Newhaven, Kenmure.

LORDS: Orchiltree, Borthwick, Frazer, Cowper, Abercromby, Ruthven, Materdei, Macdonald, Aymouth, Nairn, Dingwall, Duffus, Burleigh.

By the Articles of Union, all the *Engliſh* of the ſame Degree, at the Time of the Union, are to have Rank and Precedency before all the *Scots* of the like Order and Degree at the Time of the Union; but the preſent Peers of *Scotland* are to have Precedency before all Peers of *Great Britain* of the like Order and Degree, who may be created after the Union.

BISHOP-

BISHOPRICKS before the REVOLUTION.

Archbiſhopricks of *St. Andrews* and *Glaſgow.*

Edinburgh, Biſhoprick	*Caithneſs*, Biſhoprick
Galloway	*The Iſles*
Dunkeld	*Dumblane*
Roſs	*Brechin*
Aberdeen	*Murray*
Orkney	*Liſſimore*, or *Argyll.*

A LIST of the Engliſh *Shires, Cities and Boroughs, which return Members to Parliament.*

BEDFORDSHIRE	4.
Bedford	
BERKSHIRE	9.
New Windſor	
Reading	
Wallingford	
Abingdon	
BUCKS, *County*	14.
Buckingham	
Cheping Wicomb	
Ayleſbury	
Agmondeſham	
Wendover	
Great Marlow	
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	6.
Univerſity	
Town of Cambr.	
CHESHIRE	4.
Cheſhire	
CORNWALL	44.
Launceſton	
Leſkard	
Leſtwithiel	
Truro	
Bodmyn	
Helſton	
Saltaſh	
Camelford	
Weſtlow	
Grampound	
Eaſtlow	
Penryn	
Tregony	
Boſſiney	
St. Ives	
Fowey	
St. Germans	
St. Michael	
Newport	
St. Maws	
Kellington	
CUMBERLAND	6.
Carliſle	
Cockermouth	
DERBYSHIRE	4.
Derby *Town*	
DEVONSHIRE	26.
Exeter	

Tot-

Totneſs
Plymouth
Oakhampton
Barnſtaple
Plympton
Honiton
Taviſtock
Aſhburton
Dartmouth
Beeralſton
Tiverton

DORSETSHIRE 20.
Pool
Dorcheſter
Lyme Regis
Weymouth
Melcomb Regis
Bridport
Shaftſbury
Wareham
Corf-caſtle

DURHAM *County* 4.
City of Durham

ESSEX *County* 8.
Colcheſter
Malden
Harwich

GLOUCESTERSHIRE 8.
Glouceſter
Cirenceſter
Tewkſbury

HEREFORDSHIRE 8.
Hereford
Leominſter
Weobly

HERTFORDSHIRE 6.
St. Albans
Hertford

HUNTINGDONSHIRE 4.
Huntingdon

KENT *County* 10.
Canterbury
Rocheſter
Maidſtone
Queenborough

LANCASTER *County* 14.
Lancaſter
Preſton
Newton
Wygan
Clitheroe
Liverpoole

LEICESTERSHIRE 4.
Leiceſter

LINCOLNSHIRE 12.
Lincoln
Boſton
Great Grimſby
Stamford
Grantham

MIDDLESEX 8.
London, 4.
Weſtminſter

MONMOUTHSHIRE 3.
Monmouth, 1.

NORFOLK 12.
Norwich
Lynn Regis
Great Yarmouth
Thetford
Caſtle-Riſing

NORTHAMPTONSH. 9.
Peterborough
Northampton
Brackley
Higham Ferrers, 1.

NOR-

NORTHUMBERLAND 8.
Newcaſtle *on* Tyne
Morpeth
Berwick
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE 8.
Nottingham
Eaſt Redford
Newark
OXFORDSHIRE 9.
Univerſity
Oxford *City*
Woodſtock
Banbury, 1.
RUTLAND *County* 2.
SALOP *County* 12.
Shrewſbury
Bridgnorth
Ludlow
Wenlock
Biſhop's Caſtle
SOMERSETSHIRE 18.
Briſtol
Bath
Wells
Bridgwater
Minehead
Ivelcheſter
Milburn Port
SOUTHAMPTON *Cou.* 26.
Wincheſter
Southampton
Portſmouth
Yarmouth
Petersfield
Newport
Stockbridge
Newtoune
Chriſt-church
Lymington
Whitchurch
Andover
STAFFORDSHIRE 10.
Litchfield
Stafford
Newcaſtle
Tamworth
SUFFOLK *County* 16.
Ipſwich
Dunwich
Orford
Alborough
Sudbury
Eye
Berry
SURREY *County* 14.
Guilford
Southwark
Blechingley
Ryegate
Gatton
Haſlemere
SUSSEX 20.
Chicheſter
Horſham
Midhurſt
Lewes
Shoreham
Bramber
Steyning
Eaſt Grinſtead
Arundel
WARWICKSHIRE 6.
Coventry
Warwick
WESTMORLAND 4.
Apulby

WILT-

WILTSHIRE 34.
- New Sarum
- Wilton
- Downton
- Hindon
- Heyteſbury
- Weſtbury
- Calne
- Devizes
- Chippenham
- Malmſbury
- Crichlade
- Great Bedwin
- Lurgerſhall
- Old Sarum
- Wotton Baſſet
- Marlborough

WORCESTERSHIRE 9.
- Worceſter
- Droitwych
- Eveſham
- Bewdley, 1.

YORKSHIRE, 30.
- York
- Kingſton *on* Hull
- Knareſborough
- Scarborough
- Rippon
- Richmond
- Heydon
- Boroughbridge
- Malton
- Thirſke
- Aldborough
- Beverley
- Northallerton
- Pontefract

CINQUE PORTS 16.
- Haſtings
- Dover
- Sandwich
- Hythe
- Romney
- Rye
- Winchelſea
- Seaford

WALES 24.
One for each of the following Counties and Towns.

ANGLESEY *County.*
- Beaumaris

BRECONSHIRE.
- Brecon

CAERMARTHENSHIRE.
- Caermarthen

CAERNARVONSHIRE.
- Caernarvon

CARDIGANSHIRE.
- Cardigan

DENBIGHSHIRE.
- Denbigh

FLINTSHIRE.
- Flint

GLAMORGANSHIRE.
- Cardiffe

MERIONETHSHIRE.
- Merioneth

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.
- Montgomery

PEMBROKESHIRE.
- Haverford Weſt
- Pembroke

RADNORSHIRE.
- Radnor

A LIST of the Shires and Burghs, that are privileged by the Union to return Members to the Britiſh *Parliament, for repreſenting this Northern Part of the Iſland of* Great Britain.

1. THE Shire of *Aberdeen.*
2. The Shire of *Aire.*
3. Diſtrict of Burghs of *Aire, Irvin, Rothſay, Inverary,* and *Campbel* Town.
4. Shire of *Argyll.*
5. Shire of *Bamff.*
6. Diſtrict of Burghs of *Bamff, Elgin, Cullen, Kintore,* and *Inverury.*
7. Shire of *Berwick.*
8. Shire of *Bute.*
9. Shire of *Clackmannan.*
10. Shire of *Dumbarton.*
11. Shire of *Dumfries.*
12. Shire of *Edinburgh.*
13. City of *Edinburgh.*
14. Shire of *Elgin.*
15. Diſtrict of Burghs of *Forreſs, Inverneſs, Nairn,* and *Fortroſe.*
16. Shire of *Fife.*
17. Diſtrict of Burghs of *Pittenweem, Anſtruther Eaſter, Anſtruther Weſter, Craile* and *Kilrennie.*
18. Diſtrict of Burghs of *Inverkeithen, Sterline, Dumferline, Culroſs,* and *Queenſberry.*
19. Diſtrict of Burghs of *Bruntiſland, Dyſert, Kirkaldie,* and *Kinghorns.*
20. Shire of *Forfar.*
21. Diſtrict of Burghs of *Dundee, Perth, St. Andrews, Cowpar,* and *Forfar.*
22. Diſtrict of Burghs of *Montroſe, Aberdeen, Brochine, Aberbrothock,* and *Inverbervy.*
23. Shire of *Haddington.*
24. Shire of *Inverneſs.*
25. Shire of *Kincardine.*
26. Stewartry of *Kirccudbright.*
27. Diſtrict of Burghs of *Kirccudbright, Dumfries, Lockmaban, Anvan,* and *Sanquhar.*
28. Shire of *Lanark.*
29. Diſtrict of Burghs of *Lanerk, Linlithgow, Selkirk,* and *Peebles.*
30. Shire of *Linlithgow.*

31.

31. Shire of *Nairn.*
32. Stewartry of *Orkney,* and *Zetland.*
33. Shire of *Peebles.*
34. Shire of *Perth.*
35. Shire of *Renfrew.*
36. Diſtrict of Burghs of *Renfrew, Glaſgow, Ruglen,* and *Dumbarton.*
37. Shire of *Roſs.*
38. Diſtrict of Burghs of *Dingwall, Tain, Dornock, Weick,* and *Kirkwall.*
39. Shire of *Roxburgh.*
40. Diſtrict of Burghs of *Jedburgh, Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick,* and *Lauder.*
41. Shire of *Selkirk.*
42. Shire of *Sterlin.*
43. Shire of *Sutherland.*
44. Shire of *Wigtoun.*
45. Diſtrict of Burghs of *Wigtoun, Whithorn, New Galloway,* and *Stranrayer.*

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